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2nd Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 1467

FEES FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES

REPORT

OF THE

SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF

S. Res. 140

RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIFORM FEES AND CHARGES BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR WORK OR OTHER THINGS OF VALUE PERFORMED BY THEM

FEBRUARY 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 16), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. MCCLELLAN, from the Committee on Government Operations, submitted the following

REPORT

On July 27, 1955, there was referred to the Committee on Government Operations, a resolution (S. Res. 140) relative to the establishment of uniform fees and charges by Government agencies for work or other things of value performed by them. The committee reported Senate Resolution 140 favorably, with an amendment, on July 28, and it was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration on July 30, 1955.

Although no further action was taken on the resolution prior to adjournment of the 1st session of the 84th Congress, since the Committee on Government Operations was already vested with the authority proposed under the provisions of Senate Resolution 140, by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, its staff was directed to undertake the study recommended therein. Following the convening of the present session of Congress, the Committee on Rules and Administration approved Senate Resolution 140, as amended. However, at the suggestion of the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, the Rules Committee rescinded its action so as to permit this committee to determine whether the data supplied in this report is adequate to conform to the objectives of Senate Resolution 140, or whether further studies or investigations into the Federal fees program and service charges will be necessary.

It is and has been the view of this committee that such changes in law or legislative authority as may be required with respect to the feasibility and practicability of establishing appropriate fees and charges for special services rendered by the Government, for the benefit of persons or agencies other than for the public benefit, should be considered by the respective jurisdictional committees. As has been previously recommended, fee assessments and adjustments to be made by individual Federal agencies should be evaluated and approved by the appropriate committees and, if necessary, remedial

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legislation should be recommended to the Congress by such committees.

It is, therefore, recommended that the committees of the Congress having oversight jurisdiction over agencies rendering special services in this category, should (1) ascertain from such agencies the need for effecting adjustments in existing schedules of fees; and (2) initiate appropriate legislative action required to implement fully agency fee programs in the public interest. As indicated in this report, some agencies have established revised fee programs to accord with the original recommendations of this committee in its report to the Senate in the 81st Congress (S. Rept. No. 2120), and the provisions of Public Law 137, 82d Congress. Others, however, such as the Federal Communications Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Federal Power Commission, have held in abeyance any revision, pending clarification of their authority to establish appropriate fees for Federal services.

Background

Senate Report No. 2120, 81st Congress.—On February 15, 1950, the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations (then the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments) directed the staff to undertake a study of the practicability and propriety of establishing fees for services rendered by the Federal Government which result in benefits to special interests. The committee approach was not from a revenue-raising perspective, but rather with a view toward determining the feasibility of offsetting items necessarily included in the Federal budget as nonreimbursable by transferring the financial burden thereof to the special beneficiaries. It was the further judgment of the committee that, in establishing a policy, a clear line of distinction should be drawn between services which the Federal Government renders, either upon request or by law, to special interests to which benefits thereby accrue at the expense of all the taxpayers, and services for which the Government is inherrently liable and the benefits of which accrue to the people at large.

The staff study in 1950 was restricted to 12 selected agencies which were considered as likely to be the most directly affected. The staff was ably assisted by the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of the Budget in the development of the essential facts and detailed information upon which the committee might base its actions.

After considering the data compiled by the staff and the cooperating agencies, the committee submitted its report to the Senate on July 24, 1950, together with appropriate recommendations for legislative action. The report stressed that there was no thought of establishing a system of fees for fundamental Government services, but only to explore the feasibility and fairness of shifting to special beneficiaries the expense being borne for them by the taxpayers at large. The committee took the view that the study had demonstrated clearly that the field is far too broad to be covered by general legislation, and that, if practicable results are to be obtained, remedial action should be taken by individual acts of Congress drafted by specialists in special fields.

Following consideration of all aspects of the problem, the committee stated that it did not aline itself either for or against the general assessment of fees, and that such a decision can prudently be made in

specified areas only after full and exhaustive hearings before the appropriate jurisdictional committees. It was pointed out, however, that—

there is no doubt that, of the 12 agencies included in this study, some render services the benefits of which accrue wholly to special interests which derive therefrom the means of financial success.

The committee did incline to the view that, in such instances, the cost to which the Government is put should be borne by the beneficiaries, and recommended that—

where there is joint benefit to a particular beneficiary and to all of the people, the cost should be equitably divided, and where there is doubt as to the degree or preponderance of benefit, there should be no fee.

The material accumulated by the staff was replete with itemization of services grouped in three broad categories. First, there are those which are considered to be for the general good and for which no fees were recommended, except where the basic statutes provided for the imposition of fees; second, there was a group of services for which fees were then being charged either pursuant to law or administrative regulation issued under general enabling legislation; and, third, there were services which the agencies characterized as services to special interests but for which no fees were being charged because of lack of authority therefor. The reports contained recommendations for increases in fees and suggestions for imposition of fees where none then existed. The committee took the position, however, that any substantive legislation in the matter of fees, particularly new fees or increases in existing fees, must necessarily be preceded by hearings before the appropriate committees of the Congress. Copies of Senate Report No. 2120 were, therefore, submitted to the respective jurisdictional committees for such further consideration and legislative action as might be found to be in the public interest.

Report of the Comptroller General of the United States.—In response to a committee request, following the filing of Senate Report No. 2120, the Comptroller General submitted a further report on a survey of fees and charges. In a letter to the chairman of the committee, the Comptroller General commented as follows on the material contained in the GAO report:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington 25, August 10, 1950.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your letter of March 10, 1950, requesting views and suggestions regarding particular services now being rendered by the Government for which fees reasonably may be fixed. It is understood that your inquiry refers primarily to types of services which permit and encourage individuals, groups of them, or certain special interests to reap most of the benefit, and in which the public as a whole cannot or does not participate.

The General Accounting Office previously had accumulated no special data on the subject. After a discussion with representatives of your committee, it was determined that the most productive approach would be to obtain the views and suggestions of representatives of the General Accounting Office whose duties are performed in the field and at the site of agency operations throughout the United States. Accordingly, a program was conducted by the Chief of Investigations, General Accounting Office, to gather those views and suggestions which have come to attention in the performance of the regular duties and functions of the Office, with emphasis on actual observation and experience in the field. A copy of memorandum, prepared for use in the General Accounting Office in developing the needed information and showing the scope of the work and the necessary limitations thereon, is enclosed (enclosure 1).

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Data on many types of services rendered by the Government have been brought together under this program. Authorities on the subject have been examined and pertinent parts thereof set out for special examination. Excerpts from writings on the subjects of fees, taxes, charges, and the like, for services rendered by governmental bodies are enclosed (enclosure 2). The many difficulties attending any broad revision of fees for Government services where justified, or of omission of those which are not, cannot be minimized. It is readily evident that the charging of fees in many cases might require borderline decisions, or be highly controversial in nature. This all has been taken into account, to the extent possible, in the program which now has been completed.

The principal suggestions and comments dealing with the charging of fees for Federal services have been compiled in the form of original reports as submitted by General Accounting Office field representatives (enclosure 3). This compilation is not intended to, and does not, represent final conclusions of the General Accounting Office. To the extent that opinions or recommendations are included, they are those of the individuals reporting. Examination thereof will indicate that some of the items reported are outside the field covered by your letter. Others, while perhaps within that field, are controversial or not susceptible to the fixing or increasing of fees. However, it is felt that all of them should be submitted for consideration by your committee and its staff so that final decision thereon may be shaped as a matter of congressional policy.

Although, as pointed out, any conclusions stated or implied in the enclosed reports are those of individuals and not of the General Accounting Office, I think that reference to certain ones will be helpful to your committee. For example, laboratory tests apparently are performed free for private parties at the Philadelphia naval shipyards (pp. 5 and 9 of enclosure 3). Exemplar of several comments on the adequacy of the 1 percent charge for customs drawbacks is that at page 6. A nominal fee has been suggested for social-security cards issued to replace lost ones, to help compensate for the cost and serve as a deterrent to carelessness resulting in numerous losses (p. 6). Practice before the United States Tax Court, Federal Trade Commission, and the Patent Office seems free of charge, whereas other similar services are the subject of charges (p. 10). Government Printing Office charges for publications might be reviewed by that Office for adequacy (p. 12). Free use by Government employees of Government-owned garages and parking lots could be eliminated (pp. 14 and 31). Possible inequity of charges for jury and nonjury cases, under title 28, United States Code, section 1914—based on evident greater cost of jury cases—is brought out at page 15. The adequacy of many customs fees, established long ago, is questioned at page 16.

Other reports indicate that: quarantine service, medical inspection of aliens, and mandatory fumigations are at Government expense (p. 19); personnel and equipment are furnished free to motion-picture companies (p. 19); Weather Bureau issues are sent free to subscribers (pp. 19 and 20); less than total cost is charged for radio broadcast licenses and frequency assignments (p. 21); a reasonable license tax may be suitable for small power vessels (pp. 21 and 111–113, inclusive); charges or fees might be assessed for Civil Aeronautics Administration inspections and licenses (p. 22); and free space, heat, light, and power are furnished free of charge for cafeterias and other employees' activities in many public buildings (p. 31; also, see General Accounting Office report to the Congress of August 10, 1949, on this and related matters).

The schedules and exhibits on pages 35 through 52 and 57 through 97 contain listings and comments on a wide variety of services rendered by the Government, as does the report at pages 115 through 131. Many, but not all, of these appear to be of the type under consideration by your committee for the fixing or increasing of services charges. From conferences with representatives of the committee, it is understood that while certain of the items already have been brought to attention, others will be of use in your inquiry. Reports in the compilation following these last mentioned largely cover specific instances of the kind and type previously referred to.

It is not to be understood, of course, that the foregoing is a complete reference to each item of each report which I think may be of interest to the committee, or that those items made the subject of separate comment necessarily would be appropriate subjects for the charging or increasing of fees for the services involved. The General Accounting Office has no special information as to the reasons or the methods used to determine the amount of present charges or that any charge should or should not be made. However, the broad field covered indicates some of the many kinds of Federal services which apparently are susceptible of utilization by individuals or restricted groups, and not the public as a whole.

As your committee knows, under the joint accounting program systems are being developed in the agencies to include, where appropriate, provision for determination and recovery by the agencies of all costs of services rendered to others. The staff of the committee has considered this work being done in the accounting field, and I think has made particular reference to operations of the Bureau of Standards, where a new system designed for the purpose, went into effect July 1, 1950; to the provisions of S. 3653, introduced by you May 25, 1950, and passed by the Senate July 26, 1950, establishing a revolving fund to finance operations of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department; to section 3 (b) of S. 3959, introduced by you July 24, 1950, and passed by the Senate July 26, 1950, authorizing General Services Administration to charge fees for testing services rendered private persons or firms; and to like instances. The importance of the work being done in this field, and its effectiveness with respect to the matter before your committee, cannot be overemphasized.

Reports of audits by the General Accounting Office of Government corporations and business-type activities from time to time have contained information, comments, and recommendations which bear, indirectly at least, on the general subject of recoupment by the Government of costs incurred in providing services. Although such information is, of course, recognized as being on a somewhat different footing than that set forth above and necessarily is affected by the corporate or business purposes involved, nevertheless it is believed that a brief summary of some of the comments heretofore included in these reports will be of value to complete the record before your committee. Accordingly, such summary is enclosed (enclosure 4), and particular attention is invited to the last paragraph dealing with congressional policy.

It is hoped that this information and the enclosures will serve the purpose of your request. The General Accounting Office will be pleased to be of any possible further assistance upon request.

Sincerely yours,

LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States.

In January 1952, the General Accounting Office also initiated a nationwide survey of the charges prevailing during calendar year 1951 for the rent, utilities, and services connected with the Government-owned quarters which are provided Federal employees and others under authority of the act of March 5, 1928 (5 U. S. C. 75a). Studies were made at more than 200 installations which operated approximately 37,000 rental units in 41 States and the District of Columbia, under the jurisdiction of 6 departments and establishments. This field work of the GAO was practically completed on June 30, 1952, and a report submitted for the information of the Congress, the Bureau of the Budget, and the agencies concerned.

Studies and reports of the Bureau of the Budget.—Following submission of Senate Report No. 2120 to the various jurisdictional committees of Congress for further consideration and action, the committee requested the Bureau of the Budget to complete the studies initiated by the committee staff, with respect to the entire executive branch of the Government, and to initiate administrative actions found to be desirable and in conformity with the committee's recommendations, or to recommend legislative action to the Congress in those cases where specific authority was required.

The House Committee on Ways and Means, on December 30, 1950, also approved the general program recommended by the committee, and directed the Bureau of the Budget by letter "to proceed with a study to determine charges and fees for all or any types of Government services which it would be appropriate for agencies of the Government to collect."

The Director of the Bureau submitted to the committee and to the Congress, on January 28, 1952, a Progress Report on the Review of Charges for Services and Products. The Director estimated that,

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as of that date, additional annual revenues from special services performed by the Government would total approximately $48 million, beginning with the fiscal year 1953. This estimate was based on actions which had already been taken, indicating that more than $22.5 million per year in additional revenue collections would accrue from fees for a variety of special services. The 1953 tentative budget included an additional estimate of $15 million annually if proposed new legislation was enacted to increase the then existing fees. A further estimated increase in revenues of $9 million was expected to accrue from revisions of rentals and service charges for quarters furnished by the Government to civilian Federal employees, and $2 million from other special sources.

Under date of June 3, 1952, the Director of the Bureau issued a circular (No. A–45, revised, superseding Circular A–45, dated July 9, 1951) to the heads of all executive departments and agencies on the subject of Rent Policy for Quarters Supplied to Federal Employees. The Bureau submitted a report on this survey to the Congress on January 31, 1955, and a supplemental report on July 25, 1955, covering information on compliance as reported by the agencies. The supplemental report also summarized the reports of the General Accounting Office on its surveys of housing administered by the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, and by the Bureau of Special Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Title V of Public Law 137, 82d Congress.—The House Committee on Appropriations, in House Report No. 384, 82d Congress, April 27, 1951, also endorsed the program for the assessment of fees for Government services in reporting an amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952, which became title V of Public Law 137, 82d Congress. The section of the report follows:

FEES AND CHARGES

The committee is concerned that the Government is not receiving full return from many of the services which it renders to special beneficiaries. Many fees for such services are specifically fixed by law, and in some cases, it is specifically provided that no fees shall be charged. In other cases, however, no fees are charged even though the charging of fees is not prohibited; and in still others, fees are charged upon the basis of formulas prescribed in law, but the application of the formulae needs to be reexamined to bring the actual charges into line with present-day costs and other related considerations.

It is understood that other committees of the Congress have interested themselves in this matter and that studies now are underway which may result in further legislation to require that adequate consideration be received for such services. However, such studies are necessarily time consuming and the required legislation may not be enacted for a considerable period. Accordingly, the committee has inserted language in the bill (title V, p. 60) which would authorize and encourage the charging or increasing of fees to the extent permitted under present basic laws, but which would in no way conflict with studies now underway to effect changes in such basic laws.

It is estimated that in 1952 the Government will receive more than $300 million in fees from sources of the type here under consideration. It seems entirely possible that many of these fees could be raised, and that fees could be charged for other services of similar types in cases where no charge is now made, to the extent that the Government might realize upward of $50 millon additional revenue.

The bill would provide authority for Government agencies to make charges for these services in cases where no charge is made at present, and to revise charges where present charges are too low, except in cases where the charge is specifically fixed by law or the law specifically provides that no charge shall be made. It is

not the committee's intention in including this provision to disturb existing practices with respect to charges for postal services, sales of power, or the interest on loans by the Government.

The full text of title V of that act, authorizing each Federal agency head to prescribe fair and equitable fees so as to make special services, where appropriate, self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible and by determining, in case none exists, equitable fees for such services, follows:

TITLE V—FEES AND CHARGES

It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency (including wholly owned Government corporations as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945) to or for any person (including groups, associations, organizations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except those engaged in the transaction of official business of the Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized by regulation (which, in the case of agencies in the executive branch, shall be as uniform as practicable and subject to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall determine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of an existing one, to be fair and equitable taking into consideration direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy, or interest served, and other pertinent facts, and any amount so determined or redetermined shall be collected and paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prohibiting the collection, fixing the amount, or directing the disposition of any fee, charge, or price: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prescribing bases for calculation of any fee, charge, or price, but this proviso shall not restrict the redetermination or recalculation in accordance with the prescribed bases of the amount of any such fee, charge, or price.

Bureau of the Budget Circulars No. A–25 and A–28.—Pursuant to the provisions of title V, Public Law 137, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget issued, on November 5, 1953, Circular A–25 to the heads of executive departments and establishments, entitled "Fees for Licensing, Registration, and Related Activities;" and, on January 23, 1954, Circular No. A–28 entitled "Fees for Copying, Certification, and Search of Records."

The purpose of these circulars was to establish general policies under title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (5 U. S. C. 140), for the charging of fees by Federal agencies for the indicated services. Agencies were directed to establish policies to—

provide a system of fair and equitable fees which, taking account of the value to the recipient and the public policy or interest served, shall recover, to the full extent possible, the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of these activities.

Details were also included as to coverage, determination of cost, and possible exceptions to cost recovery. The circulars required further that periodical reports be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget relative to steps taken toward compliance, the effective date of schedules established, and the anticipated change in income from such fees. (The full texts of Circulars A–25 and A–28 are included as appendix A of this report.)

Hearings on S. 2352, Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—A bill, S. 2352, was introduced in the 82d Congress, proposing to amend section 18 of the Interstate Commerce Act. It would have authorized the ICC to establish annual license fees for services rendered by the Commission.

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The bill provided:

(3) Each person holding a certificate, permit, or license under this Act shall pay to the Commission annually such license fee as the Commission shall determine to be fair and reasonable for such certificate, permit, or license for the purpose of reimbursing the United States for the costs of administering this Act. Such fees shall be covered into the Treasury.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held extensive hearings on this and a number of other measures relating to the operations of the ICC, from March 3 to April 9, 1952. Witnesses representing the Association of Interstate Commerce Commission Practitioners, motor, steamship, waterways, and railroad associations, and shippers appeared in opposition to the proposed fees, on the premise that the bill would not afford relief to the taxpayers for the cost of such services, since the carriers would be forced to pass the added costs on to the consumer in the form of higher rates. These witnesses testified that, in their view, the proposed fees were in the nature of a special tax on carriers rather than a fee for services, since the assessments paid in the form of fees would not become available to ICC for improvement of its services to the carrier, but would be paid into the Treasury of the United States. (See pp. 227–272 of hearings.)

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in reporting on the bill, stated that—

* * * It is stated that the fees are for the purpose of reimbursing the United States for the cost of administering the act. If there were assurance that the amount collected would be used for that purpose, there might be a sound basis for such charge. The money, however, is to be paid into the Treasury, and the appropriation to the Commission may have no relation to the amount collected.

There is no standard set in the proposal as to the amount of the fee. If a fee is to be charged, it would seem that the basis of the fee and the maximum amount should be fixed by the statute. Probably the fairest way of fixing the fee would be a percentage of the gross revenue of each carrier. A fee of 0.15 percent of the revenues of motor carriers would cover the amount requested by the Commission for regulation of motor carriers in 1953. If it is intended that the fees to be charged should cover the entire cost of the work of the Commission, it would seem that some fee should be charged to the railroads.

If it is desired to charge a fee to motor carriers for the expense of their regulation, the cost of determining the amount of such fee and collecting it would require a substantial increase in our expenditures, and this amount should be covered by an additional appropriation, or be taken into consideration in determining the fees. If the charge is based on gross revenue, some auditing of the accounts of the carriers would be necessary in order to determine the correctness of the reported gross revenue. It has been our experience that several thousand of the smaller carriers fail to report unless personal contact with them is made. In order to assure payment, adequate provision should be made for prescribing the time and the manner of the payments and penalties for failures to meet the requirements for such payments.

The Acting Comptroller General took the view that—

the objective sought to be accomplished seems justified and, in the light of the laws governing the operation of somewhat similar regulatory agencies in the named States, to be one that has been tried and found workable by them.

The committee took no action on the bill.

Studies of the Securities and Exchange Commission.—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce submitted a report to the Congress on December 30, 1952, following extensive hearings into the operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (H. Rept. 2508, 82d Cong.). Although the study was directed primarily to an examination of the Commission and its staff, relative to its powers, duties, and functions under the various acts administered by the Com-

mission, the committee gave some consideration to possible adjustments in fees charged for services.

Specifically, the committee directed its attention to a bill then pending before it (H. R. 6846) to amend title V, so as to exempt brokers and dealers subject to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from any registration, filing, or other fee or charge by the Commission. On recommendation of a subcommittee considering these matters, the Securities and Exchange Commission held hearings on March 14 and 31, 1952, relative to the advisability of adopting new rules and amending existing rules applying to fees and other charges.

In its report, the subcommittee concluded:

> The subcommittee does not undertake at this time to pass upon the question as to whether or not there should be charges for specific services. The subcommittee is of the opinion, however, that should there be charges or fees, they should be spelled out in specific legislation which has been submitted to and passed by the Congress, rather than through any delegation of authority to any agency to pass upon the need for or amount thereof.

The comments of the Commission on these hearings are included in the section of this report relating to that agency.

Hearings on S. 2926, and resolution of Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—On March 16–17, 1954, hearings were held on a bill (S. 2926) by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which had as its primary objective the amendment of title V of Public Law 137, so as to provide for the imposition of nominal charges or fees by the Federal Communications Commission for inspections, certificates, registrations, licenses, permits, or applications issued or provided by the Commission. The text of S. 2926 follows:

> That section 4 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:
> "(p) The Commission may by regulation prescribe nominal fees or charges for any inspection, certificate, registration, license, permit, or application issued or provided by the Commission in carrying out the provisions of this Act."

The hearings included testimony or statements from the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, representatives of the Western Union Telegraph Co., the American Waterways Operators, Inc., Pacific American Steamship Association, Association of American Ship Owners, Lake Carriers Association, National Association of Radio & Television Broadcasters, CIO Maritime Committee, Association of Interstate Commerce Commission Practitioners, American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association, and others representing industries which might be affected by the provisions of S. 2926.

The Comptroller General of the United States, in a letter to the chairman of the committee, took the view that—

> it seems to open to serious question whether it is desirable to except one Government agency from the uniform policy apparently contemplated by the Congress in enacting title V above referred to. It would seem that if the fees or charges fixed by a Government agency, as authorized by the referred-to title V, are regarded as exorbitant or as including elements of cost which should not be included or as applying to services, etc., which should be excepted, it would be preferable to amend the schedule of fees so fixed rather than to enact a new statute making an exception to the general provisions of title V.

In commenting on these hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations at a later hearing on its recommendation for repeal of

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title V (see pp. 15 and 16 of this report) a representative of the American Bar Association commented as follows:

The hearings held by the Senate committee last March on this subject were directed specifically to the Federal Communications Commission and its proposed schedule of charges. Perhaps a few comments on this proposal would serve to illustrate the breadth and variety of this problem. We intend no word of criticism of that agency. On the contrary, the FCC was out in front in attempting to comply with the Budget Bureau circular. It just so happened that the FCC found itself "on target" before the Senate committee in these hearings. The FCC's notice of proposed rulemaking, including its schedule of fees and charges, appears at pages 9 to 12 of the committee hearings. The schedule is subdivided into broadcast services, safety and special radio services, and common carrier services.

In arriving at this schedule, the FCC decided that 45 percent of its total budget was related to licensing activities. It then decided to be 45 percent self-sufficient. All licensing activities were put on a charge basis, differing only as to amount, and without regard to the distinction between special interests and other categories of obvious public character. In the field of radio, and excluding wire services, the FCC charges would fall upon 46,000 marine stations, 40,000 aviation stations, 21,000 industrial stations, 15,000 public service stations, 14,000 land transportation stations, 123,000 amateur stations, 1,600 common carrier stations, 600 experimental radio stations, 6,000 radio broadcast stations, and 962,000 radio operators. The only concession made to differences between these groups was the amount of the charge. For example:

(*a*) The fee for an AM station was made the same as an FM station. During fiscal year 1954, the number of FM stations on the air was reduced by 32.

(*b*) The same charge was levied for television stations both UHF and VHF. Congress is currently trying to find ways and means of assisting the UHF stations; e. g., minimizing excise taxes.

(*c*) The most numerous class of radio station is in the safety service. This includes marine, aviation, police, fire, forestry conservation, highway maintenance, special emergency and State guard. The public categories of stations are licensed to States, counties, cities, and a variety of service organizations. The Commission placed its licensing activities for these categories of stations on a charge basis.

(*d*) In several situations, the Government will find itself on the paying and receiving end of agency charges. For example, where the cost of the authorization is chargeable to a Government contract or where the authorization is used in an activity under Federal subsidy.

(*e*) An examination of the FCC licensing activities would reveal a substantial number of filings which are really unnecessary and a substantial number which are for the benefit of the agency and not the person regulated.

The few examples above may serve to illustrate the advisability of more detailed legislative treatment of this subject before sanctioning any government-wide imposition of fees on millions of persons and business activities of this Nation.

At the conclusion of the hearings the committee adopted a committee resolution, recommending that the Federal Communications Commission should suspend, until July 1, 1955, the proceedings involving fees and charges.

The following resolution was also adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that the Department of Commerce and any agency, commission or bureau thereof, Civil Aeronautics Board, the Coast Guard, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Power Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, respectively, should suspend until July 1, 1955, any pending or proposed proceeding involving the imposition of fees and charges pursuant to title V * * *.

Senator Bricker, chairman of the committee, in a speech in the Senate relative to the committee resolution (Congressional Record, Apr. 9, 1954, p. 4936) expressed the view of the committee as follows:

* * * The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is not hostile to the idea of assessing fees and charges; in fact, I think it favors it almost unanimously. But committee members are of the unanimous opinion that such a

proposal raises basic questions with regard to the fundamental philosophy of regulations. The committee feels that the Congress should set up the basic standards for each agency to follow in imposing charges for licenses.

As will be noted elsewhere in this report (pp. 198, 200, 208, and 217), the adoption of these committee resolutions caused the agencies under the juridiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to suspend action indefinitely on the rulemaking proceedings as prescribed in Circulars A–25 and A–28.

Fees for certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharges.—The House Committee on Appropriations, on March 17, 1955, gave consideration to certain aspects of the fees program, in connection with hearings on the Department of the Army appropriations for 1956. The inquiry was directed primarily to the schedule of fees and charges for copying, certification, and search of records by the Department of Defense, prescribed under its directive issued on November 3, 1954, pursuant to Bureau of the Budget Circular A–28. In its report to the House (H. Rept. No. 493, 84th Cong.), the committee stated.

The matter of fees and charges being made for certificates in lieu of discharges and other service records of former servicemen was discussed at considerable length, both during and after the hearings. It is the sense of the committee that former servicemen upon request should be provided free of charge one certificate in lieu of discharge. However, it is felt that this matter can be best handled administratively with the Bureau of the Budget which issued the basic regulations implementing title V of Public Law 137, 82d Congress. Some relief and clarification in this matter is recommended and if a solution is not reached administratively, then further discussion of the subject with the committee is invited.

A number of bills were introduced in the 1st session of the 84th Congress to require the Department of Defense to furnish certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharge or copies of statements of service free to veterans or their dependents without charge. The House Committee on Armed Services held hearings on these measures, and reported a bill, H. R. 6274, on July 12, 1955, to provide that no fee shall be charged a veteran discharged under honorable conditions for furnishing him or his next of kin or legal representative a copy of a certificate showing his services in the Armed Forces. The committee report (H. Rept. 1133, 84th Cong.) sets forth in detail the reasons for recommending favorable action on H. R. 6274 (on which no further action was taken), from which the following is quoted:

The necessity for this legislation has been brought about as the result of a policy which the Department of Defense adopted on February 1, 1955, of charging the public, with specific exceptions, for rendering this type of service, in order to recoup the cost to the Government for performing it. This policy implemented Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–28, dated January 23, 1954, which in turn implemented the provisions of title V, Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1952. * * *

The proposed legislation will clarify the intent of Congress with respect to the policy of charging a fee for certain services to veterans.

The Department of Defense directive, which became effective on February 1, 1955, caused the imposition of a fee not only for furnishing copies of certificates of lost or destroyed discharge certificates, but also for a wide variety of other services, such as furnishing statements or verifications of service, information as to the whereabouts of an individual, copies or extracts of orders or other documents relating to an individual's service, and other similar matter.

Prior to February 1, 1955, the greater part of these services was performed free of charge. Since the Department of Defense directive has been in effect, a charge of $1.50 is made for a certificate in lieu of lost or destroyed discharge certificate, $2 for a statement of service or verification of service, and $1 for furnishing a copy of the report of separation (DD Form 214). * * *

The Committee on Armed Services is of the opinion that veterans who have been separated from the service under honorable conditions should be furnished, upon

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request, a copy of their report of separation, a certificate, statement, or verification of service, or a certificate in lieu of lost or destroyed discharge certificate, without being charged therefor. In addition, it is believed that similar authority should be extended to widows or other next of kin or legal representatives of such personnel and the committee has amended the proposed legislation accordingly.

As will be noted from the report of the Department of Defense, included in this report (p. 172), a revision of its directive (7230.3) covering these charges has been developed, with the objective of discontinuing fees for certificates in lieu of lost discharge, except where the record indicates that such a certificate had been previously issued, and with certain other clarifications to overcome protests received by the Department.

S. 1051. Commodity Exchange Act registration fees.—On February 4, 1955, the Department of Agriculture submitted to the Congress a request for authority to assess "reasonable" fees and charges for registrations and renewals required under the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, stating that the proposed amendment—

would enable the Department of Agriculture to establish a schedule of fees and charges which, taking into account the value to the registrant and with due regard to the public interest, would recover to the fullest extent possible the aggregate cost of registration activities. Under present conditions it is anticipated that such an increase in fees would result in additional receipts of approximately $11,000 annually.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported the bill favorably (S. Rept. No. 39, 84th Cong.) and it was approved by the Senate on March 8, 1955. On recommendation of the House Committee on Agriculture, which held brief hearings on July 12 and 25, the House also approved the bill, and it became Public Law 248 of the 84th Congress. Action taken under this authority is covered in the report from the Department of Agriculture which appears elsewhere in this report.

Another report now being prepared for submission to the Senate by the Committee on Government Operations, entitled "Review of Audit Reports of the Comptroller General" will set forth further savings by the Department of Agriculture, through policy changes recommended by the General Accounting Office, to assure that all electric and telephone borrowers from the Rural Electrification Administration would be required to assume the cost of audit services previously performed at Government expense.

Increased fees for executing passport applications.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill, H. R. 5844 (H. Rept. No. 460, 84th Cong.), to amend title 22, section 214, of the United States Code, so as to increase the fee for executing passport applications handled by State officials from $1 to $3. The bill was approved by the House on July 30, 1955, and reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on January 12, 1956, with clarifying amendments. It passed the Senate on January 16, 1956. The purpose of the bill was set forth in the Senate report (S. Rept. No. 1370), as follows:

During the period 1953–54 approximately 25 percent of all passport applications were taken by the clerks of State courts, the balance being processed by passport agencies of the Department of State and the clerks of Federal courts. The pending bill would seek to meet the objections of State officials in certain heavily populated areas that the fee of $1 does not cover the ordinary expenses of the administrative service performed. In some cases, it appears that additional personnel and office space have had to be provided to administer oaths, assist the applicant in filling out forms, and to collect the passport fee of $9. The bill

would not increase the application fee charged in Federal courts or in passport agencies, which, according to information supplied to the committee, is adequate to cover the cost of processing passport applications in those offices. No comparison between the costs of executing these applications in agencies of the Department and in State courts is possible because the duties of clerks of such courts in handling passport applications do not parallel those performed by Department personnel.

This legislation would not affect the fees presently charged by the Passport Office, but, in its report to this committee, the Department of State stated that—

a study is now in process in the Department to determine whether legislation should be proposed to modify these (passport) fees.

Repealing service charge for authenticated copies of records in the Department of State.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs also reported a bill, H. R. 5842 (H. Rept. No. 459, 84th Cong.), on April 28, 1955, repealing a service charge of 10 cents per sheet of 100 words, for making out and authenticating copies of records in the Department of State, which was assessed under the provisions of section 213 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 166; derived from an act of Sept. 15, 1789).

The Department of State, which proposed this legislation, contended that the old statute was obsolete, and its implementation was uneconomical in view of present administrative and accounting costs. The bill was approved by the House of Representatives on May 17, 1955, and was reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on June 15, 1955. The committee reported that (S. Rept. No. 551, 84th Cong.) under the authority of the act of August 31, 1951 (5. U. S. C. 140) the State Department has established administrative procedures, effective December 31, 1954, to collect appropriate fees from the public for certain services involving copying, certification, and search of records, and that the only exception to this schedule is the fee requirement of section 213 of the Revised Statutes. In recommending the legislation, the committee reported that the bill would enable the Department of State to simplify and make more practical its schedule of fees, and emphasized the point that the committee expected that the Department of State will charge fees for the services previously covered by section 213 which will be commensurate with the cost of those services.

Proposed increase of patent fees.—Both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have considered other aspects of the assessment of fees for Government services, including an increase in patent fees.

The House Committee on the Judiciary also held hearings on a bill, H. R. 4983, on June 3 and 17, 1955, to increase certain patent and trademark fees, following which a revised committee bill, H. R. 7416, was reported favorably on July 18, 1955.

The Secretary of Commerce, in recommending action on this legislation in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated March 11, 1955, explained the need for legislative action in regard to an increase in patent fees as follows (H. Rept. 1201, 84th Cong., p. 10):

The last major change in patent fees was in 1932 when the application and issuance fees were raised to $30 each. Immediately after the 1932 revision of fees the Patent Office was collecting in fees a sum exceeding 90 percent of the cost of operating the Patent Office. Although since that time the costs of operation of the Patent Office have risen sharply, no major adjustment in fees has been made to effect the same recovery of costs. In the 3 years 1952–54 the Patent

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Office recovered only 47 percent in fees of its costs of operations. The attached proposal would recover in fees over 75 percent of the cost of operation of the Patent Office.

The Department urges early congressional action to enable the Government to effect greater recovery of costs from special beneficiaries of this Government program. Such action would be in furtherance of the administration's policy of charging special beneficiaries of the Government programs for the costs of operation attributable to special beneficiaries.

At the present time, the Department is continuing an intensive study to determine whether a further recovery in costs should be sought under the present general fee program or whether a new type of fee schedule should be adopted. If the study results in conclusions that the principle of patent issuance and attending fees should be materially changed and a new system be instituted, that matter will be presented. We urge, however, that congressional action with respect to the proposal herewith submitted not be delayed pending the conclusion of these additional studies, and decision with respect to further legislation and the submission of such a proposal. It is believed that in view of the present great disproportion between the amounts collected by the Patent Office and the cost of operation to that Office, immediate corrective legislation is highly desirable.

The committee, in recommending an increase in some of the fees payable to the Patent Office by applicants for patents and for registration of trademarks, and by others having business before that Office, commented on the bill in its report, as follows:

If enacted into law, the total receipts accruing from the activities of the Patent Office and payable into the Treasury would be substantially increased. * * *.

* * * While major patent fees have not changed since 1932, the expenses of the Patent Office nonetheless have increased considerably, particularly during the last 10 years. During the 1930's the expenses averaged approximately $4½ million per year. Since that time, however, expenses have risen to over $12 million per year, which is 2⅔ times the average during the 1930's. This increase has been due to several factors, the primary ones being the successive increases in salary costs and the increases in printing costs. About 78 percent of the Patent Office expenditures goes toward the salaries of its employees. The average salary paid by the Patent Office today is about 125 percent higher than it was during the 1930's.

* * * The next major item of expense in the Patent Office is printing, mainly of copies of patents, which account for about 20 percent of the total expenses. This cost has also increased over the past 20 years. The printing rates paid to the Government Printing Office today are over 100 percent greater than they were 20 years ago. The other items of cost in the Patent Office have also increased proportionately. These rises in costs are in general parallel to the rise in the cost of living generally. Using the Bureau of Labor Statistics data of prices indexes and the purchasing power of the dollar, the patent fees which patent applicants paid in 1934 have decreased to about half its value. To put it another way, if the applicant was paying fees in the same proportion as he pays for other items of expense, the fees would be about twice what they were 20 years ago.

These factors indicate to the committee that some increase in Patent Office fees is in order. * * *

* * * The applications for patents which are filed in the Patent Office vary considerably in their nature and in the amount of work that is required to examine them. One application may be very short and simple and require only a few hours of the examiner's time, while another application may be considerably involved and lengthy and require days and even weeks of the examiner's time. A study of the size of applications and of the amount of time involved in examining them shows that there is an average progressive increase in the time required in accordance with the size of the application. The size of an application is measured by three factors, namely, the number of claims, the number of pages of specification, and the number of sheets of drawing. Accordingly, the fee to be paid on applying for a patent is calculated on these factors.

* * * The bill proposes a number of changes in the schedule of fees charged in trademark cases which are such that the total receipts will substantially meet the expenses involved in the trademark section of the Patent Office. (Present fees account for approximately 68 percent of that Office's current expenses.)

* * * The increase in revenue obtained by the bill would be over $4 million a year. During the present session the appropriation of the Patent Office was

increased by Congress from the $12 million requested to $14 million in order to enable the Patent Office to begin to catch up with its enormous volume of cases in arrears and to begin to shorten the time it takes to obtain a patent. The increase in revenue proposed by the bill is over twice this increase in appropriation.

While the increased fees which will be received as a result of this legislation will not be utilized directly by the Patent Office, since they will be covered into the Treasury of the United States, it is, nonetheless, the express hope of this committee that when the Patent Office budget is approved by the Congress, there will be a sufficient increase in its appropriation to meet the expenses of that Office and that such increase will eventuate in benefits to inventors and others in the form of better and more expeditious service in the handling of applications.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary submitted an interim report to the Senate on January 9, 1956, pursuant to Senate Resolution 92, 84th Congress, under which the standing Subcommittees on Patents, Trade-Marks, and Copyrights were authorized to review the statutes relating to these activities. The committee concluded, in this report that—

Although not presently before the subcommittee, the House Committee on the Judiciary has passed H. R. 4983 (or H. R. 7416) to increase Patent Office fees. The subject matter of this bill will necessarily come before this subcommittee during the second session.

The committee also reported a new resolution, Senate Resolution 167, providing funds for the continuation of this study, which, as above indicated, will include a review of patent and related fees and the need for legislation to effect proper adjustments as may be determined.

The schedule of patent fees presently charged by the Patent Office is included in the report submitted by the Department of Commerce (p. 50 of this report.)

Hearings before Senate Committee on Appropriations.—On May 20, 1955, prior to the expiration of the date prescribed by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee resolution (July 1, 1955), a spokesman for the American Bar Association appeared before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, on Independent Offices, to urge the repeal of title V of the 1952 act.

The following is quoted from his testimony:

The American Bar Association, at its midyear meeting in Chicago, on February 21, 1955, adopted the following resolution:

"7. *Resolved*, That the American Bar Association urges the repeal of title V, entitled 'Fees and charges,' of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 268, 290); and

"*Further resolved*, That in the opinion of the American Bar Association no schedule of agency fees and charges of the character specified in said title V should be adopted unless first authorized by specific legislation dealing with the particular subject matter or agency; and

"*Further resolved*, That the section of administrative law be authorized to take appropriate action in behalf of the association to make these views effective."

As stated in the above resolution, the American Bar Association urges the repeal of title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952. The reason for this position was summarized in the report of our section of administrative law to the house of delegates of the association as follows:

"In the considered view of the section the propriety of agency charges of this character must depend on the particular nature of the agency activity involved, its relation to public and private interests, and other variable factors. Any general program of recovering from those subject to administrative agency procedures 'to the full extent possible, the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of these activities' is in our view unjustified as a matter of public policy. We are of the opinion, further, that the only proper way of dealing with this matter is for the Congress to prescribe either the fees to be charged in particular matters or

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the detailed method by which, and the limitations under which, the agency may properly determine the fees to be charged in particular matters."

Repeal of title V would allow a "clean slate" approach to the problem. Thereafter, if any program for agency fees and charges is to be adopted, it is the view of the American Bar Association that—

1. The congressional authorization for fees and charges should be by means of specific legislation, and should deal with the particular subject matter involved.
2. The legislation should either specify the schedule of fees and charges to be imposed or carefully delimit the authority delegated to the agency for their imposition, and enumerate insofar as practical the services under the charge category.
3. The adoption of legislation for such a program should be preceded by congressional hearings with opportunity for the interested agencies and persons to appear and be heard.

Only by procedures such as above outlined will we achieve adequate understanding and acceptance necessary and advisable to the inauguration of such a far-reaching program.

In support of these recommendations, the representative of the American Bar Association submitted the following additional testimony:

The delegation of authority contained in title V of the 1952 act is too broad and too indefinite to properly canalize agency action. The head of each agency is authorized to prescribe "such fees, charge, or price, if any, as he shall determine." The matters subject to this authority are stated to include "any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency * * * to or for any person."

The intent expressed in this legislation is that each agency as to such work or service shall be "self-sustaining to the full extent possible."

It is difficult to imagine a broader delegation of legislative authority. The statute seems to authorize the agency head to determine whether or not any fee will be charged. And, the work or service subject to charge can be interpreted to cover almost everything or almost nothing. It is quite impractical from the terms of the act to determine what properly may be included or excluded either between agencies or within any one agency. The present statute is not confined to those instances where special benefits accrue to a particular interest as contrasted with those regulatory functions which are inherently governmental.

We would suggest one other consideration which seems inherent in such a program. If agencies are to be put on a self-supporting basis, Congress should evaluate the net return of the Government. For example, a substantial amount of such fees would be a deductible expense. Quite an additional overhead would be incurred by Government agencies, some of which have no organization or experience in such matters. There would be substantial additional expenses imposed on persons dealing with Government agencies. Aside from these economic considerations, there is the overriding policy question of transferring the costs of the regulatory agencies upon the persons regulated. This problem may be illustrated by the saying, "he who pays the fiddler is going to call the tune." In the field of radio, for example, Congress has been careful to avoid recognizing any property interest in a station authorization. In the 72d Congress, the Senate committee in reporting on H. R. 7716 to amend the Radio Act of 1927 added to this bill specific authority for assessing filing fees which were enumerated in 8 pages of that bill, and estimated to yield $700,000. Although favorably reported, this proposal failed. (Pages 539–541, hearings on H. R. 5240.)

The president of the Association of Interstate Commerce Commission Practitioners also submitted a statement to the subcommittee respecting agency fees and charges, from which the following is quoted:

When we read the vague language of title V, we believed that there was a very real danger that, if this law were not challenged, it was likely to result in the development of an entirely new philosophy respecting the independent regulatory agencies directly contrary to that which has prevailed for the past 75 years. * * *

After title V was enacted, our association appointed a standing committee whose responsibility it was to follow any legislative or executive developments which might grow out of the law. The then Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Commissioner Mahaffie, requested the practitioners to work with the committee appointed by the Commission. From 1951 until November 1953 the practitioners cooperated with the committee appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider whether a schedule of fees might be worked out at any level. The only time during this period that the subject came before the membership of the association was in February and March of 1952. At that time, ex-Senator Johnson, then chairman of the Senate's Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, introduced and presided at hearings on S. 2352, a bill which would have provided for the levying by the ICC of an annual fee on every holder of a certificate, permit, or franchise. Our standing committee, at a special meeting of the association, received a mandate from the membership to oppose this bill in toto. We were joined in our opposition to the bill by a large number of other carrier and shipper groups. S. 2352 was not reported out of committee.

In November 1953 the Bureau of the Budget issued its Circular A–25 as a guide for the independent agencies in establishing standards. This covered the processing of applications for licensing, used in the broadest possible sense to include the issuance, renewal, modification, transfer, or termination of any license, permit, certificate, registration, exemption, or similar form of authorization provided by Federal agencies. The standards set by Budget were framed in terms of title V. Thereafter, pursuant to Budget's directive, the Interstate Commerce Commission and other agencies such as the Federal Communications Commission and Federal Power Commission, prepared proposed fee schedules at very high levels despite sections in the Budget circular which stated that agencies could (*a*) take account of public policy or interest served and (*b*) minimize the burden to applicants in low-cost proceedings.

I think it fair to state that in proposing high fees the Interstate Commerce Commission and the other agencies believed they were necessarily bound by the cost criteria laid down by Budget and that Budget, in turn, rightly or wrongly, believed it was bound by Public Law 137.

In its discussions with our committee, the ICC stated that it had asked its Bureau of Accounts to develop cost figures applicable to each class of application presented to the Commission. When those cost figures were developed it attempted in its proposed schedule to pick up all costs both direct and indirect. The Commissions will necessarily regard themselves as locked in a straitjacket of direct and indirect costs so long as title V remains on the books.

When the Commission's schedule appeared we believed that it was time to get a definitive expression of opinion on fees from our membership. Accordingly we prepared and circularized a comprehensive questionnaire to each member. We obtained responses from 20 percent of the membership. Those who answered gave us two alternative courses to pursue. The majority asked us to make every effort to have legislation introduced which would repeal Title V, Public Law 137. If legislation, such as the resolution before us today, were introduced by others we were authorized to throw the weight of the practitioners behind such legislation. We are here today in response to that mandate.

I ought to state that an even greater percentage—the overwhelming majority of those replying—gave us an alternative course; namely, that if a proper legislative committee should decide that fees were necessary, we request they be assessed on a basis where "value to the recipient" and "public policy or interest served" be considered as far more important than cost. (Page 525 of hearings.)

Senate Resolution 140, 84th Congress.—On July 27, 1955, Senator Warren G. Magnuson introduced in the Senate a resolution (S. Res. 140) on behalf of himself as chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and of Senator John W. Bricker, the ranking minority member, authorizing the Committee on Government Operations to conduct a full and complete study and investigation of the feasibility and practicability of establishing uniform fees and charges for any work, service, franchise, license, permit, or similar thing of value furnished or granted by any Federal agency. The full text of Senate Resolution 140 follows:

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RESOLUTION

Whereas the Congress in enacting the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, declared, in title V of such Act, that it was the sense of the Congress that any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued to or for any person by any Federal agency should be self-sustaining to the full extent possible, and authorized the head of each Federal agency to prescribe, by regulation, fees and charges therefor (which in the case of agencies in the executive branch are to be as uniform as practicable and subject to such policies as the President may prescribe); and

Whereas pursuant to such title, the Bureau of the Budget acting on behalf of the President made a study of this matter and issued a circular with respect thereto setting out uniform standards to be applied by the agencies in the executive branch in implementing such title; and

Whereas the agencies of the Government are preparing regulations to establish fees and charges as authorized by such title; and

Whereas the establishment of such fees and charges by agencies of the Government may adversely affect the administration and fundamental concept of the basic laws with respect to which such fees and charges are imposed; and

Whereas the American Bar Association has recommended the repeal of title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952, and a review of the necessity and desirability of the establishment of fees and charges by Federal agencies as authorized by such title: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Government Operations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation of the feasibility and practicability of establishing uniform fees and charges for those works, services, and other actions of agencies of the Government described in title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952. The committee shall report the results of such study and investigation, together with such recommendations as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1957.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $30,000 shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

SEC. 3. The head of each agency of the Government is hereby requested—

(1) not to issue any regulations imposing fees and charges under the authority of title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952; and

(2) to suspend the application of any regulations imposing fees and charges which he may heretofore have issued under the authority of such title

until such time as the Committee on Government Operations makes its report to the Senate pursuant to this resolution.

In support of the resolution, Senator Magnuson referred to the statements made by the American Bar Association before the Committee on Appropriations, and commented (Congressional Record, July 27, 1955, p. 10024), as follows:

The committee in considering this problem in a recent session concluded that a uniform system of uniform fees and charges for all agencies as described in title V of the Appropriations Act of 1952 would appear to be an appropriate subject for study and consideration by a proper committee of the Senate. In this instance it is obvious that the Committee on Government Operations which, under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946—Public Law 601, 79th Congress, August 2, 1946—has the responsibility of "studying the operation of Government activities at all levels with the view of determining its economy and efficiency" is the proper committee to make the study because all Government departments and agencies come within its jurisdiction for such purposes.

I want to emphasize at this point that the committee is not hostile to the idea of assessing fees and charges but the committee members are of the opinion that such fees and charges, if feasible and practicable, should be based on uniform standards and should be fair and equitable.

The Committee on Government Operations approved the objective of Senate Resolution 140, and reported it favorably to the Senate on July 28, 1955, with an amendment reducing the expenditure authorization for this study from $30,000 to $15,000. The resolution, under the rules of the Senate, was then referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration for further consideration. That committee was requested by the Committee on Government Operations to strike out section 3 of the resolution, however, in order to avoid disruption of existing regulations applying to fees and charges for special services which, in the view of the committee, were proper and desirable, and should be continued until otherwise determined by the appropriate committees of the Congress. The Committee on Rules and Administration held no further meetings prior to the congressional recess on August 2, 1955, and the resolution was not considered by the Senate.

Upon the convening of the present session of Congress, the Committee on Rules and Administration gave consideration to Senate Resolution 140, and ordered the resolution, as amended, reported favorably on January 11, 1956. The chairman of the Committee on Government Operations suggested to the chairman of the Rules Committee, however, that this action be rescinded, in view of the fact that the study had already been undertaken to accord with the objectives of Senate Resolution 140 under authority already vested in this committee by the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act, at least until such time as the Committee on Government Operations could determine whether further studies or investigations would be necessary. The Committee on Rules and Administration thereupon reconsidered its previous action, and indefinitely postponed further action on the resolution.

Agency Actions

In an effort to determine the exact status of the existing fees system and charges assessed for Federal services, and to obtain details regarding the operations of the program, the committee requested the departments and major agencies of the executive branch of the Government to furnish a schedule of present fees and service charges, including those assessed or revised under authority of Public Law 137. To determine whether any further action will be required to implement the original fees program as recommended by this committee in Senate Report 2120, 81st Congress, and to provide the appropriate jurisdictional committees with information upon which to base recommended reviews and legislative actions, the chairman requested the respective agencies to submit the following specific details:

The Committee on Government Operations, in accordance with its obligation to study the operation of Government activities at all levels with a view to determining its economy and efficiency, has directed its staff to bring the above-mentioned study (S. Rept. 2120, 81st Cong.), up to date, including any changes resulting from the enactment of Public Law No. 137 which was enacted by the 82d Congress as a rider to the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952.

I would appreciate your advice as to whether or not (the specified agency), including all of its organizational components, has an up-to-date report of fees charged for any services whatsoever to the general public or to any special interests

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that resulted from the passage of Public Law 137 in 1952. If such a schedule of fees has been prepared, or is in the process of being prepared, I would appreciate the opinion of your agency to the following questions:

(1) If a charge is made for such services, is the fee charged determined by taking into consideration its relationship with "the value to the recipient, public policy, or interest served"?

(2) If a charge is made for such service, is the fee charge determined by the actual or aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of such activity?

(3) Public Law 137 states that the "Government shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible." Is it the opinion of your agency that this is a mandatory requirement to recover to the fullest extent possible the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of these activities?

(4) If your answer to question (3) is "Yes," would such a formula, in your opinion, be fair and equitable?

This committee is primarily interested in those services rendered by Federal agencies for which a service charge might properly be made, as distinguished from services that, by their very nature, should be provided free.

Many of the departments and agencies, in responding to the request of the chairman, indicated that action had been withheld on proposed changes in fees or charges for services pending the filing of this report, as provided in Senate Resolution 140. Some agencies, such as the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, have listed full schedules of fees; others have omitted those fees on charges established by statute, to which Bureau of the Budget Circulars A–25 and A–28 did not apply. Information was not requested as to suggested changes in fees or charges, since this committee holds the view that such proposed adjustments should be developed and considered by the appropriate jurisdictional committees, whether established by administrative action, under the provisions of Public Law 137, or under direct statutory authority.

The agency statements follow:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., October 18, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter of October 6, 1955, requests any compilation of data pertaining to complaints made to the Bureau of the Budget relative to Bureau Circulars A–25 and A–28.

We have not made any such compilation of complaints since we have not had many complaints. Most complaints would be directed to the agencies that are responsible for setting the fees in accordance with the policy in title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952 (Public Law 137, 82d Cong.), and with the implementing circulars issued by the Bureau of the Budget. In fact, Circular No. A–25 directs the agencies to "provide a reasonable opportunity for affected parties to present comments and suggestions as to the level and form of the proposed fees."

The Bureau has received questions from the agencies about the circulars, but these would not be classed as complaints. Rather, they were efforts to determine the proper application of the provisions of the circulars. For example, they concerned problems of determining the costs for a particular service or the desirability of setting a fee below costs because of considerations of public interest or equity, or of administrative efficiency. As you are aware, the law and the circulars carefully provide for taking such considerations into account.

Of the few complaints we have received, one came from a South Dakota publisher who believes that the Government has not moved rapidly enough or over a wide enough area to institute charges for special services. He pointed out that many activities such as granting permission to operate a radio station or permission to fly an aeroplane have great value to the firms or individuals concerned

He also stated that fees for marriage licenses and drivers' licenses are charged by State and local governments, and are accepted without question.

On the other hand, the Bureau received a copy of a resolution approved by the American Bar Association urging the Congress to repeal title V of Public Law 137, and recommending that such fees be authorized by legislation dealing with the particular subject matter of each agency.

Circular No. A–25 deals with fees for licenses, registrations, and related activities. After it was issued, the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission announced schedules of fees which they proposed to put into effect. Other agencies were preparing fee schedules. As might be expected whenever a new or higher charge is proposed, a number of complaints were received by the agencies. Copies of some of these were also sent to the Bureau. For example, the Maryland-DC Radio and TV Broadcasters Association felt that the purpose back of the circular was laudable but that a fee uniformly applied to radio and television stations would impose a burden on marginal stations and that to apply the fee principle to radio and television stations was not in the public interest. The Association of Interstate Commerce Commission Practitioners objected that the fees proposed by ICC were not in accord with the circular which requires consideration of the public interest. Their resolution called for fees on a simple basis, uniform for each type of proceeding and assessed in accordance with a formula that assigns a major proportion of cost to the public and that results in a charge against all private parties, both applicants and intervenors, since both are receiving something of value.

Before the agencies could hold hearings on their proposed schedules, and on the complaints they had received, the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce approved a resolution on March 30, 1954, which requested the agencies under the committee's jurisdiction to suspend their pending proceedings under title V of Public Law 137 until July 1, 1955.

Circular No. A–28 deals with fees for copying, certification, and search of records. A few complaints were received from Members of Congress concerning fees for furnishing copies of certificates in lieu of discharges issued by the military services. For example, Congressman Harold D. Donohue forwarded to us a letter from the city of Worcester, Mass., which objected to fees for copies of service records needed for veterans' benefits furnished by that city. This complaint arose because Worcester had not initially stated the purpose of its request and the Department of Defense had not informed those making requests that no fees were charged when the information was required to establish eligibility for financial benefits. We understand that the Department of Defense received numerous other complaints about the fees established under Circular No. A–28. Discussions about these and related complaints can be found in the hearings on the 1956 appropriations for the Department of the Army, pages 953–970. The House Committee on Appropriations recommended that servicemen should receive free one certificate in lieu of discharge and that this matter be handled administratively with the Bureau of the Budget (Rept. No. 493, p. 13). On September 9, 1955, the Bureau wrote the Department of Defense that in its opinion, one free copy could be given by the Department under the existing provisions of Circular No. A–28.

I believe the extent and type of complaints the Bureau of the Budget has received are accurately illustrated above. However, if the Committee on Government Operations would like, we will take the time to make a complete search of our files.

We welcome the study by the Committee on Government Operations on this subject in the hope that it will lead to clarification of the congressional intent in this field. On the one hand, laws have been passed in the last three Congresses authorizing the setting of fees for Government services—title V of Public Law 137, 82d Congress; Public Law 50, 83d Congress (empowering the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to fix fees to cover the costs of administering 16 acts regulating businesses and professions); and Public Law 102, 84th Congress (removing a ceiling on certain copying fees). On the other hand, the resolution of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the action of the Senate Committee on Government Operations in reporting S. Res. 140 favorably, as well as letters from individual Congressmen seem to indicate some continuing hesitations about the proper public policy with respect to fees for Government services.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROWLAND HUGHES,
Director.

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(Attachments, Circulars A–25 and A–28, included in appendix A of this report.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., December 21, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: In your letter of October 5, 1955, you requested our opinion as to certain provisions of Title V: Fees and Charges, Public Law 137, 82d Congress, relating to services performed by the Department of Agriculture for which a fee or charge is made. This reply supplements and brings up-to-date previous information furnished to you by letter of March 31, 1950.

Following enactment of Public Law 137, this Department incorporated in its administrative regulations the provisions of title V (see 1 AR 980, attached as exhibit B). We also responded to Budget Bureau Circulars No. A–25: Fees for Licensing, Registration, and Related Activities, and No. A–28: Fees for Copying, Certification, and Search of Records. Review of these various activities disclosed that in most instances fees and charges imposed by this Department are based on specific statutes and authorizations antedating Public Law 137.

Congressional action to revise existing law, pursuant to paragraph 6 of Budget Bureau Circular No. A–25, was sought in one case and resulted in the enactment of Public Law 248, 84th Congress, which authorized the Secretary to fix "reasonable fees," in lieu of "not to exceed $10" (7 U. S. C. 12a (4)), for annual registration of futures commission merchants and brokers. New fees of $25 and $15, respectively, have been established. In a number of other instances, increased fees have been established since passage of Public Law 137 in 1951, reflecting higher costs for services rendered. Such revisions were made in conformity with authorizing legislation providing, for example, that charges cover "as nearly as may be, the average cost of materials, facilities and special labor used" (7 U. S. C. 149, 5 U. S. C. 552a, and similar statutes).

The following questions quoted from your letter relate to the basis or criteria used in determining the amount of fees charged.

> "(1) If a charge is made for such services, is the fee charged determined by taking into consideration its relationship with 'the value to the recipient, public policy, or interest served'?
>
> "(2) If a charge is made for such service, is the fee charged determined by the actual or aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of such activity?"

In determining the fees to be assessed for the numerous services provided by this Department, both of these criteria are considered, together with the provisions of applicable statutes and regulations. The circumstances of each individual activity are analyzed. For example, in some instances, statutes prescribe a specific fee or indicate that the fee shall be sufficient to recover the cost of the activity. In other types of situations, the establishment of a fee solely or primarily for the purpose of recovering cost would be impracticable and possibly defeat, to a large extent, the purpose of the activity itself. The enclosed summary descriptions of the services rendered by the Department for which fees are charged indicates the wide difference in the type or nature of the services performed. Because of these differences the primary criteria considered in determining fees are quite varied.

Your letter also raised the questions which are quoted below.

> "(3) Public Law 137 states that the 'government shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible.' Is it the opinion of your agency that this is a mandatory requirement to recover to the fullest extent possible the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of these activities?; and
>
> "(4) If your answer to question (3) is 'yes,' would such a formula, in your opinion, be fair and equitable?"

The clause referred to in question 3 we have interpreted as an objective which Congress has stated we must seek consistent with other applicable law. Title V of Public Law 137 taken as a whole, particularly the first line of the sentence "It is the sense of the Congress that * * *" we have interpreted as a requirement to guide our discretion where discretion is allowed under other statutory directions. Frequently, "the aggregate cost" is not recoverable in fees; instead, the fees are intended to provide payment for "extra or special" services incidental to the major purpose of the governmental activity. In other cases, the charges made may

exceed the aggregate cost of an operation. For instance, manufacturers using the name and symbol "Smokey Bear" on a product pay a royalty of 5 percent of the net wholesale price of items sold in commerce. This licensing fee exceeds actual cost to the Government but conforms to commercial practice.

Enclosures with this letter include:

Exhibit A.—Summary statement covering services for which fees are charged in USDA.

Exhibit B.—USDA administrative regulation, title 1, paragraph 980.

Exhibit C.—Forest Service regulations for assessment of certain fees.

Exhibit D.—Schedule of fees and charges for inspection, grading and classing and other services authorized under various acts, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Exhibit E.—Statement of receipts, USDA.

This material is intended to provide you with overall information about activities of this Department for which fees and charges are imposed. The Forest Service regulations illustrate the factors involved in fixing and administering equitable rates. The fee schedule of the Agricultural Marketing Service indicates the variety of services involved in that agency. The statement of receipts provides data on collections in this Department for deposit in the Treasury of the United States. The sums deposited include not only funds derived from fees and charges but also proceeds from the sale of land and other property, repayment of loans, refunds and recoveries, and other receipt items.

Should additional information be desired, we would be glad to cooperate in whatever way would be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. BENSON, *Secretary.*

Enclosures.

EXHIBIT A.—SUMMARY STATEMENT COVERING SERVICES FOR WHICH FEES ARE CHARGED IN USDA

1. *Real-estate appraisals.*—This service is administered by the Farmers Home Administration in connection with loans to be insured under title V of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1005b (d)). The $20 fee charged for this service is based on the fact that it is reasonable and commensurate with that made by other lenders.

2. *Registration of futures commission merchants—Commodity Exchange Act.*—The Commodity Exchange Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to register futures commission merchants and floor brokers in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. In 1954 the Department proposed legislation to amend section 8a (4) of the Commodity Exchange Act. The resulting legislation, Public Law 248, 84th Congress, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to fix "reasonable fees," in lieu of the previous "not to exceed $10 fee" (7 U. S. C. 12a (4)). Effective October 15, 1955, a $25 fee for each annual registration of a futures commission merchant and a $15 fee for each annual registration of a floor broker was established.

3. *Photographic reproduction of library material.*—This service is rendered by the departmental library under the authority of 5 United States Code 552 (a), which requires that not less than the estimated cost of furnishing photocopying and microfilming services be recovered. The most recent price increase for this work was made on December 1, 1953. The fees were also revised on June 15, 1950.

4. *Sale of timber and other forest products from the national forests (16 U. S. C. 472, 476, 485, 516, 551).*—These sales are made under competitive bids (sealed bids and oral auctions) in response to offerings of timber. Increased receipts resulting from this activity in recent years (e. g., fiscal year 1951, $51,098,565; fiscal year 1955, $73,187,364) have not been the direct result of Public Law 137. This item represents sales of a natural resource which was not listed under "fees and charges" in the 1950 report but is included here in the event the committee wished to take it into consideration.

5. *Grazing of livestock on the national forest (16 U. S. C. 472, 551).*—The formula for determining fees charged for this service was established in 1933. Because it is keyed to livestock market prices, these grazing receipts have declined in recent years (e. g., fiscal year 1951, $4,165,573 versus fiscal year 1955, $2,953,258). The Department is committed to consult with the livestock industry before changing the basic method of fixing charges. A complete reappraisal of grazing values would be necessary before establishing a new basis for grazing charges.

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6. *Recreation and land uses (16 U. S. C. 472, 551).*—This category includes numerous varied services such as rights-of-way over national-forest land, recreational resorts and summer-home permits, agricultural and pasture permits, water-power and transmission line permits, recreational facilities, and mineral permits and leases. The basic criterion used in determining fees for these services is that the charge be commensurate with the value of the use. The total receipts collected during recent years have steadily increased as indicated by a comparison between the $883,203 collected for fiscal year 1951 and receipts of $1,524,045 in 1955. This is accounted for by increases in the volume of the services rendered, as well as increased rates in some instances. Since July 1954, fees have been increased for a number of services. These services and corresponding fees, as listed below, are outlined in detail in the enclosed exhibit C (portions of regulations of the Forest Service), which also reflect the numerous factors involved in trying to establish "appropriate" fees from both the standpoint of the Government as well as the recipient of the services rendered.

(*a*) Increased fees for use of sites suitable for TV and radio stations. (FS Manual NF–H5–2, pp. 16–17, amended July 1954.)

(*b*) Minimum charge for special use permit increased from $2 to $5 per year. (FS Manual NF–H5–2, p. 1, amended July 1954.)

(*c*) Increased fees for summer home permits. (FS Manual NF–G3, pp. 18–20b, amended January 1955.)

(*d*) Increased fees for commercial public service uses. (FS Manual NF–H5–2, pp. 7–8g, amended January 1955.)

(*e*) Increased fees for telephone and telegraph line permits. (FS Manual NF–H5–2, pp. 21–22, amended March 1955.)

7. *Licenses for the manufacture and sale of items using the name and symbol, Smokey Bear (18 U. S. C. 711).*—A 5 percent royalty fee of the net wholesale prices of these items has been collected since May 23, 1952. Receipts collected during the remainder of the fiscal year 1953 were $8,785. Those collected during fiscal year 1954 were $53,250, with fiscal year 1955 receipts being $32,221. The 5 percent royalty fee conforms to the level accepted in commercial practices.

8. *Services performed under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621–1627).*—This act provides authority to perform inspection, grading, and classing, and certification services on agricultural products in interstate commerce (7 U. S. C. 1622 (h)) to the end that agricultural products may be marketed to the best advantage, trading may be facilitated, and product quality may be improved. These services are provided upon the request of an interested party. Authority is also given to assess and collect a fee which will cover the cost of the service rendered as nearly as possible. Fee rates are determined administratively and established after publication in the Federal Register and review and consultation with parties and groups affected. Certain inspection and classing services are provided free, however, as provided by section 473a (Smith-Doxey amendment) of the Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act (7 U. S. C. 471–476) and by section 511d of the Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 511–511q).

From an overall standpoint, the major portion of the cost involved in rendering these marketing services is recovered. For example, of the approximately $21 million estimated for conducting inspection, grading, and classing services by the Agricultural Marketing Service in 1956, it is anticipated that revenues from fees will cover 80 percent of the cost. Enclosed as exhibit D is a schedule of fees which reflect the current rates charged. Many of these fees have been adjusted in recent years as the result of changes in marketing patterns and of increased cost of salaries, overtime, and other premium compensation as provided by law affecting Federal employees. In addition to the fees outlined in exhibit D, the services listed below are also performed under this act.

(*a*) *Inspection and certification of canned wet animal food.*—Foods canned for cats, dogs, foxes, and similar animals are inspected to determine whether they are being prepared under sanitary conditions and contain sufficient amounts of certain food elements to meet nutritional requirements for a maintenance diet. These services are voluntarily requested by canners desiring to obtain the certification that certain standards have been met. The current charge is at the rate of $3.80 per hour ($4.08 at the overtime rate). This fee has increased from time to time in recent years as various increased pay acts have been enacted.

(*b*) *Contract specification work on meat and meat food products.*—This service involves examinations of meat and meat food products to ensure compliance with contract specifications. Inspections are made in federally inspected meatpacking plants at the request of the commercial processors who pay

for the cost involved at an hourly rate. The current charge is made at a base rate of $3.44 per hour or $4.08 at the overtime rate. These rates have increased from time to time as salary adjustments have been made in the various pay acts.

(*c*) *Identification service for meat and other products.*—After meat has been identified and marked as having passed Federal inspection, the meatpacker frequently requests similar identification and markings on divided portions of this meat, or the resulting meat-food products. To provide the additional markings on these divided portions being processed by the packer, a fee of $3.44 per man-hour or $4.08 for overtime is charged.

(*d*) *Inspection and certification of inedible agricultural products in interstate and foreign commerce.*—Inspection, certification, and other services to facilitate marketing of inedible animal products offered for interstate commerce and for foreign export are conducted. These services are voluntarily requested by receiving countries. The fees charged are based on cooperative agreement with applicant, at the base rate of $4 per man hour or $5 at the overtime rate. These rates were established July 23, 1955.

9. *Other inspection, grading, and classing activities based on specific legislation.*—The current fees charged for the services rendered pursuant to the acts listed below, are also reflected in exhibit D. All of these fees have been increased in recent years in consideration of the increased costs involved in performing the various services, with the exception of the fees pertinent to administering the Tobacco Inspection Act (item (*d*) below), which account for a relatively small volume of receipts.

(*a*) *Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91–99).*—This provides for the inspection and certification of naval stores upon request of an interested party. This work is performed by both Federal employees or by persons licensed by the Federal Government who are employees of plants to which a permit has been granted. A fee is charged for the permit and fees for the grading work performed by both plant and Government graders are collected for the Government. Charges made for the loan of glass "color-standards" for rosin to interested parties are nominal, covering roughly the cost of repairing and servicing the standards.

(*b*) *United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71–87).*—The act provides for mandatory inspection of all grain sold by grade and shipped in interstate or foreign commerce to or from an inspection point (7 U. S. C. 76). Licenses are issued to qualified persons to inspect and grade this grain. The inspection fees collected are retained by the licensed inspectors. Where there is dissatisfaction with the grade assigned, an appeal may be made to the Federal supervisors. A fee, payable to the Government, is then collected for the additional inspection, although it may be refunded if the grade assigned by the licensed inspector is changed as the result of the appeal.

(*c*) *Cotton Acts—Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51–65); Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act (7 U. S. C. 471–476); Cotton Futures Act (26 U. S. C. 1920–1935).*—Under these acts, cotton-classing services are performed to identify the quality, grade, and staple length of individual bales of cotton being marketed and to determine the fiber and spinning qualities of certain types of cotton. The Smith-Doxey Act authorizes a free classing service for farmer-members of organized cotton improvements groups. The cotton samples accumulated in this classing work are sold, however, thus recovering a portion of the cost of this service.

Fees are charged for the classification of cotton delivered in settlement of future contracts, and as required by the Cotton Standards Act for the classification of spot cotton for the public. Fees are also collected for the licensing of private classers who are supervised by Federal classers. Another source of revenue is the sale of official cotton standards and staple types.

(*d*) *Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 71–87).*—In accordance with this act, tobacco sold at designated auction markets must be federally graded without charge. However, grading service for which fees are charged is performed upon request of interested parties at nondesignated markets or in connection with other transactions carried on outside the auction market.

(*e*) *United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241–273).*—Upon the request of a warehouseman for a Federal license, an extensive investigation is made to determine the adequacy of his warehouse facilities for safe storage as well as the integrity and reliability of the applicant (7 U. S. C. 243). Fees for the resultant license issued are assessed to recover the cost of this investigation. Additional fees, however, are not charged for regulatory inspections

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made thereafter to determine whether the warehouse is operating in accordance with the act. Fees are charged for the licensing of persons qualified to class, inspect, grade, sample or weigh commodities to be stored in federally licensed warehouses.

(*f*) *Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (7 U. S. C. 499a–499s); Produce Agency Act (7. U. S. C. 491–497); Export Apple and Pear Act (7 U. S. C. 581–589).*—Activities conducted pursuant to these authorities assure equitable treatment to farmers and others in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities. Commission merchants, dealers, and brokers handling fresh fruit and vegetables must be licensed under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. Fees for these licenses are assessed. Complaints of violations are investigated and appropriate action taken in cases of violation under these acts.

10. *Services performed for which a fee is charged only when "overtime" is involved*—(*a*) *Federal inspection of meats and meat products.*—This work, done to assure a clean and wholesome meat supply for human consumption, includes inspection of animals, carcasses and meat, and meat-food products at various stages of handling and processing. Measures are enforced to insure informative labeling, and meats imported or exported are inspected. The cost of meat inspection is financed from appropriated funds, except for the cost of overtime performed at the request of meatpacking establishments (7 U. S. C. 394), for which reimbursements are collected at a rate of $4.08 per hour. Increases have been made in these fees in recent years, resulting from various pay acts. For example in 1952 a fee of $2.40 per hour was charged, and in 1954, $3.80.

(*b*) *Supervision and licensing of establishments manufacturing biological products for veterinary use.*—This activity serves to assist in preventing the spread of livestock and poultry diseases. Measures taken include the licensing and supervision of establishments manufacturing biological products (virus, serum, toxin, or analagous products) intended for veterinary use, so as to insure purity and potency of such products (7 U. S. C. 394a). Since these services are considered to be of benefit to the general public, a fee is charged only for overtime work performed at the request of the manufacturers. The current fee charged at the rate of $4.68 per man-hour was made effective November 13, 1955. The original rate of $2.40 was increased to $4.38 on November 7, 1954.

(*c*) *Import-export inspection and quarantine.*—Licenses, certificates, and permits are issued for interstate and foreign movement of animals and live poultry and their products and materials, which might introduce or bring about the spread of disease (5. U. S. C. 576). Current fee charged for services performed in this connection is at the rate of $5 per man-hour and became effective July 15, 1955. The 2 previous rates were $4.68 and $2.40 per man-hour.

11. *Fumigation of railroad cars at the Mexican border to eliminate insect pest risks.*—To prevent the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases from Mexico, railway cars and other vehicles and freight, express, baggage, and other materials which may carry such pests, are inspected, cleaned, and when necessary, disinfected (7 U. S. C. 149). To cover as nearly as possible the average cost of materials, facilities, and special labor used in performing this service, a fee of $6 per car is charged. This fee has not been increased since 1949; prior to that time, a charge of $4 was made.

12. *Feed and attendants for animals in quarantine.*—To protect animals in the United States against infectious or contagious diseases, the Department is authorized (21 U. S. C. 102), at the expense of the owner, to place and retain in quarantine all neat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and all swine and poultry imported into the United States. They are further authorized to clean and disinfect shipping crates and containers and to clean up and disinfect the premises during and after quarantine, also at owner expense. Fees are charged on the basis of the expense incurred for the care, feed, and handling of different kinds of animals.

13. *Sale of aerial and other photographs (7 U. S. C. 1387).*—Aerial and other photographs, maps, charts, etc., are obtained in the conduct of certain of the Department's programs, particularly those dealing with soil conservation, acreage controls, and forestry. Photographic reproductions of these items are frequently in demand by other Government agencies, farmers, and other interested parties and, accordingly, are sold at rates established to recover cost as determined by a departmental photographic sales committee. The two most recent general increases in the governing "schedule of prices," which is contained in the Department's regulations, were effected on November 10, 1955, and on April 1, 1952.

EXHIBIT B.—USDA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION, TITLE 1, PARAGRAPH 980

CHAPTER 16—MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 7. FEES AND CHARGES FOR SERVICES TO SPECIAL BENEFICIARIES

980. *Policy.* (s) The policy with respect to fees and charges for services performed and products or similar things of value furnished to special beneficiaries is stated in title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, as follows:

(See p. 7 for text of title V.)

The head of each Department agency shall be responsible for giving effect within his agency to the above-quoted provision. Fee or rate schedules and other bases for charges should be reviewed periodically, at least once each year, to assure that charges are being kept in line with this policy. In implementing the policy, due attention should be given to such guides or directives as may have been issued from time to time by the Bureau of the Budget or by the Director of Finance of the Department. (s)

EXHIBIT C.—FOREST SERVICE REGULATIONS FOR ASSESSMENT OF CERTAIN FEES

* * * * * * *

Ordinary special-use procedure and the foregoing instructions on radio station permits will be followed except that no special-use permit will be issued until the applicant has obtained a construction permit from FCC. All permits will include the special clauses listed under caption E–5. Reference to the Chief is not required.

The Federal Communications Commission receives hundreds of applications each month for station authorizations (construction permits or licenses) in the Emergency, Miscellaneous, Railroad, Utility, and Experimental Radio Services. The limited staff available to review these applications makes it impracticable to attempt to determine whether a proposed station (land-mobile service) will be erected on national-forest land or how a site for the station is acquired. Consequently, the Commission will issue radio station construction permits for the comparatively low-power radio stations in the above-mentioned Emergency and Special Services (where no large building or high antenna towers are involved) without referring such applications to the Forest Service.

The construction permit issued by the Commission authorizes the permittee merely to construct or install the proposed radio station (land-mobile service), generally at the location specified in the application, without regard to whether or how the site has been acquired by the applicant. Before the radio station may be licensed and operated, it is necessary for the applicant to indicate that the installation has been completed in exact accordance with the terms of the construction permit. Before the actual construction of a station on lands controlled by the Forest Service can be started, it is, of course, necessary for the applicant to obtain a special-use permit from the Forest Service.

The fact that the Commission issues a construction permit for this type of radio installation places the Forest Service under no obligation to issue a permit for use of land. Applications will be considered on the basis of the merits of the individual case. Failure of the Forest Service to approve application for land use automatically would preclude issuance of license by the Commission.

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G. *Free and paid permits*

Free use may be granted only in accordance with the instructions under regulation U–11. As a rule, tax-supported agencies should be granted free permits with the proviso that in event of the sharing of facilities the permittee will pay his just and equitable share of the costs of installation, maintenance, and operations.

H. *Fees*

Guide fees based on investment in all structures and equipment at the site (exclusive of roads, power, and telephone lines):

Investment	Suggested fees	
	Class A sites	Class B sites
$10,000 and under	$50	$50
$10,001 to $50,000	100	50
$50,001 to $100,000	250	125
$100,001 to $300,000	500	250
$300,001 and over	(1)	(1)

[1] To be negotiated.

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Class A sites are those located adjacent to urban areas and, therefore, have special values for TV and radio uses.

Class B sites are those back-country sites which at present have electronics values only in connection with the cross-country microwave networks.

Where cross-country microwave circuits employ sites of the class A type, as will occur at some terminals, or where their routing takes them through rural areas, those particular sites should be treated as class A rather than as class B in establishing the appropriate rental fee.

Range facilities

These fall into two categories: (1) Enclosures, such as pasture, allotment boundary, division, and drift fences, and (2) other range-management aids, such as corrals, dipping-vats, stock-water improvements, shipping pens, livestock driveways, and structures for the housing of range supplies, riders, or herders. Of these two, that of enclosures is of paramount importance in terms of acreage occupied or controlled and of effect on range management and use. Care should be exercised in the issuance of permits authorizing the enclosure of national forest lands, so that they will not subsequently impede or conflict with the adjustments of range use or with other permissible types of multiple use which may be dictated by considerations of public interest.

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Where a fee is charged for the use of forage, it will be based on one of the following:

1. Current grazing fee for the particular allotment.
2. Past year's grazing fee (to cover situations where special-use statements are sent to permittee prior to determination of current grazing fees).
3. Flat charge covering occupancy and grazing may be established by regional forester in regions 7, 8, and 9.

Except where No. 3 is used, the grazing fee added to the charge for occupancy will represent the total charge (see 8 FSM ch. 5, pt. 2 for calculation of fees).

SPECIAL LAND USES CHARGE PERMITS

Commercial and personal uses

Regulation U–12. *Charge or other consideration for special-use permits.*—(1) Special-use permits, except as otherwise provided in this section or section 251.2 (regulation U–11), or specifically authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall require the payment of a fee or charge commensurate with the value of the use authorized by the permit, the amount of which shall be prescribed by the Chief of the Forest Service.

(2) Special use permits issued under section 7 of the act of April 24, 1950 (64 Stat. 82), may require as all or a part of the consideration the reconditioning and maintenance of the Government-owned or controlled structures, improvements, and land to a satisfactory standard; provided that the total consideration so received shall be commensurate with the value of the use authorized by the permit when the use is of a commercial nature.

(3) Special-use permits involving Government-owned or controlled buildings, structures, or other improvements which require caretakers' services, or the furnishing of special services such as water, electric lights, and clean-up, may require the payment of an additional fee or charge to cover the costs of such services (15 F. R. 5902, Aug. 31, 1950. 36 CFR 251.3, 1950 Supp.).

FISCAL PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES

Fees for special uses

Good public administration requires that the Government receive a fair value for the use of land for commercial or private purposes. Fees charged will be comparable to rentals paid for similar use of private land with due allowance for the differences involved.

Regional foresters are authorized to determine and establish appropriate charges for all types of charge permits subject to the following:

Telephone, power, gas and oil pipelines—$1 per acre minimum.
Radio installations: (See suggested schedule, NF–H5–2 (17).)
Summer homes. (See NF–G3 (17 and 18).)
Concession operations. (See percentage fee schedule; p. 7 of this section.)
Organization camps. (See NF–G3 (14).)

Minimum charge for special-use permits

No new charge special-use permit will be issued for a fee of less than $5 a year.

Special service charges

Special service charges contemplated by regulation U–12 are designed to cover cost of operation of light and water plants; employment of operators, custodians, managers, mechanics, lifeguards, etc. Cost of these services will be an element in determining the equitable annual fee. * * * Payment by permittees to compensate for special services performed by the United States in relation to the use are in the nature of national forest receipts or revenues, rather than contributions for protection, administration, or improvement of the forests, consequently nothing is gained by separately collecting and depositing such payments; the same result will be obtained by computing all charges for such services which will occur in the course of a year and fixing amount of annual rental at a sum sufficient to compensate for them as well as for the basic special use privilege granted. Where possible, provision should be made in the permit for the permittee to maintain, police, and service the camps during their period of use.

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Products of land not acceptable in lieu of fees

No portion of the products of land shall be given the Forest Service or any of its members in lieu of cash rental, nor shall such products be given employees in return for work performed.

Periodic review of special-use fees

Fees for all special uses will be reviewed, at 5-year intervals, in order to iron out inconsistencies and to bring them into conformity with currently prevailing conditions.

Fee periods and payments

Payments.—Permits shall specify the method of making payments and the date or dates upon which they are due and payable. Ordinarily, payments should be specified as due on January 1 in a single amount covering the ensuing year. Regional foresters may authorize other dates upon which payments are due and may permit the acceptance of semiannual or partial payments, when necessary to avoid hardship to permittees. The partial-payment provision is designed primarily for impoverished residents or farm tenants and should be used only when clearly necessary.

The initial payment on a permit should cover the period from date permit is to be effective to December 31, or such other date as has been authorized for annual payments for similar uses. Initial payment shall be proportionate to the annual charge except where the use is seasonal in character and a full season's use will be obtained following issuance of permit, in which event a full year's charge should be made.

Unless a permit is issued on the 1st day of a month, the fee will date from the 1st day of the following month.

Where unauthorized use of the land was made prior to the issuance of a permit, and such action is not treated as trespass, payment will be required to cover the period of prior use.

Where charge permits are relinquished in favor of other applicants, the unearned rental may be applied on the new permit.

Records and notification of annual payments.—The forest supervisor shall issue all notices and requests for payments except as otherwise specifically provided for in this Manual; i. e., telephone and telegraph * * *

RECREATION RESIDENCE (SUMMER HOME) AREAS

A recreation residence (summer home) area is an area on which individuals are permitted to establish homes for vacation use.

Policy

This policy will be followed in all new summer home areas and in permits for presently unoccupied lots in existing summer home areas. It will be the objective to bring existing areas and lots into accord with this policy as rapidly as is consistent with existing permits and local conditions.

Permits are issued to build summer homes on especially designated areas set aside for exclusive individual use. For this reason summer home areas must be located only on portions of the national forests not needed or not suitable for general public use or higher priority uses. In determining whether lands are

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needed for public or higher priority uses, foreseeable future as well as present needs must be considered.

Summer homes will not be permitted within waterfront zones or within 100 feet of lakes or streams which qualify for "waterfront zone" designation except where there is an abundance of shoreline over and above what is required to meet all foreseeable needs for public purposes. They will not be permitted within roadside zones or on lands which qualify for roadside zone designation, nor will they be located in areas which are readily visible from public use areas or highways.

Although in some locations recreation use of summer homes may take place during every month of the year, summer home groups will be planned and located primarily as recreation residences. The objective will be to maintain the character of summer home groups as recreation residences and avoid urbanization and permanent home use.

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Expenditure of Government funds on summer home groups

Before Government funds are expended on a summer home group, an appraisal must be made to determine whether there is reasonable assurance that the lots will be rented and whether such expenditures are justified as a public investment. The United States cannot properly subsidize a summer home group.

The total cost to the Government of developing a summer home group must be returned to the United States with interest through the regular special-use fees. In addition, such fees should include an amount sufficient to cover the estimated annual cost of any maintenance performed by the Government.

The construction cost of access roads, including service roads within the group, and any other developments made by the United States will be recovered at 4 percent interest over a period of 30 years. This will result in an annual charge of $5.78 per $100 of Government investment. If an access road or other Government-corstructed facility has value for other than summer home purposes, only that portion chargeable against the lots need be considered in calculating the lot fee. Average annual maintenance costs to the Government must also be recovered throught the special-use fee. For instance, if it costs $300 to maintain the road in the above examples, an additional $10 would be added to the lot fee. In the event the Government ceases to maintain the road, the permit fee could be adjusted under the provision therein for readjustment of fees.

Determination of fees for summer home lots

It is not practicable to establish hard-and-fast rules on a servicewide basis for the appraisal of summer home lot values and establishment of equitable rental fees. Rules will not take the place of local knowledge and common sense in arriving at a fee equitable to both the Government and the permittee. Regional foresters should establish additional criteria within the framework of these instructions for the guidance of forest supervisors in arriving at equitable fees.

Private land sales and rentals for summer home purposes should be used as a guide where feasible. It should be remembered that although the private landowner is usually not restricted in the type of building he erects or in the use of his lot, he has less assurance that there will not be incompatible uses nearby.

Supply and demand are major factors in the rental value of land. A lot near a large city might rent for several times that of a lot in a remote location; however, some people would pay more for one in an isolated group.

The same lot fees should be established for an entire summer home group except where there is a marked difference in the value of lots within the group. Where such differences exist, the group may be divided into two or more subgroups each having a different fee.

The rental fee shall be based on the following principles:

1. Summer home lots, as a private use of national-forest land, shall be rented for their fair commercial value for summer home purposes.
2. A minimum rental of $25 per lot is established.
3. Each region will describe the characteristics of an average summer home lot for the region and establish a fee for the average summer home lot on each forest for the guidance of supervisors.
4. Summer home lots having better than average value must be appraised at higher rates. The following factors should be appraised:
   (*a*) Proximity to streams, lakes, or other recreation assets.
   (*b*) Outstanding views and vegetative cover.
   (*c*) Accessibility.
   (*d*) Closeness to population centers.
   (*e*) Availability of utilities, including water.

A lot which rates above average for all the above factors would be worth considerably more than the average fee. Regional foresters should prescribe dollar values for each of the above or other factors to facilitate calculation of the fee.

5. A charge to amortize the Government's investment in road or other facilities will be added to the land rental fee. Such charge will be based on retiring the Government's investment in 30 years at 4 percent interest. This will become a part of the fee and not identified as a separate item.

6. The rental and sale value of comparable private lands shall be considered in appraising the rental of national-forest lands. Five percent of the sale value of comparable private lands used for similar purposes may be considered to be a fair annual rental, subject to the minimum in No. 2.

7. The value of Forest Service maintenance of roads or other facilities will be added to the lot rental charge.

8. No differentiation will be made in the charge for term and revocable permits and no additional charge will be made for summer homes which are used for more than the summer season, or year long.

9. It will be the policy to review summer home fee rates at 5-year intervals and to make appropriate adjustments upward or downward as the circumstances justify. Permittees will be given a reasonable notice of any upward adjustments.

The Secretary's regulation requires that the total consideration received for permits issued under section 7 shall be commensurate with the value of the use when the use is of a commercial nature.

Care should be taken in arriving at a proper consideration. All requirements of maintenance and reconditioning must be weighed thoroughly against actual cash value.

Uses of a noncommercial nature, whether private, semipublic, or public, may be permitted at less than their actual value, whether the consideration is in the form of maintenance and reconditioning alone or combined with a cash payment. Regional foresters are authorized to permit such uses without requiring a total consideration commensurate with the value of the use when the use would otherwise qualify for free use under the provisions of regulation U–11 and the instructions thereunder.

Permits issued under authority of section 7 which require maintenance as all or part of the consideration will be reported as charge permits in the special-use statistical report. They should be identified by the letters "G–T" following the name of the use in that report.

FEES FOR COMMERCIAL PUBLIC SERVICE USES

Fees for commercial public service special uses shall be commensurate with the value of the use authorized by the permit. The objective of the Forest Service is to charge a fee which is equitable to the permittee and the United States (NF–H5–2 (1)). The purpose of these instructions is to establish equitable fees for communal public service enterprises and to provide for deviations therefor when conditions require.

Commercial public service special uses include all commercial enterprises which do business directly with the recreating, touring, and vacationing public, such as stores, lunch counters, restaurants, gas stations, garages, resorts, hotels, cabin camps, ski lifts, ski tows, tramways, ski schools, boat and horse rental businesses.

These instructions are applicable only to commercial public service special uses. The percentage fee policy is not mandatory for uses which are operated on a nonprofit, noncommercial, or semicommercial basis.

Classification of permits and applicable percentage fee

Commercial public service special uses are permitted on national-forest land for the purpose of providing services and accommodations needed by the public. They will be classified as follows:

Class I. One-half percent of net sales plus other income.

Enterprises, the primary purpose of which is to provide for the sale of merchandise which is normally sold at standard prices and a low markup. Included here are: sales of groceries; household supplies; tobacco; candy; soft drinks; gasoline; oil; auto supplies; and meals at restaurants, cafes, and lunch counters. Included here are: stores, gas stations, garages, restaurants, cafes, etc.

Class II. One percent of net sales plus other income:

Enterprises, the primary purpose of which is to: (1) Provide a general resort or hotel business, including related sales and services except ski

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lifts or tows; or (2) provide for the sale of merchandise which usually sells at a high markup. Included are sales of resort, hotel, and cabin camp accommodations (including all sales and services in connection therewith), sales of curios, photo supplies, gifts, sports equipment, and horse rentals. Included here are resorts; hotels; cabin camps; curio, sport, gift, and souvenir shops; drugstores; etc.; also private schools and camps.

Class III. One and one-half percent of net sales plus other income:

Enterprises, the primary purpose of which is the sale of services, the rental of equipment, or the sale of liquor. Included here are: Ski lifts and tows, including restaurant, ski shop, ski schools, or other subsidiary business in connection therewith; boat rentals; cocktail lounges; bars and beer parlors, etc.

NOTE.—Under present policy the sale of liquor, including beer, will not be permitted as the primary purpose of a special use (see NF–H5 (12)).

Each public service special use will be treated as a unit and classified according to its primary purpose. The business done under 1 permit will not be split into 2 classes except in unusual cases.

Ordinarily the primary purpose of a going business is obvious, but there are cases in which problems will arise. In determining the primary purpose of a business which consists of several activities in different classes, considerable weight should be given to the primary purpose which the permittee and the Forest Service had in mind when the permit was issued. However, there are cases where a permit, originally intended to be a store, has developed into a resort, and other cases where a resort has become largely a store business. The Forest Service has frequently encouraged, or at least acquiesced to these gradual transformations and must now take that into account in classifying such permits as to primary purpose.

The suitability of the site for a particular purpose and the public need for services and accommodations at a given location should also be considered in determining the primary purpose of a business. A site having the environment suitable for a resort should not ordinarily be under permit for a store or gas station, if there is a public need for a resort at that location.

The volume of business by classes is a measure of the primary business done, but cannot be given too much weight in determining the primary purpose of a business. The average vacationist spends much more per day on meals, tobacco, souvenirs, pleasure, etc., than he does for lodging; hence it is to be expected that, at a resort, net sales for such items will exceed the income from rooms—yet the primary purpose of the enterprise is resort accommodations.

Since the fee for class I is 50 percent of the fee for class II and only 33⅓ percent of the fee for class III, it is obvious that the decision, in cases where sales and services under 1 permit fall into more than 1 class, will materially affect the fee. It is very necessary that there be reasonable uniformity between regions in classifying permits, and the following should be closely followed as a guide in determining the primary purpose of a business:

The resort (including hotels or cabin camps) catering to the recreation public is a basic unit. It is expected that resorts may have restaurants, stores, gasoline stations, curio shops, horse and boat rentals, and other services for guests and others. In many cases resorts do a large sales business with recreationists staying at nearby campgrounds, picnic areas, or summer homes. Resorts will be classified as class II. The 1-percent fee for class II was established with full knowledge that sales of merchandise, gasoline, and restaurant business account for a large percentage of net sales at many resorts.

A store, restaurant, or gas station permit along a major travel route would not ordinarily be classified as a resort (class II) merely because the permittee was authorized to operate a few tourist cabins for transient use. Such a use would quite properly be in class I on the basis of primary purpose.

A combined overnight resort-ski lift operation requires special consideration to determine an equitable fee because ski lifts are usually very profitable. This is particularly true at such operations doing both summer and winter business. In general all permits which include authorization to operate ski lifts should be in class III. In special situations involving overnight resort-ski lift operations, when the above rule will not be equitable the regional forester may authorize the issuance of separate permits for resort and lifts at the respective class II and III rates or apply the 2 fee schedules in 1 permit. At areas where different permit-

tees operate the lift and resort or other facilities, the fees should be based on the appropriate class of business each permittee operates.

Existing permits which authorize ski lift or tow operations at less than the 1½ percent rate should be revised in accordance with the above instructions after discussion and reasonable notice to the permittee. (The fees for term permits can be increased only in accordance with terms of the permit or with the consent of the permittee.)

When a commercial public service operation is conducted on both national-forest land and private land, each use made of national-forest land will be charged for at the applicable percentage for that type of use. For example, if a winter resort has its main resort buildings on private land and has 60 percent of the length of its ski lifts, 20 percent of its rope tow footage, a restaurant, and rental cabins on national-forest land the fees would be calculated as follows: 60 percent of ski lift and 20 percent of ski-tow income at 1½ percent; the restaurant income at one-half percent, and the rental cabin income at 1 percent. Permittees would be required to segregate income or agree to some other equitable formula to arrive at the proportion of income due the United States.

Many resort-lift operations offer "package" rates which may include lodging, meals, use of lift or tows, ski instruction, etc. This arrangement does not complicate the calculation of fees at resorts which are all under one percentage fee rate and all on Government land. However, where part of the operation is on private land or where more than one fee rate is applied, agreement should be reached as to the portion of the "package" charge which will be credited against operations under the different percentage rates. Each case should be analyzed separately. Normally the portion of the "package" charge which is credited to lodging, meals, lift, etc., should represent a similar ratio as the "package" rate does to the respective individual charges for these services. Thus if the "package" charge is $60 per week for lodging, meals, and lift and the daily rates are $3 for lodging, $5 for meals, and $4 for lift, the portion of the $60 creditable against class II and class III fees should be about as follows:

Charges at individual rates:	
Lodging, 7 days at $3	$21
Meals, 7 days at $5	35
Lift, 7 days at $4	28
Total	84

$\frac{60}{84} \times \$56 = \$40$—credited as class II

$\frac{60}{84} \times \$28 = \$20$—credited as class III

The permittee should be required to currently segregate his income—including "package" income—in all instances where more than one percentage fee is involved.

If 2 or more permits to 1 permittee are in existence, solely because of the 5-acre limitation in term permits, or because a G–T permit covering maintenance of Government-owned improvements is involved, they should almost always be treated as one permit for purposes of classification.

The different classes of business should be considered when issuing new permits or permiting expansion of existing permits. There are advantages in having one permittee handle several types of business in a given locality, but there are also advantages in having healthy competition. Each such case deserves careful consideration. The Forest Service should decide whether the public will best be served by 1 large permit or several smaller ones.

The fee for private schools and camps will be determined on an individual basis. Some of these are operated on a strictly commercial basis while others might be considered as nonprofit enterprises. Still others might be classified as noncommercial and hence be outside the scope of these instructions.

Some camps and schools include transportation to and from camp and laundry as part of tuition or camp fee, and furnish these services at cost or contract for them. In most cases the money collected for transportation and laundry is in reality not a part of the permittee's "net sales" and may be deducted before applying the percentage fee.

"Horse rental," as used in these instructions, refers to a permit to conduct a horse rental business on Government land. The fee discussed here has nothing to do with the grazing fee required for grazing horses on national forest land. In most instances a grazing fee, in addition, will be required if the horses pasture on

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national forest land. See NF–H5–1 (18) and range management title (title 8) of the manual.

Authorization to deviate from basic percentage fees

1. Regional foresters are authorized to establish a temporary flat fee in lieu of the percentage fee during the period of construction but not to exceed 2 years from the date the permit is issued. The flat fee should be based on the fair rental value of the land during the period when the permittee would be receiving little or no income. This authorization applies only to new enterprises and does not apply to changes in ownership of existing permits, or for construction of additional facilities.

2. Regional foresters are authorized, with the consent of the permittee, to substitute a flat fee for the percentage fee when the estimated fee, calculated according to the percentage fees, will be less than $300 per year, and provided that this seems equitable to the United States. The flat fee will be determined by applying the percentage fee for the class in which the use falls to the average of the past 3 years' net sales plus other income, or to the estimated future net sales. The permit will provide that the fee will remain the same for 5 years but will be adjusted every 5 years so as to take into account material changes in the nature and volume of the business. The flat fee will be the minimum fee, payable in advance, and will not be subject to refund. It should be pointed out to permittees that this method is simpler for them, but that it generally will require a larger advance payment and that the flat fee will be due regardless of operating conditions, whereas under the percentage fee, only the minimum fee is due if some unforeseen conditions drastically reduce the volume of business. On the other hand if business is exceptionally good the permittee may benefit. The authority to establish flat fees may be delegated to forest supervisors.

Responsibility of regional foresters in establishing equitable fees

The foregoing instructions will result in equitable fees for most commercial public-service operations. It is the responsibility of regional foresters to establish higher percentage fees for individual cases when that is necessary so that the United States obtains an equitable revenue for the use of its land. Indicators which suggest a higher than standard fee are:

1. Yearlong operation.
2. Location at a strategic place which draws patronage, such as along a transcontinental highway, a scenic or historic location, an important pass, a shoreline property.
3. Regular operation at near capacity.

Conversely, if there is reason to believe the standard fees are too high and this is borne out by a study, a downward adjustment should be made to establish an equitable fee. Isolation, short season, and regularly inclement weather conditions, are frequently factors adversely affecting business at a location. Fees below the prescribed percentage rates can be established only with the approval of the Chief's office. Requests for lower fees must be supported by convincing justification and accompanied by:

(*a*) Profit and loss statement for last 2 fiscal years.

(*b*) Balance sheet showing the assets of the business and the cost of all improvements.

(*c*) Itemized statement of salaries paid to executives, owners and general manager, any other salaries or wages at the rate of over $5,000 per year, value of supplies, quarters or other items (other than salaries or wages) furnished without charge to owners or members of their families, depreciation allowances, obsolescence charges, depreciation charged off in previous years, and any unusually large items of expense.

Government-owned improvements

When a permittee uses Government-owned improvements for commercial purposes, the value of the improvements for the use to be made of them must be added to the value of the land. The United States must receive an equitable rental for the land and improvements.

Permits covering Government land and improvements should ordinarily be issued under section 7 of the Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950, so that the maintenance of the improvements can be done by the permittee. (See also NF–H5–2 (5).)

If the permittee has no appreciable investment in buildings or improvements, the percentage fee should ordinarily be appreciably higher than the standard fee for the class of permit. The fee paid to the Government may be reduced to

the extent that the permittee is required to perform maintenance which would ordinarily be performed by the landlord.

Each case, however, must be appraised separately on the basis of the site; the value, condition, and suitability of the improvements; the permittee's investment, and other factors affecting the business. The objective is an equitable fee for the site and the improvements owned by the United States.

Definition of net sales

The term "net sales," for the purpose of calculating special use fees, shall be the gross amounts derived by the business conducted on the permitted area, or connected therewith, from the sale of merchandise, services, and other income minus the following items:

1. Returned merchandise, refunds, and allowances.
2. State sales taxes.
3. Federal excise taxes required to be collected by the permittee from the customer and paid by him to the Government (e. g., taxes on theater tickets and other admissions).
4. Federal retailers' excise taxes required to be paid by the permittee to the Government (e. g., taxes on sales of furs, jewelry, toilet preparations, luggage, etc.).
5. State gasoline tax, regardless of whether or not paid by permittee to the State taxing authority.

In 2 and 3 the permittee is in effect merely a collection agent for the State and the Federal Government. While taxes under 4 are required to be paid by the retailer, he merely charges the percentage amount in addition to what would otherwise be the retail sales price and pays the additional amount to the Federal Government. From the standpoint of the permittee's income there is no difference between any of these taxes, as they are all charges, in addition to retail value, for the benefit of the State or Federal Government.

NOTE.—The terms "gross receipts," "gross revenue," "sales," and "earnings" are frequently used locally to mean all the money taken in by a business enterprise. For most practical purposes "net sales" is synonymous with these terms as used by many permittees, but in accounting terminology each of them has a distinct meaning.

"Other income" and concessions on special use areas

"Other income" is other revenue derived from or on the special use area which cannot be classified as net sales.

If the permittee enters into a sublease or concession covering some portion of the regular business on the permit area, then the rental received by the permittee from the sublessee shall not be included in the permittee's other income but the net sales of the lessee, sublessee, or concessioner shall be added to the permittee's net sales.

There are other situations which are not so easily resolved and which must be decided on an individual appraisal basis. A few of these are telephone toll stations, collections for toll calls, cigarette vending machines, music boxes, pack trips which originate on the premises, taxi or sightseeing bus fares, rental of a building for a purpose unrelated to the permit, etc. In each case it must be determined whether it is most equitable to add net sales from these to the permittee's net sales or to add the commission or rent the permittee receives from the owner of the vending machines or concession to the permittee's other income. In general, if the permit area is the principal source of the income, then the net sales should be added to the permittee's net sales. Such would probably be the case for such things as cigarette machines, vending machines, rental of a building, or music boxes. For telephone booths, toll calls made by guests, sightseeing trips and pack trips, it will generally be equitable to add only the permittee's commission to his "other income."

Post offices

A United States post office operated on the permit area, should be considered as a semipublic service, despite the fact that the permittee, or an employee of his, derives a salary and certain allowances. It seems most equitable to add a flat fee for a post office, thus treating it as an entirely separate and unrelated activity. This flat fee will be added to the minimum fee for the permit. Any income received by the permittee from the post office would be disregarded in calculating the percentage fee. The minimum fee will be $15.

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Application to terminable and term permits covering one enterprise

When a permittee has both a term permit and a terminable permit covering the same enterprise, as is common when the area exceeds 5 acres, the provisions of the term permit regarding application or adjustment of fees ordinarily should control. In most such cases the terminable permit is merely supplementary since the 5-acre limitation prevented 1 permit from covering the entire business. In many instances it would be very difficult to prorate the income as in operations where a resort permittee (term permit) had some of his rental cabins under terminable permit.

Regional foresters are expected to give each case of this kind individual consideration to determine an equitable arrangement.

Minimum occupancy fees

Regional foresters will establish a minimum annual fee for each permit except when a flat fee is used. This minimum fee should ordinarily not be less than 25 percent of the estimated annual fee. The minimum fee will be paid in advance and will not be refunded under any circumstances. It should be considered as a minimum ground rental or occupancy charge and should therefore be related to the acreage under permit and the value of the land for the use being made of it. The minimum fee shall be a part of the total percentage fee calculated, if the percentage fee exceeds the minimum. This authority may be delegated to forest supervisors.

Accounting and business records to be kept by permittees

The interests of the United States require that all permittees, whose fees are based on a percentage of net sales, keep acceptable accounting and business records from which a qualified person can arrive at the actual state of the business.

The type of records that should be kept by a permittee depends somewhat on the volume of business done. Our interest should be confined to requiring records sufficient for our purposes.

All permits with a percentage fee will include requirements reserving unto the Forest Service the right:

1. To require the permittee to maintain records according to standard accounting practice.
2. To require a statement of net sales plus other income, certified by the permittee.
3. To require an audit by a person qualified to make an audit satisfactory to the Forest Service, at the expense of the permittee.
4. To examine the permittee's books and business records.
5. To require any other data or information from the permittee which are necessary to enable the Forest Service to determine the fee due the United States.

NOTE.—Suggested clause 1a in the appendix (p. 8a) covers these points sufficiently for ordinary purposes.

The exercise of all these rights by the Forest Service should be rare, especially requiring an audit, which is very expensive. Our policy will be to require only such data as are necessary to protect the interests of the United States and to avoid imposing unnecessary expenses on the permittee.

It must be realized that permittees who operate on a fiscal year, which does not coincide with the calendar year, cannot furnish financial data by calendar years without a lot of extra work. It is not reasonable to expect a permittee to do so.

Competitive interest in special use permits

When a competitive interest in a public service special use is probable, every effort should be made to obtain the best qualified permittee and the most favorable returns to the United States.

A prospectus will be issued and bids solicited in all instances where there is a competitive interest irrespective of the amount of the planned investment or where the regional forester believes the issuance of a prospectus will result in the selection of a better qualified permittee or increased revenue to the Government. No commercial public service special-use permit will be issued involving the planned investment of more than $75,000 without first issuing a prospectus and soliciting bids unless the development is on both Government land and private land controlled by the applicant.

In soliciting bids, a complete prospectus should be circulated, setting forth the minimum construction requirements, the time limits, the services which must be furnished, and a sample permit. Prospective bidders should be advised very plainly that the furnishing of public services at reasonable rates is a major objec-

tive and that the Forest Service will not allow excessive prices. Prospective bidders should be advised to read the sample permit very carefully and it should be explained to them.

Bids should be solicited on the basis of a minimum occupancy fee for the site, which will be established by the Forest Service, plus a percentage of net sales to be bid by the applicant. The only variable will be the percentage of net sales bid.

* * * * * * *

Telephone and telegraph lines

Rights-of-way for the construction, operation, and maintenance of telephone and telegraph lines may be authorized by permit, based on the general authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 35; 16 U. S. C. 551), or by easement under the act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1253; 16 U. S. C. 523).

Easements are not "special uses" in that they are specifically authorized by an act of Congress. (See regulation U–10.) Easements for telephone and telegraph line rights-of-ways must be issued only by the Chief or Acting Chief. Easements are discussed in detail under Rights-of-Way, Department of Agriculture, NF–H4, pages 6 to 12.

Permits for telephone and telegraph line rights-of-way are in the same general category as other special use permits and may be issued by the regional forester or forest supervisor as provided by regulation U–10, U–11, or U–12, and the instructions thereunder. A standard permit has been developed for the issuance of telephone and telegraph line rights-of-way. (See Appendix, this chapter.) Deviations therefrom should be held to an absolute minimum, since the standardization was effected to simplify the issuance and acceptance of the permits and their administration.

Fees for telephone and telegraph line permits will be based on the following:

1. Commercial telephone and telegraph lines:

(*a*) The minimum fee will be $1 per acre or fraction thereof with a minimum of $5 per mile or fraction thereof, except as specified in (*c*) below.

(*b*) Regional foresters may prescribe higher rates where timber production capabilities or other resource values lost exceed $1 per acre, and a fee may be prescribed which is equitable and takes into account the productive capacity of the land and the loss of other resource values and the prevailing rates for rights-of-way across privately owned land.

(*c*) Fees for 1- and 2-circuit local commercial telephone lines. Fees for local telephone lines on trees or poles which serve rural or resort areas, have few subscribers or which may operate only a portion of the year may, if the regional forester considers it equitable to the United States, be calculated as follows:

(1) Tree lines where no appreciable clearing of the right-of-way is necessary: 50 cents per mile or fraction thereof, with a minimum fee of $5 for each permit.

(2) One- and two-circuit pole lines: $1 per acre or fraction thereof of right-of-way, with a minimum fee of $1 per mile and $5 per permit.

2. Noncommercial and nonprofit telephone lines: Fees may be established by the regional foresters commensurate with the value of the use and taking into account the noncommercial or nonprofit purpose of the line.

3. Lines of benefit to the Government in the administration of the national forests: Any telephone line which is definitely of benefit to the Government in the administration of the national forests may be issued free, or at less than the rates prescribed above, by the regional forester if after considering all of the facts and circumstances he considers it in the public interest to do so. Free use would rarely be justified for commercial lines. Advance approval of free use for commercial lines must be obtained from the Chief.

4. Under no conditions may free use for any telephone line be granted on the basis of or in return for free connection for Government phones or free pin space for Government lines or other services. Fiscal regulations forbid trading use of Government land or facilities for services.

Permits to cooperatives, except REA sponsored, may fall in category 1, 2, or 3, depending upon their nature. Cooperatives may not be granted free use merely because they operate on a nonprofit or noncommercial basis. Permits to REA sponsored co-ops will be granted free in accordance with instruction A under regulation U–11 for the period which is allowed by REA for the repayment of the

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loan. Free permits will not be issued to private telephone companies solely because they are REA borrowers. To qualify for free use they must be organized as cooperatives and also be REA borrowers.

EXHIBIT D.—AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR INSPECTION, GRADING AND CLASSING, AND OTHER SERVICES AUTHORIZED UNDER VARIOUS ACTS

I. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT OF 1946

A. COTTONSEED

Cottonseed samples license fees: $5 per year; $3 for renewals.

Cottonseed chemists license fees: $50 per year; $30 for renewals.

Certificate of the grade of cottonseed by a licensed cottonseed chemist: 25 cents.

Appeal of cottonseed grade analysis: Review by licensed chemist of the fee charged, $1 retained by Federal Government, and balance remitted to chemist performing review.

NOTE.—All fees collected are deposited in trust funds for payment of expenses incurred in providing this service.

B. DAIRY

Butter and cheese

For each lot graded or regraded the fee is on the basis of approximate net weight, or on the number of churnings or vats of butter or cheese in such lots, as follows:

(*a*) When each separate churning or vat is not indicated by number or otherwise, on the package for:	
300 pounds or less	$1.80
301 to 1,000 pounds, inclusive	2.70
1,001 to 3,000 pounds, inclusive	3.60
3,001 to 6,000 pounds, inclusive	4.50
6,001 to 10,000 pounds, inclusive	6.50
10,001 to 15,000 pounds, inclusive	8.50
15,001 to 20,000 pounds, inclusive	10.50
Each additional 10,000 pounds or fraction thereof beyond 20,000 pounds, an additional charge of	2.50
(*b*) When each separate churning or vat is indicated by number or otherwise on the package:	
3 or less churnings or vats	2.70
Each additional churning or vat beyond 3, an additional charge of	.40
For a lot of 18,000 to 25,000 pounds the minimum charge shall be	8.00
25,001 pounds or over	10.00

Gradings may also be made on a time basis at $3.60 per hour.

Milk sampling fees

(*a*) For each sampling of any lot of dry milk, the following fees shall be applicable:	
1,500 pounds or less	$2.70
1,501 to 3,000 pounds, inclusive	3.60
3,001 to 6,000 pounds, inclusive	4.50
6,001 to 10,000 pounds, inclusive	6.00
Each additional 10,000 pounds or fraction thereof in excess of 10,000 pounds	2.00
(*b*) For each lot of evaporated or condensed milk, the following fees shall be applicable:	
50 packages or less	2.70
51 to 200 packages, inclusive	3.60
201 to 400 packages, inclusive	4.50
401 to 600 packages inclusive	6.00
Each additional 600 packages or fraction thereof in excess of 600 packages	2.00

Fees for grading of official samples may be based on actual time required at the rate of $3.60 per hour, with a minimum charge of $1.80 for any lot.

Charges for any sampling, grading or regrading, supervision of packaging, or other work may be based upon the actual time required, including travel time at the rate of $3.60 per hour. An additional fee of $4 shall be charged when grading is performed in a freight or express car, or other place where entire lot of product is not readily accessible.

When grading is carried on under cooperative agreement, other fees are possible by special agreement between a firm or organization and the cooperating agency when such agreement is approved.

Laboratory analyses

The fees for laboratory analyses of any dairy product range from 50 cents to $6.50, depending on the nature of the test.

Contract basis, dairy products

In addition to the above-fee basis, dairy products are graded on a contract basis. Fees to be charged and collected for any service on a contract basis are as provided in the applicable contract. In general, the charge includes:

(*a*) Actual salary of grader, sampler or inspector, including leave.

(*b*) Actual travel expenses of inspector or grader.

(*c*) A charge for overhead expenses:

	Per month
Each grader or inspector	$50
Assistant	20
Sampler	45
Assistant sampler	20

(*d*) A charge of $50 for installation of the service.

NOTE.—All fees and charges collected are deposited to trust funds for payment of expenses incurred in providing this service.

C. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

1. Fresh

Receiving market:

Grade and condition: $10 per car for grade and condition; $6.60 on half car or less, but not more than $20 on any car not exceeding customary size.

Condition only: $8 per car; $5.40 on half car or less, but not more than $16 on any car; $14 per car for peanuts, pecans, or other nuts. $1.50 per ton farmers' stock peanuts (unshelled). $4 hourly rate on basis of weight or number of containers in substantial conformity with hourly rate.

Appeal inspection: Fee for an appeal inspection shall be at the same rate as set forth above except that when material error in determination is found, no fee will be charged.

Shipping point: Provisions of cooperative agreements provide a maximum fee which can be charged. These maxima, which vary from State to State, range from $5 to $12 per car. These fees are collected and expended by the cooperating agency. Federal revenue from this work includes: (1) reimbursement for specific items of expense which are spelled out in the agreement; and (2) depending on the agreement, 25 cents per car or 5 percent of the fees collected by the cooperating agency.

2. Processed

	Sample drawn by Federal employees	Sample submitted by applicant
Canned or glassed	$9 minimum for 600 cases or less; $1 for each additional 100 cases or fraction.	Minimum of $4.50. These fees scaled downward to $1, depending on number and size of cans.
Dried figs and dates	$9 minimum for 8,000 pounds or less; $2 for each additional 2,000 pounds or fraction.	$4.50 for each sample.
Other dried fruit	$9 minimum for 12,000 pounds or less; 70 cents for each additional 2,000 pounds or fraction thereof.	$4.50 for each sample.
Frozen products	$9 minimum for 10,000 pounds or less; $2.50 for each additional 5,000 pounds or fraction.	$4.50 single sample; $2 each additional sample.

Dehydrated vegetables: Hourly rate only, $4.50 per hour.

Additional charges ranging from $1.50 to $18 are assessed for any microchemical or certain other special analyses deemed necessary or requested which are not included in the foregoing basic rates.

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Continuous inspection rendered only under formal contract agreement at inspector's salary and reporting charges and per diem after reporting plus 20 to 35 percent overhead charge depending on contract.

Inspections for Government agencies are performed on a cost basis which at present are assessed at $4.50 per hour.

Plant inspection pack: Certificates under letter agreement $4 per hour. Fee for score sheets $2.25 per sheet. Additional copies of inspection certificates $2.25 per each set of 5 or fewer copies.

NOTE.—All fees and charges collected are deposited to trust funds for payments of expenses incurred in providing this service.

D. GRAIN

Inspection and certification, by authorized Federal employees, of rice, hay, beans, peas, seed, hops, and miscellaneous agricultural commodities.

1. Beans and peas

Lot inspection in bags or bulk: 1 cent per bag for inspection of peas for dockage and defects when packed in uneven weight bags. 1 cent per 100 pounds. Minimum of $3 per lot plus sampling fee and travel or other expenses incurred in sampling. (No sampling fee under cooperative agreement with University of Idaho.)

Sample inspection: $3 per submitted sample.

Appeal inspection: 1 cent per 100 pounds. Minimum $3 (no fee if grades changed on appeal).

Extra copies of certificates: Original and four copies of a certificate issued to applicant for inspection, or on his order, without extra charge. A fee or 25 cents per copy charged when more than 4 are desired.

Sampling: Fee for sampling by licensed samplers:

In bags: 4 cents per 1,000 pounds or fraction; but not less than $1.50 per lot. $3 per carload (in railroad cars).

In bulk: 3 cents per 1,000 pounds but not less than $1.50 per lot. $3 per carload (in railroad cars).

2. Hay and straw

At or within the metropolitan area of inspector's official station; complete or partial inspection of a lot: $5 per carload or fraction (in railroad cars). 50 cents per ton, or fraction; minimum $3 per lot (on trucks, in warehouses, barns, or elsewhere including partial inspection of loose hay).

Inspection of each bale in a lot: $10 per carload, or fraction (in railroad cars) $1 per ton, or fraction; minimum $3 per lot (on trucks, in warehouses, barns, etc.).

Sample inspection: For grade only, $2 per sample. Factor analysis and grade, $5 per sample.

3. Rice

Lot inspection (includes sampling):

Rough, brown or milled rice, 1½ cents per 100 pounds.

Brewers milled rice, 1 cent per 100 pounds.

Continuous inspection of brown and/or milled rice, one-half cent per 100 pounds.

Minimum fee per lot, $2 to $3.50 depending on kind.

For up-to-date certificate on rough, brown milled, and brewers rice, one-half cent per 100 pounds.

For origin, when sampled for other form of inspection, $1 per lot.

For origin, when not sampled for other form of inspection, one-half cent per 100 pounds plus $1 per lot.

Lot sampling:

For official inspection and certification for grade, factor analysis, equal-to-type or origin, one-half cent per 100 pounds.

Minimum fee per lot, $1.

Sample inspection:

Inspection and certification of a submitted sample, 50 cents, $1, and $3 depending on test or determination requested.

4. Hops

35 cents per bale (200 pounds) minimum, $5.

5. Seed verification

Alfalfa and red clover minimum of $1 on each certificate, 4 cents per 100 pounds.

6. Seed testing

For germination and purity testing of submitted samples of agricultural and vegetable seed, $3.60 to $18.60 per sample.

7. Oilseeds

Sample inspection (per sample): For oil content, $2; for iodine number, $1.25; for free fatty acid content, $1.25.

8. Other miscellaneous commodities and products

Fees for inspection of miscellaneous commodities and products, for compliance with specifications, for quality, range from $12.50 to $32.50 per carload or less than carload, depending on the product. (More than 100 products.) Fees for vitamins, and other specialty commodities are quoted upon request and do not necessarily fall within this range. Checkloading seeds and other commodities, inspection of commodities for condition, etc., charged at the rate of $4 per hour, plus cost of travel and other items of expense, if any.

9. The above fees do not apply to inspection services performed by nonfederal employees under cooperative agreements. In accordance with provisions in the agreements the cooperator remits to the Federal Government for cost of supervision, 10 to 25 percent of the fees collected by him.

NOTE.—All fees and charges collected are deposited to trust funds for payment of expenses incurred in providing this service.

E. MEATS

Commercial and other governmental agencies:

$4.20 per hour ($2.10 the minimum for one-half hour or less).

$8.40 per hour for appeal grading if grades sustained, if committee includes only 2.

Arrangements are also made with packers for a weekly rate of $168 per calendar week, as specified therein, but in no case will the services be rendered at a rate lower than $4.20 per hour.

NOTE.—All fees and charges collected are deposited to trust funds for payments of expenses incurred in providing this service.

F. POULTRY

Eggs

For each lot of eggs graded or regraded for class, quality, or condition, or inspection for condition, pursuant to the regulations in this part, the fees shall be based on the gross number of packages in each lot, as follows:

(*a*) Shell eggs:	
10 packages, or less	$1.80
11 to 25 packages, inclusive	3.00
26 to 50 packages, inclusive	4.00
51 to 100 packages, inclusive	5.50
101 to 200 packages, inclusive	8.50
201 to 300 packages, inclusive	11.50
301 to 400 packages, inclusive	13.50
401 to 500 packages, inclusive	15.50
501 to 600 packages, inclusive	17.50
Each additional 35 packages or fraction thereof in excess of 600 packages, an additional charge of	1.00
Gradings may also be made on a time basis (per hour)	4.00
(*b*) Frozen eggs:	
(1) Inspection for condition only:	
50 packages or less	2.00
51 to 100 packages, inclusive	3.00
Each additional 100 packages or fraction thereof in excess of 100 packages	1.00
When each individual package in any lot is inspected for condition only, the fee shall be (for each package)	.20
(2) Inspection for condition, and sampling for laboratory analysis:	
50 packages or less	4.00
51 to 100 packages, inclusive	5.00
Each additional 100 packages or fraction thereof in excess of 100 packages	1.00

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Poultry and poultry products (weight basis)

500 pounds or less	$1. 80
501 to 1,500 pounds, inclusive	3. 00
1,501 to 3,000 pounds, inclusive	4. 00
3,001 to 6,000 pounds, inclusive	5. 50
6,001 to 10,000 pounds, inclusive	8. 50
10,001 to 15,000 pounds, inclusive	11. 50
15,001 to 20,000 pounds, inclusive	14. 00
20,001 to 25,000 pounds, inclusive	17. 50
25,001 to 30,000 pounds, inclusive	20. 00
Each additional 5,000 pounds, or fraction thereof in excess of 30,000 pounds	2. 00

Domestic rabbits (weight basis)

500 pounds or less	1. 50
501 to 1,500 pounds, inclusive	2. 25
1,501 to 3,000 pounds, inclusive	3. 00
3,001 to 6,000 pounds, inclusive	4. 00
6,001 to 10,000 pounds, inclusive	6. 00
10,001 to 20,000 pounds, inclusive	10. 00
Each additional 10,000 pounds, or fraction thereof, in excess of 20,000 pounds	3. 00

Fees for sampling

Fees for grading of official samples may be based on actual time required at the rate of $4 per hour.

Charges for any sampling, grading or regrading, supervision of packaging or other work may be based upon the actual time required, including travel time, at the rate of $4 per hour. An additional fee of $5 for poultry and poultry products and $4 for shell eggs shall be charged when grading is performed in a freight or express car or other place where entire lot of product is not readily accessible.

When grading is carried on under cooperative agreement, other fees are possible by special agreement between a firm or organization and the cooperating agency when such agreement is approved.

Laboratory analyses

The fees for laboratory analyses of poultry product range from 60 cents to $6 depending on the nature of the test.

Contract basis—poultry products

In addition to the above fee basis, poultry products are graded on a contract basis. Fees to be charged and collected for any service on a contract basis are as provided in the applicable contract. In general, the charge includes:

(*a*) Actual salary of grader, sampler, or inspector, including leave.

(*b*) Actual travel expenses of inspector or grader.

(*c*) A service charge for overhead expenses. This is based on volume of product handled in plant.

(*d*) A charge of $100 for installation of the service.

(*e*) A charge for surveys incident to plant approval of $75 for poultry and egg products, and on an hourly rate of $4 for shell eggs.

Poultry inspection

(*a*) Poultry inspection performed on contract provides for a charge of $132 per week for each postmortem inspector assigned to the plant; $112 per week for each processing inspector assigned to the plant;

(*b*) Actual travel expenses for inspector except some instances involving a change of headquarters for which a flat charge of $250 is made under certain conditions.

(*c*) A charge for surveys incident to plant approval of $125 for poultry.

NOTE.—All fees and charges collected are deposited to trust funds for payments of expenses incurred in providing this service.

G. WOOL STANDARDS

Practical forms $20 f. o. b. shipping point. Demonstrator types $2 each. Balls $40 each f. o. b. shipping point.

NOTE.—All fees and charges collected for this item are deposited to miscellaneous receipts of Treasury, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944.

II. COTTON ACTS

	Cents per bale
Classing of cotton (under United States Cotton Standards Act):[1]	
Grade only	15
Staple length only	15
Grade and staple	25
Any other single quality	15
Two or more quality factors	25
Review or comparison:	
Both grade and staple	25
Either grade or staple	20
	Cents per memo
Issuance of new memoranda:	
10 bales or less	25
More than 10 bales, but not over 50	50
Classing of cotton linters (also review), 20 cents per bale.	
Classing license fees:	
Per year	$10.00
For renewals	5.00
Linters license fees:	
Per year	10.00
For renewals	5.00
Sale of cotton and cotton linters standards:	
Regular size:	
Continental United States	10.00
Abroad	12.00
Small size:	
Continental United States	5.00
Abroad	6.50
Sale of staple types:	
Continental United States	2.00
Abroad	2.50
Sale of linter expositor types (each):	
Continental United States	2.00
Abroad	2.50

[1] Classing fees are the same under United States Cotton Futures Act, except for review of grade and staple, 35 cents per bale.

Sale of samples: Value of samples is based on current price of cotton, less baling and handling costs.

Cotton fiber spinning and testing: 54 test items now available. Charges range from 25 cents to $120 depending on service requested.

NOTE.—Fees and charges collected under these acts are deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. For classing cotton placed under loan CCC reimbursed appropriation.

III. GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

Appeal fees

Bulk or sacked grain in carload lots, $5 per car; in trucks and trailers, $3 per lot; in cargoes, $1.50 per 1,000 bushels or fraction; minimum $3 per lot.

Submitted sample or package, $2 per sample or package.

All other lots of grain, $1.50 per 1,000 bushels or fraction; minimum fee, $3 per lot.

NOTE.—Fees deposited in miscellaneous receipts, Treasury.

IV. NAVAL STORES ACT

1. Inspection at eligible processing plants by licensed inspectors

Inspection and certification of:	
(*a*) Turpentine:	
Per 55-gallon drum	$0.06
Per tank car or truck, per unit of 100 gallons	.04
(*b*) Rosin:	
Per drum	.05
Per bag of 100 pounds	.01
Per tank car	2.50
Per tank truck	1.25

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2. Inspection and certification by regularly employed inspectors of the Department of Agriculture

(a) Turpentine	
Per barrel or drum	$0.10
Per tank car or truck, per unit of 100 gallons	.08
(b) Rosin:	
Grading and weighing at approved warehouse or concentration yard, per drum	.15
Grading only, at country stills, per drum up to 400 drums in a lot	.15
All over 400 drums	.08
Weighing, subsequent to grading, per drum	.08
Inspection of condition on basis of external appearance only, per drum	.03
(Minimum charge of $2 or salary and other expenses incurred in handling assignment.)	
Recertification of lots moving in commerce, per drum	.01
(c) Inspection and certification of other naval stores products:	
Pine oil and other related terpene hydrocarbon oils, per drum	.09
Pine tars, pitch, resins, and tall oils, per drum	.07

Fees for laboratory analysis and testing, not conducted under cooperative agreement, and depending on test:
Turpentine, from $4 to $20.
Rosin, from $15 to $20.
Fees for extra cost service:
Laboratory work, $36 per 8-hour day, or $4.75 per hour if less than a day.
Field inspection work, $30 per 8-hour day, or $4 per hour if less than a day.
Fees for eligible processing plants under licensed inspection:
Initial permit and annual renewal fee, $10.
Renewal reduced to $5 when inspection fees paid by eligible processing plant are more than $100 during preceding fiscal year and shall be waived when over $200 during such fiscal year.
Service charge on rosin standards issued on loan, $5.

NOTE.—Fees collected pursuant to cooperative agreement are deposited in trust funds for expenses under this program. Fees and charges for rental of rosin standards and permits; and laboratory analyses, and inspection work not under cooperative agreement are deposited to "Miscellaneous receipts, Treasury."

V. TOBACCO INSPECTION ACT

1. For inspection of hogsheads of tobacco or bales or cases of certain types of cigar tobacco at nondesignated markets, redrying plants, dealers' plants, and storage houses, the charges are: Minimum of $10 for any one inspection, or 50 cents per hogshead, bale, or case; or salary, whichever is applicable, depending on volume. The charge also includes per diem, mileage, or travel expense, and 5 percent added for administrative and overhead expenses.

2. Sale of tobacco samples which have deteriorated so that they are unsuitable for demonstration purposes: Value of each sample varies with the type and extent of deterioration.

NOTE.—The above inspection charges are reimbursable to the appropriation. Proceeds from sale of tobacco samples are deposited in "Miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury."

VI. UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT

Original warehouse inspection fee:
Cotton, $20 each, 1,000 bales.
Grain, $5 each, 10,000 bushels.
Minimum, $20, maximum, $500, each original examination or reexamination applied for by warehouseman.
Broomcorn, $5 each, 1,000 bales.
Canned foods, $1 each, 2,000 cases.
Cherries in brine, $1 each, 20,000 pounds.
Coldpack fruit, $1 each, 50,000 pounds.
Cottonseed, $10 each, 1,000 tons.
Dried fruit, $1 each, 1,000 hundredweight.
Dry beans, $1 each, 1,000 hundredweight.
Nuts (peanuts), $1 each, 100 tons.

Seeds, $4 each, 1,000 hundredweight.
Sirup, $1 each, 5,000 gallons.
Tobacco, $3 each, 100,000 pounds.
Wool, $2 each, 100,000 pounds.
Minimum, $10; maximum, $200.

Combination license to store two or more commodities

All fees based on commodity taking highest rate.

License fees

Original warehouse license: Cotton and grain, each license, $20; all other commodities, each license, $10.

Amended warehouse license: All commodities, each license, $10.

Reinstated warehouse license: Cotton and grain, each license, $10; all other commodities, none.

Duplicate warehouse license: Issued to replace licenses lost or destroyed after delivery to warehouseman at applicable rate indicated above.

Original, amended, or duplicate license to individual to inspect, weigh, grade, etc.: Cotton and grain, each license, $6; all other commodities, each license, $3.

NOTE.—All fees are deposited in "Miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury."

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITIES FOR INSPECTION, GRADING AND CLASSING, AND OTHER SERVICES

Organic Act of 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511–512).—Section 511 provides for the establishment of the Department of Agriculture "* * * to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, * * *."

Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 415e).—The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of goods recommended or promulgated by him for farm and food products. * * * and the receipts therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1621–1627).—Section 1622 of this act authorizes the Department to provide inspection and grading services upon request and to charge such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost of the service. This authority is used for all inspection and grading of commodities not provided for under specific acts. Section 1624 authorizes cooperation with other agencies, associations, State and private.

Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act (7 U. S. C. 471–476).—Section 473a (Smith-Doxey amendment) and the Secretary's regulations promulgated thereunder provide for free classing of cotton for grower-members of groups organized to promote the improvement of cotton quality. All samples of cotton so classed shall become the property of the Government, and the proceeds of any sale thereof shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Section 473d (fiber testing amendment) authorizes the Department to make analyses of fiber properties, spinning tests, and other quality tests of cotton samples and to charge fees for this service. The fees shall be reasonable to cover cost of the services rendered.

Cotton Futures Act (26 U. S. C. 1920–1935).—Section 1922 provides that cotton sold under futures contracts may be exempt from taxation if classified and certified in accordance with the Secretary's regulations. In effect, pursuant to this section, all cotton delivered in settlement of futures contracts is federally classed.

Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51–65).—Sections 53 and 54 provide for classification of samples of cotton by classers licensed by the Department, or by Federal classers. Section 55 provides for the collection of fees by the Department for licenses issued to classifiers of cotton under section 53 and for determinations made under section 54. Section 56 authorizes the sale of copies of the official cotton standards upon request.

Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 511–511q).—Section 511d provides for free and mandatory inspection of tobacco sold at designated auction markets. Section 511e provides for inspection of other tobacco as may be requested on a fee basis either by licensees or Federal employees.

United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71–87).—Section 76 of this act provides for mandatory inspection of all grain sold by grade and shipped in interstate or foreign commerce from or to an inspection point. Section 79 authorizes the Secretary to issue license to any qualified person to inspect and grade grain. Fees are collected and retained by licensed inspectors for this service. Federal

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fees are charged only on appeal inspections. Section 78: Fees for appeals not refunded will be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91–99).—Section 94 provides for the inspection and certification of naval stores upon request, and such inspection charge shall be "on tender of cost thereof." Rent to interested persons duplicates of the official naval stores standards. Section 98: Secretary is authorized to employ such persons and means as shall be necessary, which is authority to license persons to inspect naval stores under this act.

United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241–273).—Section 251 authorizes a reasonable fee for every examination or inspection of a warehouse when such examination or inspection is made upon application of a warehouseman. Such fees shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Section 252 of this act authorizes the Department to license persons to inspect samples or classify any agricultural product stored or to be stored in federally licensed warehouses.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (7 U. S. C. 499a–499s).—Section 499c (b) provides for an assessment of annual license fee of $15 or late renewal fee of $20 and deposit in special fund without fiscal year limitation. These fees provide necessary expenses in administering this act and for receiving and investigating complaints and prosecuting violations under the Export Apple and Pear Act (7 U. S. C. 581–589) and Produce Agency Act (7 U. S. C. 491–497).

Export Apple and Pear Act (7 U. S. C. 581–589).—Section 581 provides for Federal inspection and certification of applies and pears offered for export, and section 585 provides for the collection of a fee for such service to cover cost of service rendered.

Exhibit E.—Statement of Receipts—United States Department of Agriculture

This statement includes, in addition to receipts from fees and charges for which information was requested, receipts collected by the Department, for deposit in the Treasury, from proceeds from the sale of land and property, payment of principal on loans, refunds and recoveries, and other receipts.

General accounts

Receipt symbol	Receipt title	Actual, 1955	Estimate, 1956	Estimate, 1957
0721	Commissions on telephone pay stations in Federal buildings outside Washington, D. C.	$2,082.45	$2,166	$2,166
0722	Fees, vending machines	154.50	155	155
0729	Business concessions, not otherwise classified	5,902.90	6,000	6,000
0759	Registration and filing fees, not otherwise classified	18,062.00	18,402	32,000
0798	Rights-of-way on and occupancy of public lands and reservations.	155.22	155	155
0799	Fees for permits and licenses, not otherwise classified	211.80	150	150
0910	Penalties, cotton marketing quotas, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.	164,797.92	200,000	200,000
0911	Penalties, tobacco marketing quotas, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.	3,867,472.53	1,125,000	1,125,000
0912	Penalties, peanut marketing quotas, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.	289,051.80	300,000	300,000
0913	Penalties, wheat marketing quotas, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.	475,265.52	2,000,000	2,000,000
0919	Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, agricultural laws, not otherwise classified.	300.00	----------	----------
0964	Proceeds of bonds and securities forfeited	8,644.12	8,600	8,600
0969	Unclaimed funds and abandoned property, not otherwise classified.	14,559.04	1,500	1,500
0992	Trespass and depredations, public lands and reservations.	3,934.93	4,050	4,050
0999	Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, not otherwise classified.	44,293.92	18,200	18,200
1110	Moneys received from persons known	477.51	120	120
1111	Moneys received from persons unknown	1,152.86	1,135	1,135
1199	Gifts to the United States, not otherwise classified	1,597.08	1,505	1,505
1323	Interest earned on Rural Electrification Administration notes.	[1] 32,443,914.37	35,915,000	39,780,000
1324	Interest earned on Farmers Home Administration notes.	[2] 23,401,164.22	23,580,000	24,500,000
1340	Interest on agricultural loans to individuals and private organizations.	2,613.42	2,000	1,500
1392	Interest on deferred collections or payments	70,493.90	69,850	69,850

[1] See note under receipt account F3356.
[2] See note under receipt account F3357.

General accounts—Continued

Receipt symbol	Receipt title	Actual, 1955	Estimate, 1956	Estimate, 1957
1393	Interest on public deposits	$95.08	$100	$100
1399	Interest collections, not otherwise classified	200.96	200	200
1599	Dividends and earnings, not otherwise classified	149.37	50	50
1710	Proceeds from submarginal land programs, Farm Tenant Act (75 percent).	1,124,905.21	1,125,000	1,125,000
1719	Rents of land, not otherwise classified	10,456.20	10,200	10,200
1721	Rental or operation of other housing facilities	3,800.76	4,000	4,000
1722	Rent of public buildings and grounds	11,475.33	11,250	11,250
1733	Rent of telegraph and telephone facilities	16,431.59	16,000	16,000
1739	Rent of equipment and facilities, not otherwise classified.	159,252.62	80,300	80,300
2112	Royalties on oil and gas	954.19	500	500
2119	Royalties on natural resources, not otherwise classified	88.25	100	100
2310	Sale of dairy products	46,193.87	50,000	50,000
2311	Sale of hogs	10,451.36	10,000	10,000
2312	Sale of livestock and livestock products, not otherwise classified.	67,681.11	70,000	70,000
2319	Sale of agricultural products, not otherwise classified	37,485.63	34,700	34,700
2332	Sale of public timber	1,133.85	1,000	1,000
2334	Forest reserve fund (general) (65 percent)	42,300,053.48	49,771,800	67,092,800
2359	Sale of power and utilities, not otherwise classified	84.56	100	125
2362	Sale of maps	3,062.04	3,025	3,025
2364	Sale of films	109.08	100	100
2365	Duplication of documents issued to individuals or firms.	3.40	----------	----------
2366	Duplication of records and other documents	60.25	50	50
2369	Sale of publications and reproductions, not otherwise classified.	1,112.59	1,000	1,000
2370	Sale of loose cotton samples	1,218,416.81	1,200,000	1,200,000
2379	Sale of scrap, salvage and waste (by products) not otherwise classified.	2,301.11	2,200	2,200
2399	Sale of miscellaneous products, not otherwise classified	23,407.35	20,000	20,000
2511	Cost of appeals under Grain Standards Act	424,692.48	415,300	400,000
2519	Accounting, legal, and judicial services, not otherwise classified.	19.15	20	20
2521	Telephone and telegraph service	482.47	500	500
2531	Quarters	322.27	175	175
2532	Subsistence	1,548.85	1,500	1,500
2542	Collections under Cotton Standards Act	358,208.59	362,400	349,600
2546	Testing fees	[3]	32,000	35,000
2547	Inspection of perishable food and other farm products	2,203.16	200	200
2549	Fees and other charges for inspection and grading services, not otherwise classified.	86,137.34	77,600	77,800
2559	Fees and other charges for administrative, professional, and scientific services, not otherwise classified.	886.20	815	815
2599	Fees and other charges for miscellaneous services, not otherwise classified.	25,450.85	25,050	25,050
3119	Sale of public land and buildings, not otherwise classified.	60,723.88	31,150	25,000
3180	Net proceeds from surplus property in United States	1,796.94	1,000	1,000
3195	Sale of scrap and salvaged surplus materials	59,931.58	41,550	41,550
3196	Sale of equipment	19,810.07	16,000	16,000
3199	Proceeds from sales of Government property, not otherwise classified.	178,562.21	109,100	109,100
F3356	Repayment of principal on account of loans, Rural Electrification Administration.	[4] 74,712,021.11	77,700,000	84,760,000
F3357	Repayments on account of loans, Farmers Home Administration.	[5] 138,095,698.92	141,070,000	142,840,000
F3357	Repayments on account of loans, Farmers Home Administration (suspense).	20.00	----------	----------
3357	Repayment on account of loans, Farmers Home Administration.	252,924.94	184,000	147,000
3358	Repayment of principal on emergency crop loans incident to removal of enemy aliens.	121.57	100	100
3359	Repayment of loans to individuals and private organizations, not otherwise classified.	8,274.23	5,000	4,000
3511	Recoveries for Government property lost or damaged, not otherwise classified.	109,427.22	80,600	80,600
3531	Recoveries, excess cost over contract price	19,687.26	4,000	4,000
3561	Recoveries on account of reimbursable development costs in connection with lands and improvements.	160,257.53	139,300	164,200
3562	Refunds of transportation charges	28.83	30	30
3571	Recoveries, jury service	13,446.64	11,896	11,896
3572	Recoveries, court costs	194.06	190	190
3573	Recoveries, settlement of claims	7,367.75	----------	----------

[3] Receipts from testing fees in fiscal year 1955 included in account 2542.

[4] This amount together with the amount indicated under receipt account 1323, comprises deposits during the fiscal year 1955 of collections totaling $107,155,935.48 on account of loans by the REA. These deposits were applied in repayments of borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.

[5] This amount together with the amount indicated under receipt account 1324, comprises deposits during the fiscal year 1955 of collections totaling $161,496,863.14 on account of loans by Farmers Home Administration.

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General accounts—Continued

Receipt symbol	Receipt title	Actual, 1955	Estimate, 1956	Estimate, 1957
3590	Repayments, lapsed appropriations	$135,391.26	$92,165	$92,060
3592	Refund of utility charges	10.96	10	10
3593	Refund on empty containers	2,235.57	2,150	2,150
3594	Refund, State and local taxes	1,548.03	1,620	1,620
3595	Refund of terminal leave compensation	215.77	210	210
3599	Recoveries and refunds, not otherwise classified	101,782.83	76,475	76,475
	Total, general fund receipt accounts	320,697,008.62	337,832,769	364,287,637

Special accounts

Receipt symbol	Receipt title	Actual, 1955	Estimate, 1956	Estimate, 1957
5008	Forest Reserve Fund:			
	0799—Fees for permits and licenses, not otherwise classified.	−$153,920.69	$46,700	
	1719—Rents of land, not otherwise classified	226,333.90	177,600	
	2332—Sale of public timber	11,898,634.89	19,912,600	$13,200,000
5070	Deposits Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Fund: 0799—Fees for permits and licenses, not otherwise classified.	444,173.32	460,000	460,000
5201	Forest reserve fund, payments to States (25 percent):			
	0799—Fees for permits and licenses, not otherwise classified.	708,314.74	730,000	744,200
	1719—Rents of land, not otherwise classified	326,701.98	380,200	424,200
	2332—Sale of public timber	15,298,566.55	18,271,000	23,248,900
5202	Proceeds of sale of improvement on forest lands Gila and Salt River Meridian, Ariz: 3119—Sale of public land and buildings, not otherwise classified.	15,500.00		
5203	Forest reserve funds, roads and trails for States (10 percent):			
	0759—Fees for permits and licenses, not otherwise classified.	307,219.92	292,000	297,600
	1719—Rents of land, not otherwise classified	128,991.95	152,000	169,700
	2332—Sale of public timber	6,121,100.07	7,309,900	9,301,200
5206	Deposits, brush disposal: 2332—Sale of public timber	3,912,610.87	4,300,000	4,500,000
5207	Receipts, Cooperative Range Improvements: 0799—Fees for permits and licenses, not otherwise classified.	599,944.72	700,000	700,000
5208	Receipts for acquisition of national forests lands under special acts: 0799—Fees for permits and licenses, not otherwise classified.	10,000.00	10,000	
5213	Forest reserve fund, payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties): 2332—Sale of public timber.	45,769.09	46,200	46,400
5214	Fees from licenses for the manufacture, reproduction, or use of the character Smokey Bear: 0799—Fees for permits and licenses, not otherwise classified.	32,221.03	30,000	30,000
5896	Receipts from submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act:			
	0799—Fees for permits and licenses, not otherwise classified.	273,846.47	186,981	186,981
	1719—Rents of land, not otherwise classified	119,012.80	116,352	116,352
	2332—Sale of public timber	50,774.34	71,667	71,667
	Total, special fund accounts	40,265,795.95	53,193,200	53,497,200

Trust accounts

Receipt symbol	Receipt title	Actual, 1955	Estimate, 1956	Estimate, 1957
8015	Deposits of fees, inspection and grading of farm products.	$13,718,572.50	$13,502,000	$13,577,000
8028	Forest Service cooperative fund [1]	11,641,295.34	12,500,000	13,000,000
8101	Deposits, feed and attendants for animals in quarantine, Department of Agriculture.	19,716.72	19,000	19,000
8200	Deposits of miscellaneous contributed funds, Department of Agriculture.	910,343.53	500,634	1,826,098
8226	Deposits of fees, inspection of animal foods	69,184.48	6,022	
8530	Deposits, technical services and other assistance, agricultural conservation program, Soil Conservation Service.	6,311,190.33	7,000,000	7,000,000
8859	Deposits of unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are known.	.96		
8881	Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown.	−551.95	50	50
	Total, trust fund accounts	32,664,558.86	33,527,706	35,422,148

[1] Change made per Mr. Ahlberg, FS—B/B advised.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: In further response to your letter request dated October 5, 1955, there are transmitted herewith the fee schedules which are currently in effect in the Department of Commerce covering services of a recurrent nature which are performed by the several constituent organizations of the Department.

To facilitate your examination of these fee schedules in terms of the specific questions contained in your letter, we have appended in each case an appropriate footnote which indicates the basis for the establishment of the fee. The schedules, as footnoted, reflect the changes that have been made in fees as a result of the enactment of Public Law 137, 82d Congress, 2d session, as further implemented by Bureau of the Budget Circulars A–25 and A–28. Fees which have been established pursuant to other legislative enactments have been so identified by the use of the appropriate United States Code citation.

In item 3 of your letter, the Department's opinion is solicited as to whether Public Law 137 places a mandatory requirement on agencies "to recover to the fullest extent possible the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of these activities" so that "the Government shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible." The Department has been applying the intent of Public Law 137 to the fullest extent possible where it is feasible to do so. The law, of course, very properly recognizes the public interest aspects of certain activities and contemplates situations where "fair and equitable" fees may be assessed which do not recover the entire cost of the service rendered. In the absence of a specific formula by which a more definitive determination can be made as to (1) the value to the recipient, and (2) public policy and interest served, when both factors are present in the performance of a particular service, the judgment factors which are set forth in the above-mentioned Bureau of the Budget circulars are applied in setting appropriate fees. Nevertheless, the Department is of the view, consonant with the intent of Public Law 137, that when it is clearly determinable that the performance of an activity or the rendering of a service inures to the sole benefit of the recipient(s), appropriate charges should be made for the full recovery of the costs involved. Please note that the enclosed fee schedules reflect this practice in a number of instances.

You may be assured that the Department of Commerce has the subject of fees charged for general and special services under continuous study and will continue to be guided by the principles set forth in Public Law 137.

We will be happy to furnish such additional information as you may desire.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEORGE T. MOORE.

Enclosures.

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PATENT OFFICE

Current fee schedule

Statutes: 35 U. S. C. 41 (Patents), 15 U. S. C. 1113 (Trademarks)
Regulations: 37 CFR 1.21 (Patents), 37 CFR 2.6 (Trademarks)

Footnote reference	Nature of fee or service	Amount of fee
A	1. On filing each application for an original patent, except in design cases	$30.00
	and	
	for each claim in excess of 20	1.00
A	2. On issuing each original patent, except in design cases	30.00
	and	
	for each claim in excess of 20	1.00
A	3. On filing each application for an original patent in design cases:	
	For 3 years and 6 months	10.00
	For seven years	15.00
	For 14 years	30.00
A	4. On every application for the reissue of a patent	30.00
	and	
	for each claim in excess of 20 over and above the number of claims of the original patent	1.00
B	5. On filing each original application for registration of a mark in each class	25.00
B	6. On filing each application for renewal in each class (in trademark cases)	25.00
	and	
	on filing each application for renewal in each class after expiration of the registration, additional	5.00
B	7. On filing notice of opposition (in trademark cases)	25.00
B	8. On filing application for cancellation (in trademark cases)	25.00
B	9. For issuance of a new certificate of registration following change of ownership of a mark or correction of a registrant's mistake	10.00
A	10. On filing each disclaimer (in patent cases)	10.00
B	11. For filing disclaimer, amendment, surrender, or cancellation after registration (in trademark cases)	10.00
B	12. On filing notice of claim of benefits of the 1946 Trademark Act for a mark to be published under sec. 12 (c) thereof	10.00
A	13. On an appeal for the first time from the examiner to the Board of Appeals (in patent cases)	25.00
B	14. On appeal from an examiner in charge of the registration of marks to the Commissioner	25.00
B	15. On appeal from an examiner in charge of interferences to the Commissioner (in trademark cases)	25.00
A	16. On filing each petition for the revival of an abandoned application for a patent	10.00
A	17. On filing each petition for the delayed payment of the fee for issuing each patent	10.00
A	18. For certificate of correction of applicant's mistake (in patent cases)	10.00
B	19. For certificate of correction of registrant's mistake (in trademark cases)	10.00
A	20. For printed copies of patents (except design patents), per copy	.25
A	21. For printed copies of design patents, per copy	.10
B	22. For printed copies of trademarks, per copy	.10
A	23. For printed copies of patents issued in 1 year, special rate for libraries specified in 35 U. S. C. 13	50.00
A	24. For recording every assignment, agreement, or other paper not exceeding 6 pages (in patent cases)	3.00
	and	
	for each additional 2 pages or less	1.00
	and	
	for each additional patent or application included in 1 writing, where more than 1 is so included	.50
B	25. For recording every assignment or other paper not exceeding 6 pages (in trademark cases)	3.00
	and	
	for each additional 2 pages or less	1.00
	and	
	for each additional registration or application included or involved in 1 writing, where more than 1 is so included or involved	.50
A	26. For each certificate (in patent cases)	1.00
B	27. For certifying in any case (in trademark cases)	1.00
	and	
	for each additional registration or application which may be included under a single certificate	.50
D	28. For manuscript copies of records, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.10
B	29. For comparing copies, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.05
C	30. For photocopies of records, per sheet	.30
C	31. For photoprints of drawings, per sheet	.30
C	32. Copy of patent grant	1.00
B	33. Copy of trademark grant or certificate of renewal	1.00
D	34. For abstracts of title, for the search, 1 hour or less, and certificate	3.00
	and	
	for each additional hour or fraction thereof	1.50
	and	
	for each brief from the digest of assignments, of 200 words or less	1.00
	and	
	for each additional 100 words or fraction thereof (not included in trademark statute)	.10

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Current fee schedule—Continued

Footnote reference	Nature of fee or service	Amount of fee
D	35. For title reports required for Office use	$1.00
B	36. For certificate that trademark has not been registered—search and certificate (for use in foreign countries)	3.00
C	37. For each printed copy of a trademark registration with data entered of record as of date of mailing, relating to renewal, cancellation, publication under sec. 12 (c) of the 1946 Trademark Act and affidavits under secs. 8 and 15 of such act (in addition to the fee for the printed copy)	.40
C	38. For translations, made only of references cited in applications or of papers filed in the Office, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	1.25
C	39. On admission to practice as an attorney or agent	5.00
C	40. For certificate of good standing as an attorney or agent	1.00
C	41. For making drawings, when they can be made by the Patent Office, the cost of making the same, minimum charge per sheet:	
	Patent drawings	15.00
	Trademark drawings	5.00
C	42. For correcting drawings, the cost of making the correction, minimum charge	1.00
C	43. For the mounting of unmounted drawings and photoprints received with patent applications, provided they are of approved permanency	1.00
C	44. For photographic prints of patent models, building facilities, etc., if available:	
	5 by 7 photographic print	.50
	8 by 10 photographic print	.75
C	45. Searching for and supplying list of references cited in the file of a patent issued before Feb. 4, 1947, for list and time involved, 1 hour or less	1.50
	and	
	for each additional hour or fraction	1.50
C	46. Search of records to determine the filing by any particular person of applications for patent, on presentation of proper authorization, 1 hour or less	1.50
C	47. Subscription orders for printed copies of patents as issued, in addition to the fee for printed copies supplied, annual service charge for entry of order and 1 subclass	1.00
	and	
	for each additional subclass	.10
C	48. Lists of United States patents classified in a subclass, made to order, per sheet (containing 100 patent numbers or less)	.20
C	49. Local delivery box rental, per annum	5.00
C	50. For publication in the Official Gazette of a notice of the availability of a patent for licensing or sale, each patent	3.00
C	51. Special handling fee on patent copies (in addition to the fee for printed copy), per copy	.10

FOOTNOTES

A—Established by law (35 U. S. C. 41).
B—Established by law (15 U. S. C. 1113).
C—Established by Patent Office pursuant to authority contained in 35 U. S. C. 41.
D—Established by law (15 U. S. C. 1113) for trademark cases and established by Patent Office (35 U. S. C. 41) for patent cases.

GENERAL STATEMENT RELATING TO PATENT OFFICE FEES

Fees of the Patent Office are based upon the policy of cost recovery to the extent possible, taking into account the value to the recipient and the public policy or interest served. Most of the present fees are fixed by statute, to which over 90 percent of total income from fees is related.

Because of the varied character of Patent Office fees, it is not practicable to isolate each fee and make a proper determination as to its extent of cost recovery. For example, there are three fees pertaining to the filing of design patent applications, the difference in fee being related solely to the duration of the patent sought by the applicant. Other fees are in the nature of "penalty" fees. Thus, a grouping approach must be and has been taken in analyses of cost-income relationships. Selected groupings found to be most appropriate for this purpose are:

1. Examination and issuance of patents
2. Examination and issuance of trademarks
3. Distribution of patent and trademark copies
4. Supplying copies of records
5. Recording assignments

After establishing the income-cost relationships of the selected groupings, there follows the necessity of determining the extent to which cost recovery for each group is appropriate, taking account of the value to recipient and the public policy or interest served. Based upon the determination thus made as to the proper relationship which should exist between aggregate income and aggregate cost in the applicable grouping, the amount and character of individual fees embraced by the grouping are established, in equitable relationship to each other within the framework of the cost and income grouping to which they contribute.

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Here again, the relative aspects of value to recipient and public policy or interest served play a determinative role.

A comprehensive analysis of costs and income for the 3 fiscal years 1952–54 shows aggregate income equivalent to 47 percent of total Patent Office operating costs. For distribution of patent and trademark copies, supplying copies of records, and recording assignments, it has been established that full cost recovery is obtained. The primary fees established by the Patent Office (as distinguished from those fixed by statute) are embraced in these groupings, which represent about 10 percent of total operations from a cost standpoint. For examination and issuance of patents and examination and issuance of trademarks, approximately 45 and 65 percent, respectively, of costs are recovered. Fees proposed to be established by the Patent Office fee bill, H. R. 7416, which has been reported favorably by the House Committee on the Judiciary, would provide complete cost recovery for examination and issuance of trademarks, and about 75 percent cost recovery for examination and issuance of patents. The latter grouping comprises over 80 percent of total operations from a cost standpoint. Based upon average volume of business and costs for the 3 years 1952–54, combined income for the Patent Office would aggregate about 80 percent of combined operating cost by applying the fee provisions of the pending bill.

With respect to fees which pertain to examination and issuance of patents, the public interest in the patent system, in disclosure for public use after the term of the patent and in encouraging the individual inventor, has been determined to warrant an appropriate division of the costs between the person using the service and the general public.

Weather Bureau

Schedule of charges for services [1]

1. Prints, black and white, enlargements from microfilm (when microfilm has been previously prepared):	
8 by 10 or smaller	$0.22
11 by 14 or larger	.35
2. Prints, photocopy:	
11 by 14 or smaller	.35
Larger than 11 by 14	.55
3. Prints, contact (on positive paper for use as photolithographic copy):	
11 by 14	2.50
20 by 24	3.50
30 by 40	5.00
4. Microfilm:	
Negative film (1 or 2 pages to exposure on panchromatic contrast film):	
Per frame or exposure:	
35 millimeter	.05
16 millimeter	.04
Positive film (when negative is of uniform density):	
35 millimeter, per foot	.10
16 millimeter, do	.08
Aniline dye (when negative is of uniform density):	
35 millimeter, do	.04
16 millimeter, do	.03
Metal spool and box (for 35 or 16 millimeter microfilm)	.35
5. Photographs:	
Negatives:	
11 by 14 (1 negative 11 by 14 or smaller)	1.50
14 by 17	2.00
18 by 22	3.50
40 by 40	5.00
Copy negatives:	
Contact prints, single weight, matte paper: 8 by 10 or smaller	[2].50
Contact prints, single weight, matte paper: 8 by 10 (1 print 8 by 10 or smaller)	[2].50
Enlargements:	
5 by 7	.45
8 by 10	.60
11 by 14	1.00

See footnotes p. 53.

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Schedule of charges for services [1]—Continued

6. Lantern slides:	
Slide, including negative	$1.75
Slide only (when negatives are available)	.75
7. Ozalid prints (up to 44 inches wide) per square foot	.07
8. Thermofax copies or direct contact prints:	
8½ by 11	.10
Larger than 8½ by 11 (per square foot)	.15
9. Reproduction of punched cards, basic charge for straight run involving no selection, per thousand, f. o. b. duplication point	3.00
An additional charge will be made for costs of selection of cards for reproduction, depending on the amount of selection required. Shipment of punched cards will be made shipping charges collect.	
10. Tabulating machine listings:	
WBAN form 22 (formerly WB form 1114).	
Winds aloft summary form.	
WBAN form 33 (formerly WB form 1173).	
Summary of constant pressure data.	
During current processing, per sheet	.10
11. Time spent by employees during working hours in performing the following duties will be charged for at the rate of $1.75 per hour.	
(*a*) Hand transcription of official meteorological records.	
(*b*) Searching map or record files to assemble material.	
(*c*) Unbinding and reassembling bound volumes of maps or records preparatory to making ozalid, photostats, or other reproductions.	
12. With respect to publications of the Bureau, the basis of charges is contained in Weather Bureau Publications, which sets prices for private use. Charges will not be made when the publication is furnished to an individual or agency that cooperates with the Bureau in such a way as to minimize costs of dissemination to the public, otherwise incurred. The Price List is reissued from time to time, as changes warrant.	

[1] All fees based on Public Law 137 on basis of all costs recovered.
[2] Other paper or finish $0.10 extra per print.

NOTE.—A minimum charge of $1 will be made for a single order on any of the above items.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Fees for special services [1]

Certification and validation: Certification and validation of reports, documents, charts, maps, and photographs with the Department of Commerce seal or Coast and Geodetic Survey seal, 50 cents; without seal, 25 cents.

Special items: Charges for special items not included in the schedule below will be based on a labor charge of $1 per half hour or fraction thereof, plus materials, reproductions, handling, and mailing costs.

Photographic reproductions: Charges for photographic reproductions:

Photostats, up to size 12 by 18 inches:	
Negative	$0.75
Positive	1.25
Additional positive, same negative	.50
Photostats, size 18 by 24 inches:	
Negative	1.00
Positive	1.75
Additional positive, same negative	.75
Bromide prints from negatives on file:	
Up to and including 30 by 40 inches	4.00
Additional prints, same subject and order	3.00
Larger than 30 by 40 inches (maximum 38 by 60 inches)	5.00
Additional prints, same subject and order	4.00
Ozalid prints (from transparent copy):	
Size 24 by 32 inches (minimum) to 32 by 54 inches (maximum)	1.00
Additional prints, same subject and order	.75

[1] All costs recovered, Public Law 137.

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TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

PART 1—SPECIAL SERVICES AND STUDIES BY BUREAUS OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Fee structure for age search and citizenship service, special population censuses, and family income and rent surveys for local housing authorities

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 (a) and (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act, it has been found that notice and hearing on these schedules of fees and postponement of the effective date thereof are impracticable and unnecessary for the reason that such procedure, because of the nature of these rules, serves no useful purpose.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of August 31, 1954 (13 U. S. C. 8) and the act of May 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 292, 293; 15 U. S. C. 189a, 192, 192a), authorizing the Department of Commerce to make special statistical surveys and studies, and to perform other specified services upon the payment of the cost thereof, the following fee structures are hereby established:

(*a*) Fee structure for age search and citizenship service:

Type of service	*Fee*
A search in regular turn of not more than 2 censuses for 1 person	$3
A priority search for not more than 2 censuses for 1 person	4
Each additional copy of census transcript	1

All costs recovered (13 U. S. C. 8; 15 U. S. C. 189a).

The form for obtaining age search and citizenship service may be obtained upon written request to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

(*b*) Fee structure for special population censuses:

Size group	*Amount*
For places under 500 population	$220
For places from:	
500 through 599	255
600 through 699	285
700 through 799	305
800 through 899	320
900 through 999	330
1,000 through 2,999	[1] 330
3,000 through 4,999	[2] 510
5,000 through 9,999	[3] 650
10,000 through 49,999	[4] 900

[1] Plus $9 per 100 or fraction over 999.
[2] Plus $7 per 100 or fraction over 2,999.
[3] Plus $25 per 500 or fraction over 4,999.
[4] Plus $35 per 1,000 or fraction over 9,999.

For communities of 50,000 population and over, and counties and States, an individual estimate of the cost of a special census will be prepared, regardless of size.

All costs recovered (13 U. S. C. 8; 15 U. S. C. 189a).

To obtain a special population census, an authorized official of the community should write a letter to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., requesting detailed information and stating the approximate population growth since the most recent decennial census.

(*c*) Fee structure for family income and rent surveys for local housing authorities:

City size group	*Amount*
250,000 or more	$3,000
100,000 to 249,999	2,800
50,000 to 99,999	2,200
25,000 to 49,999	1,700
Less than 25,000	[1]

[1] Fee to be established on an individual basis.

All costs recovered (13 U. S. C. 8; 15 U. S. C. 189a)

To obtain a family income and rent survey, an authorized officer of the local housing authority should write a letter to the Director, Bureau of the Census,

Washington 25, D. C., enclosing a check or money order based on the foregoing table and payable to Census, Department of Commerce. The letter should be routed through the Field Office Director, Public Housing Authority, and state the survey area and time the survey is desired.

No transcript of any record furnished under authority of these acts shall be approved which would violate existing or future acts requiring that information furnished by respondents be held confidential.

These rates shall be effective January 1, 1956.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

Fees for sale of commercial reports and services:[1] World Trade Directory Reports, $1.

Testing by the National Bureau of Standards

Policy, General Information, Fee Schedules

POLICY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Functions of the Bureau.—The National Bureau of Standards is the principal agency of the Federal Government for fundamental research in physics, mathematics, chemistry, and engineering. The Bureau has custody of the national standards of physical measurement in terms of which working standards in research laboratories and industry are calibrated. The necessary research leading to improvements in such standards and measurement methods is one of the basic responsibilities of the Bureau. In addition, the Bureau undertakes for the Federal Government specific research and development programs, develops improved methods for testing materials and equipment, determines physical constants and properties of materials, tests and calibrates standard measuring apparatus, develops specifications for federal purchasing, and serves in an advisory capacity on matters relating to the physical sciences.

Testing Policy

Testing and Calibration.—The testing and calibration activities of the National Bureau of Standards stem from its custody of the Nation's basic physical standards. Accuracy and uniformity in measurements throughout the Nation depend on these standards, and Congress has accordingly authorized the Bureau to engage in testing and calibrating services for the Nation in those cases where the devices or materials must be checked with the Bureau's standards or where sufficient accuracy cannot be obtained elsewhere than at the Bureau.

The types of test which the National Bureau of Standards undertakes are restricted, in general, to the following. 1. Tests involving comparison of laboratory standards or instruments with the national standards. 2. Tests of other devices and materials which are critical in laboratory or industrial operations and for which suitable testing and calibration facilities are not available elsewhere. The Bureau does not compete with qualified commercial testing laboratories, nor does it have the authorization, funds, or facilities for general testing for the public. (A list of commercial laboratories engaged in this type of work is available: *Directory of Commercial and College Testing Laboratories, American Society for Testing Materials*, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.) 3. Referee tests or investigations where private laboratories are unable to agree on the method of measurement, the results of tests, or the interpretation of these results, provided that the problem is of national interest, that there is prior agreement to accept and abide by the Bureau's findings, and that the cost is borne by the groups at issue.

The National Bureau of Standards does not undertake tests of the following types. 1. General tests, as discussed above, where commercial testing laboratories are available. 2. Trivial tests, where the test or calibration has only incidental value in terms of laboratory or industrial operations. 3. Duplications of previous work—for example, further tests of a given class already studied and where there is no clear indication that additional new information might be obtained. 4. Tests of inadequately described materials, devices, or processes. 5. Tests or investigations of secret processes or tests of materials or devices made by such processes. 6. Tests where the objective is one of public relations, advertising, or sales promotion.

[1] All costs recovered (Public Law 137).

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The test results of the National Bureau of Standards are intended solely for the use of the organization requesting the test. The results of such tests are pertinent only to the particular device or specimen tested and cannot be applied to others of the same lot or type. The use of these results or of the name of the Bureau, either explicitly or implicitly, for advertising or sales promotion is expressly forbidden. The National Bureau of Standards does not "approve," recommend, or endorse any proprietary product or material.

The National Bureau of Standards reserves the right to decline any request for testing or calibration temporarily or permanently in accordance with its determination of the relative importance of such work and in view of the other functions of the Bureau.

TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE

CHAPTER II—NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Subchapter A—Test Fee Schedules

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 (a) and (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act, it has been found that notice and hearing on these schedules of fees are unnecessary for the reason that such procedures, because of the nature of these rules, serve no useful purpose. These schedules are based on the Federal Register of June 13, 1953 (vol. 18, No. 115); and subsequent revisions July 3, 1954 (vol. 19, No. 129); February 2, 1955 (vol. 20, No. 23); and November 16 (vol. 20, No. 223).

SUBCHAPTER A—TEST FEE SCHEDULES

Part

200 General.
201 Electricity.
202 Optics and metrology.
203 Heat and power.
204 Atomic and molecular physics.
205 Chemistry.
206 Mechanics.
214 Radio standards.

PART 200—GENERAL

§ 200.1 *General.* (a) Additional copies of certificates and/or reports requested subsequent to date of test will be supplied at cost of preparation, minimum fee $1.00.

(b) For special tests not covered by a published schedule in Parts 201 to 214, inclusive, of this subchapter, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.

(c) The minimum billing charge for any test requested to be performed by the Bureau will be $3.00.

(Sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 276)

PART 201—ELECTRICITY

The tests covered by this part include the determination of the corrections for the standard resistors, inductors, capacitors and standard cells used in precise measurements; bridges, potentiometers and similar measuring apparatus; indicating instruments such as ammeters, voltmeters and wattmeters; integrating devices such as watthour meters; and specimens used as standards in magnetic testing. Of particular importance are the transfer tests of electro-dynamic wattmeters by means of which measurements of power and energy in a-c circuits are correlated with the fundamental d-c standards. Also included are tests of the shunts, voltage dividers and instrument transformers by which the ranges of the other instruments are extended. These tests are made at power and audio frequencies.

The National Bureau of Standards does not test, except occasionally for other Government agencies, electrical devices not directly related to the field of measurement. Tests of power transformers, motors, generators, relays, insulators, etc., should not be requested.

The types of tests listed in the schedule in this Part 201 do not involve measurements at frequencies above 1 megacycle per second. Fees for most tests at radio frequencies are listed in the schedules in Part 214 of this subchapter.

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RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

Sec.

201.100 General.
201.101 Precision standard resistors.
201.102 Precision resistance apparatus.
201.103 Standards and check samples for conductivity bridges.

INDUCTANCE AND CAPACITANCE

201.201 Inductors: Tests at low frequencies.
201.202 Two-terminal resistors: Determination of effective inductance or time constant.
201.203 Capacitors: Tests with direct current.
201.204 Capacitors: Tests with alternating current.
201.205 Insulation resistance.
201.206 Dielectric constant and power factor of dielectric materials at frequencies up to 100 kc/s.
201.207 Resistors above 1 megohm.

ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS

201.300 General.
201.301 Standard resistors for current measurements.
201.302 Direct-current ammeters.
201.303 Direct-current voltmeters and millivoltmeters.
201.304 Alternating-current ammeters (20 to 20,000 c/s).
201.305 Alternating-current voltmeters (20 to 20,000 c/s).
201.306 Wattmeters.
201.307 Watthour meters.
201.308 Frequency meters for power frequencies.
201.309 Current transformers.
201.310 Voltage (potential) transformers.
201.311 Volt boxes.
201.312 Instrument transformer testing sets (portable).

MAGNETIC MEASUREMENTS

201.400 General.
201.401 Magnetic materials: Normal induction and hysteresis.
201.402 Magnetic materials: Alternating-current permeability and core loss.
201.403 Magnetic testing apparatus: Mutual inductors, search coils and fluxmeters.

ELECTROCHEMISTRY

201.801 Standard cells.

AUTHORITY: §§ 201.100 to 201.801 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 277. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 276.

RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

§ 201.100 *General.* In general these schedules apply only to apparatus embodying the following essential features:

(a) The resistance material should have a low temperature coefficient, should not change its resistance with time, and for low-valued coils should have a small thermoelectric power against copper.

(b) All wire standard resistors and the more important sections of resistance apparatus for use in d-c circuits should be wound on metal supports, preferably in a single layer. Electrical connections to the resistance material should be brazed in all cases in which the total resistance is less than 1,000 ohms. The resistance material should be protected against oxidation and other chemical action and should be annealed or aged by baking after winding.

(c) Precision standard resistors and resistance apparatus should be so adjusted as to give an accuracy of at least 0.1 percent without corrections.

(d) Because comparatively rapid changes in resistance take place in new apparatus, it is not advisable to test new or repaired apparatus until at least two months after the resistors have been annealed and adjusted. Precision apparatus, known to be new, will be held in the laboratory (in the absence of other instructions) for several months when the measurements will be repeated to determine the drift in value, if any. No extra charge is made for these later measurements.

(e) Unless otherwise stated, the tests listed are generally made using a direct current of such magnitude as to cause only a negligible heating of the resistance material. Tests of standard resistors, bridges and rheostats consist of determinations of the resistance of the standards or of the resistance of the elements of the bridges or similar apparatus from which values corresponding to all possible readings can be computed. Tests of potentiometers consist of determinations from which the ratios of the resistances corresponding to all possible readings can be computed.

§ 201.101 *Precision standard resistors.* Standards of precision type, provided with amalgamated terminals and designed for oil immersion. Standards of 0.1 ohm and less must be of the four-terminal type, that is, must have both current and potential terminals. The resistance of each standard will be given to as many figures as are significant at the time of measurement and will be

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certified to an accuracy designed to indicate the degree of dependence which may ordinarily be placed on the standard for a period of one year. The certified accuracy will vary from 0.0005 percent to 0.025 percent depending on the nominal value of the standard, its type, age, and previous history. Well-aged standards in good condition having nominal values in the range 0.001 ohm to 10,000 ohms will usually be certified to 0.002 percent.

Item	Description	Fee
201.101a	Determination of resistance in oil bath at 25.0° C. For all standards having resistance in the range 0.0001 to 100,000 ohms, inclusive, provided they are adjusted within 0.5 percent of a nominal value which is itself a decimal multiple (or submultiple) of 1 ohm	$13.00
	For each additional resistor of the same nominal value submitted at the same time under the same purchase order	6.50
201.101b	Determination of resistance in oil bath at 25° C. For odd-valued standards not falling within the scope of item 201.101a	16.00
201.101c	Measurement of resistance in oil bath at 20, 25, and 30° C., and determination of temperature coefficient. This test is made only when it is shown that the small changes in resistance resulting from necessary variations of the temperature from 25° are of importance	50.00
	For each additional resistor of the same nominal value submitted at the same time under the same purchase order	29.00
201.101z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.102 *Precision resistance apparatus.* Corrections pertinent to apparatus of suitable quality submitted under this schedule will ordinarily be determined to such an accuracy that results obtained with the apparatus may be relied upon to 0.01 percent.

Item	Description	Fee
201.102a	Precision rheostats, plug boxes, and variable low resistances—calibration and certification of corrections for decades not exceeding 10,000 ohms per step, 1 to 3 decades per box, each decade	$28.00
	For each additional decade above 3 included in 1 resistance box	15.00
201.102b	Megohm box, 10 sections each 100,000 ohms—calibration and certification of corrections	43.00
201.102c	Megohm box, unequal sections—calibration and certification of corrections	66.00
201.102d	Precision Wheatstone and calorimetric bridges of all kinds—calibration and certification of corrections	135.00
201.102e	Potentiometers, minimum steps 10 microvolts or more—calibration and certification of corrections	89.00
201.102f	Potentiometers, minimum steps less than 10 microvolts—calibration and certification of corrections	135.00
201.102g	Kelvin bridge ratio box—calibration and certification of corrections	56.00
201.102h	Double ratio set for Kelvin bridge, with double set of fixed and variable arms—calibration and certification of corrections	135.00
201.102z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.103 *Standards and check samples for conductivity bridges.* (a) Standards and wires submitted for test should be straight, especially if intended for use as reference standards in a Hoopes Conductivity Bridge. Samples should be packed in substantial containers for shipment in order to protect them from becoming bent, particularly soft materials such as annealed copper specimens. The preferred length of sample is from 0.5 to 1.0 meter. When the properties covered by item 201.103b, 201.103c, or 201.103d are determined the report will include a statement of the resistivity, and for copper, the percentage conductivity as compared with the standard value for annealed copper will also be given.

(b) In general the accuracy of the measurements is as high as can readily be obtained with the samples submitted, but in no case are the results given in the reports to be considered as having an accuracy higher than 0.05 percent.

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Item	Description	Fee
201.103a	Determination of resistance per unit length, or between potential terminals; first sample	$45.00
	For each additional sample [1]	22.00
201.103b	Determination of resistance per unit length, total length, and mass; first sample	55.00
	For each additional sample [1]	28.00
201.103c	Determination of resistance per unit length, and cross section; first sample	65.00
	For each additional sample [1]	35.00
201.103d	Determination of resistance per unit length, total length, mass and density; first sample	65.00
	For each additional sample [1]	35.00
201.103z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

[1] The fee for testing additional samples submitted under each of the above items applies only if the additional samples are of the same material and nominal dimensions as the first sample, and are submitted at the same time under the same purchase order.

INDUCTANCE AND CAPACITANCE

§ 201.201 *Inductors: Tests at low frequencies.* (a) An inductor should be tested under conditions as nearly as possible the same as those under which it is to be used. Requests for test should give the frequency at which tests are desired. Inductors for use in a.-c. bridgework are ordinarily tested at 60, 100, or 1,000 c/s (schedule in § 201.201) at room temperature of 23° C. Inductors of 10 mh and smaller are usually measured only at 1,000 c/s because the inductance does not vary appreciably with frequency below 1,000 c/s. Mutual inductors used in magnetic testing for calibrating ballistic galvanometers should be tested by direct current under § 201.403.

(b) Inductors should, if possible, be sealed against the penetration of moisture because seasonal variations in inductance due to this cause have been found. Inductors can usually be shipped safely by express but should be carefully packed because the coil fastenings and terminals are sometimes broken in shipment.

Item	Description	Fee
201.201a	Determination of the inductance of a fixed self or mutual inductor or the first point on a variable inductor at 1 frequency, 60, 100, or 1,000 c/s	$11.00
201.201b	Determination at additional points on the same inductor, per point	3.00
201.201z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule (e. g., for tests at frequencies other than specified above), advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent on the time involved in making the tests.	

§ 201.202 *Two-terminal resistors: Determination of effective inductance or time constant.* (a) The effective inductance is defined as the quotient of the reactance of the coil at any frequency divided by 2π times the frequency. The reactance is due to the inductance of the coil which is in series with the resistance, and to the capacitance between its windings, which is in parallel with the resistance. The effective inductance may be either positive or negative, according as the effect of the inductance or of the capacitance predominates.

(b) For a determination of the d–c resistance, see § 201.101.

Item	Description	Fee
201.202a	Determination of effective inductance or time constant of a resistor of 1 ohm, 10 ohms, 100 ohms, 1,000 ohms or 10,000 ohms at 1 frequency, not exceeding 10 kc/s	$16.00
201.202z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule (e. g., for tests at frequencies other than specified above), advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent on the time involved in making the tests.	

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§ 201.203 *Capacitors: Tests with direct current.* Direct current capacitance is determined on high quality capacitors capable of holding a charge for long periods of time with only slight loss of charge. Fixed currents in the range of 10^{-11} to 5×10^{-8} amperes are used to charge the capacitor to a final value of potential within the range of 0.5 to 8 volts. The minimum time of charge is 100 seconds.

Item	Description	Fee
201.203a	Direct current capacitance using 1 fixed current and 1 final value of potential at room temperature (23° C.) and humidity (50 percent relative humidity or less), the charging time not to exceed 1,000 seconds	$40.00
201.203b	Measurement of additional items of same nominal value under 201.203a at the same time under the same purchase order and using the same charging current	17.00
201.203c	Additional fee for time of charge of capacitor under 201.203a in excess of 1,000 seconds, each 1,000 seconds	5.00
201.203d	Additional fee for making tests under 201.203a, b, and c at a temperature and humidity other than standard room conditions. One temperature (15 to 50° C.) and humidity (50 to 95 percent relative humidity). This additional fee covers 1 to 4 items	9.00
201.203z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule (e. g., for tests made at voltages or at temperatures other than specified above), advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent on the time involved in making the test.	

§ 201.204 *Capacitors: Tests with alternating current (see also § 214.804).* (a) A capacitor should be tested under conditions as nearly as possible the same as those under which it is to be used. A request for test should indicate the conditions of use. Tests are ordinarily made at room temperature of about 23° C. and relative humidity of less than 50 percent. Measurements are ordinarily made at 60, 100, or 1,000 c/s. In addition, measurements may be made at 10, 100, and 200 kc/s. Measurements at other frequencies and temperatures may be made subject to special fees.

(b) Variable air capacitors should be packed as carefully as instruments with delicate pivots. If the highest accuracy is desired, they should be transported by messenger. All instruments submitted for test should be examined for backlash or any looseness in bearings and adjusted to minimize these before being submitted for test. Tests will ordinarily be made with the settings approached in the direction of increasing scale readings to avoid errors due to backlash. Since the measured value of capacitance depends on the position of the leads with respect to the terminals, the difference in capacitance between two scale settings taken with the leads in a fixed position can be measured with greater accuracy than the capacitance at the given setting.

(c) Solid dielectric capacitors can ordinarily be shipped by mail or express without serious risk. The frequency at which measurements are desired should be stated.

(d) Standards of direct capacitance (Used for the calibration of inter-electrode capacitance bridges. Usually less than 10 micro-microfarads). Standards submitted should have coaxial terminals of a well established make, or adaptors should be furnished which will fit either Western Electric Jack D157789 or Amphenol No. 83. Measurements on these capacitors will normally be made at 465 kc/s. If the highest accuracy is desired, the capacitor should not differ from the following nominal values by more than 2 percent: 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1.0, 5.0, and 10 micromicrofarads.

Item	Description	Fee
201.204a	Determination of either direct or grounded capacitance of a fixed capacitor or 1 point of a variable or subdivided capacitor with alternating current at 1 frequency from those listed above (201.204)	$9.00
201.204b	Determination of capacitance of each additional point on the same variable or subdivided capacitor, tested under the same conditions as in 201.204a, each	3.00
201.204c	Determination of either direct or grounded capacitance and conductance of a fixed capacitor or 1 section of a variable or subdivided capacitor with alternating current at 1 frequency from those listed above (201.204)	10.00
201.204d	Determination of capacitance and conductance of each additional point on the same variable or subdivided capacitor tested, as in 201.204c	4.00
201.204e	Determination of direct capacitance of 1 unit or 1 point of a variable terminal capacitor at 465 kc/s	7.50
201.204f	Determination of direct capacitance of each additional unit or additional point of the same 3-terminal capacitor as tested in 201.204e	6.50
201.204g	Determination of insulation resistance of a capacitor. Fee for this test is that charged for test of multimegohm resistors. See 201.207a, c, or e, depending on the magnitude of the resistance.	
201.204z	For special tests not covered by the above schedules (e. g., for tests at other frequencies or at voltages other than usual bridge voltages), advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent on the time involved in making the test.	

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§ 201.205 *Insulation resistance.*

NOTE: Tests of insulating materials are normally made only on new materials which are considered of possible use by the Bureau or for other Government agencies or in connection with co-operative work in the development of improved methods of measurement.
Inquiries, giving comprehensive information regarding the tests desired, should be directed to the Bureau.

§ 201.206 *Dielectric constant and power factor of dielectric materials at frequencies up to 100 kc/s.*

NOTE: Tests of dielectric materials are normally made only on new materials which are considered of possible use by the Bureau or for other Government agencies or in connection with co-operative work in the development of improved methods of measurement.
Measurements are made on standard samples, but because of the variety of requirements, standard fees cannot be given.
Inquiries, giving comprehensive information regarding the tests desired, should be directed to the Bureau. See also § 214.803.

§ 201.207 *Resistors above 1 megohm.* Standards of high resistance should be made of such materials that their resistances do not change with time. They should be so constructed and treated that the effect of relative humidity is minimized. As the resistance of these resistors usually depends upon the voltage, the voltage to be applied to the resistor during test should be specified. Each resistor should have an identifying number engraved on, or permanently attached to it.

Item	Description	Fee
201.207a	Determination of resistance of a resistor at 1 voltage (1.5 to 250 volts), at room temperature (23° C.) and humidity (50 percent relative humidity or less) when the resistance is 10^{10} ohms or less	$9.50
201.207b	Determination of resistance at additional voltages or of additional resistance of the same nominal value under the same conditions as 201.207a and at the same time on the same purchase order	6.00
201.207c	Determination of resistance of a resistor at each voltage (1.5 to 250 volts) at standard laboratory temperature (23° C.) and humidity (50 percent relative humidity or less) when the resistance is higher than 10^{10} ohms but the current involved is not less than 10^{-12} amperes	15.00
201.207d	Determination of resistance of additional resistors of the same nominal value at the same voltage under the same conditions as 201.207c and at the same time under the same purchase order	9.00
201.207e	Determination of resistance of a resistor at each voltage (1.5 to 250 volts) at standard laboratory temperature (23° C.) and humidity (50 percent relative humidity) when the current involved is less than 10^{-12} amperes but not less than 10^{-13} amperes	27.00
201.207f	Determination of resistance of additional resistors of the same nominal value at the same voltage under the same conditions as 201.207e and at the same time under the same purchase order	20.00
201.207g	Additional fee for making tests under 201.207a, b, c, d, e, and f at a temperature and humidity other than standard room conditions, i temperature (15° to 50° C.) and humidity (50 to 95 percent relative humidity). This additional fee covers 1 to 4 resistors	8.50

Electrical instruments

§ 201.300 *General.* (a) Tests of an instrument usually consist of determinations of the values of the measured quantity required to deflect the instrument pointer to specified scale marks. Normally at least two determinations, with increasing and decreasing values respectively, are made at each specified scale mark, and the average of these results is reported in tabular form. Unless otherwise requested, all tests are made at room temperature and after the instrument pointer has been set to the zero mark on open circuit. Voltmeters and the voltage circuits of wattmeters are energized for at least 20 minutes before tests are begun.

(b) Unless otherwise requested, single-range instruments are tested at five scale marks, which should preferably be selected from those that the maker used as cardinal calibration points in laying out the scale. Multirange instruments are tested at five such marks on one range and two on each other range. From the ratios of the tabulated results, a multiplying factor can be determined by which the values stated for the five points on the base range can be used to determine the values for the corresponding points on other ranges. Only in exceptional cases will such computed values be in error by more than the certified accuracy.

(c) High-quality instruments which are intended for use as laboratory standards in testing other instruments should preferably be tested on the base range at each cardinal scale mark used by the maker in laying out the scale, so that

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suitable corrections may be applied by linear interpolation to readings at intermediate points.

(d) Unless otherwise specifically requested, instruments which can equally well be used with direct and alternating current will first be tested with direct current at five points on one range and two points on each other range. Determinations of the difference of indication on reversed direct current and on alternating current of the specified frequency will then be made at one or two scale points on each range of the instrument. The mean values for the two directions of current through the instrument (reversed d-c) best represent the performance of the instrument on direct current since it minimizes the effect of the local magnetic field and of residual magnetism in the instrument shield. The results obtained by these procedures (tests on reversed d-c followed by a transfer test) are more accurate than those obtained from a test on alternating current only. They are also of greater value since the a-c–d-c differences are relatively permanent for an instrument so that subsequent tests will generally need to be made only on reversed direct current.

(e) Instruments used with transformers: Alternating-current instruments used with externally connected transformers should preferably be tested separately, as the transformers will probably have a very constant ratio over a long period of time while the instruments are more liable to change with time and use. When an instrument and a separate transformer are so tested, they will be counted as two pieces of apparatus, and fees will be charged accordingly. After separate tests of the instrument and transformer, it is sufficient thereafter to test the instrument alone at suitable intervals, provided that the transformer is well constructed of good material and is properly used.

(f) Packing for shipment:

(1) Electrical measuring instruments such as ammeters, voltmeters, wattmeters and watthour meters contain extremely delicate jewels and pivots, upon which the operation of the instrument depends. These delicate parts must be carefully protected from mechanical shocks and jars during shipment. Sensitive instruments will not arrive in satisfactory operating condition unless great care is taken in packing. Every effort is made to handle and to repack these instruments carefully at the Bureau, and whenever possible the return shipment is made in the original container.

(2) Before each instrument is packed, all binding posts should be tightened, and any externally operated clamping device for the moving system should be switched to the "clamp" or "transit" position. Plugs and other small accessories should be enclosed in a small separate container tied to the instrument. Glass windows of instruments lacking protective cases should be protected by pieces of thin wood or heavy cardboard before wrapping. Each instrument should then be wrapped in heavy manila paper or similar covering and sealed with gummed tape to exclude dust and excelsior.

(3) Boxes in which instruments are packed should be strong, preferable of wood, with screwed-on tops to avoid damage to pivots or jewels, which may be caused by a hammer or nail puller.

(4) Clean, fresh excelsior or its equivalent in special packaging material should be used as the shock-absorbing material. A layer of excelsior at least 3 to 4 inches deep, pressed down firmly, should surround each wrapped instrument. Instruments having pivoted components should be packed upside down.

(5) High-grade pivoted instruments of the laboratory standard type, which have comparatively heavy moving systems without clamping devices: should be packed with special care and should always be individually shipped in wooden boxes with the equivalent of 4 to 6 inches of excelsior around the wrapped instrument. Portable standard watthour meters (rotating standards) should also be individually packed. A wedge made of a folded piece of cardboard may be placed between the rotating disc and the magnets to protect the meter bearings in transit.

(6) Certain heavy accessories used with instruments, such as ammeter shunts, current transformers, and voltage (potential) transformers, should be packed in separate boxes to avoid possible damage to the instruments. Heavy pieces should always be shipped in wooden boxes and held in place, if necessary, by checks or cleats. Large transformers, especially those having oil-filled iron cases, should be crated separately and arranged whenever possible so that the terminals can be made accessible for tests without removing the entire crate.

(7) The tops of boxes and crates must be marked "This Side Up." Boxes containing delicate instruments should be marked "Fragile, Handle With Care". Those containing any glass parts should be marked "Glass". Failure to use such markings precludes recourse in the event of loss or damage in shipping.

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§ 201.301 *Standard resistors for current measurements.* (a) Standard resistors used to measure large currents may be heated by rated current to such an extent that their resistance while in use is materially different from that at room temperture. Such resistors when first submitted for test should be tested both with small test current and with full rated current (201.301a and c). The change in resistance between these two conditions, if not excessively large, is a fairly definite property of the standard, and in later tests determinations need be made only with small test current (201.301a). Resistors of very large current capacity are often so constructed that the temperature rise and distribution in them is dependent to a large extent upon the heat generated at the current-terminal contacts and on the cooling effects of the bus-bars to which they may be connected. When this is the case, resistance determinations made in the laboratory even with rated current cease to be of value because the working temperature conditions cannot be duplicated. The best experimental procedure to use in such cases is to place the standard in a temperature-controlled enclosure and measure its resistance with a comparatively low test current when it is heated uniformly to temperatures approximating that at which it will operate in service (201.301g and h). From data at two or more elevated temperatures combined with that at room temperature, a curve can be plotted from which the resistance at the operating temperature can be read off, provided this temperature is determined by the user with the standard under the actual operating conditions.

(b) Results of tests in this schedule are normally certified to an accuracy of 0.01 percent if the apparatus is of suitable quality.

Item	Description	Fee
201.301a	Initial determination of resistance at room temperature, at 50 percent rated current or less (current not to exceed 1,000 amperes)	$14.00
201.301b	Initial determination of resistance at room temperature, at current exceeding 50 percent rated current (current not to exceed 1,000 amperes)	18.00
201.301c	Test according to item 201.301a or 201.301b having been made, for an additional determination at another test current (not to exceed 1,000 amperes)	6.00
201.301d	Test of 1 range of a multirange shunt according to item 201.301a and 201.301c having been made, for 2 determinations of resistance at room temperature on another resistance range, 1 not exceeding 50 percent rated current and the other exceeding 50 percent rated current (current not to exceed 1,000 amperes)	9.00
201.301e	Test of 1 range of a multirange shunt according to item 201.301a having been made, for 1 determination of resistance at room temperature on another resistance range with a current not exceeding 50 percent rated current (current not to exceed 1,000 amperes)	4.50
201.301f	Test of 1 range of a multirange shunt according to item 201.301b having been made, for 1 determination of resistance at room temperature on another resistance range with a current exceeding 50 percent rated current (current not to exceed 1,000 amperes)	7.00
201.301g	Additional determination of resistance at temperatures above room temperature, at current not greater than 50 percent rated, for first elevated temperature	28.00
301.301h	Additional determination of resistance of each additional elevated temperature, at current not greater than 50 percent rated	6.00
201.301i	Twenty determinations of resistances corresponding to 9 plug positions and 11 slider positions of an adjustable low resistance standard, at 30 amperes	75.00
201.301j	For test corresponding to those listed above but at currents exceeding 1,000 amperes, the test fee is 50 percent higher.	
201.301z	For determinations of resistance requiring unusual setups or procedures, and for special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees for such tests will depend upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.302 *Direct-current ammeters.*

NOTE: The combination of a millivoltmeter and shunt will be tested as an ammeter, and the fee will be the same as that given in § 201.302 for an ammeter of the same range. If the millivoltmeter is also to be tested separately, the additional fee will be that given in § 201.303.

Item	Description	Fee
201.302a	Test at not more than 5 scale points on 1 range not to exceed 100 amperes	$16.00
201.302b	Test at not more than 5 scale points on 1 range greater than 100 amperes but not to exceed 3,000 amperes	25.00
201.302c	Test at 1 scale point on an additional range not to exceed 100 amperes	4.50
201.302d	Test at 1 scale point on an additional range greater than 100 amperes but not to exceed 3,000 amperes	6.50
201.302e	Test according to 201.302a, b, c, or d having been made, for each additional scale point on the same range	1.50
201.302z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

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§ 201.303 *Direct-current voltmeters and millivoltmeters.*

NOTE: For millivoltmeter and shunt, see § 201.302.

Item	Description	Fee
201.303a	Test at not more than 5 points on 1 range, not to exceed 500 volts	$16.00
201.303b	Test at 1 scale point on an additional range, not to exceed 500 volts	5.00
201.303c	Test according to 201.303a or 201.303b having been made, for each additional scale point on the same range, not to exceed 500 volts	1.50
201.303d	Determination of the instrument resistance (with low test voltage), for each range measured	2.50
201.303z	For tests at higher voltages, and for special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent on the nature of the test.	

§ 201.304 *Alternating current ammeters (20 to 30,000 c/s).* Unless otherwise specified, ammeters equally suitable for use on direct and alternating currents and with ranges up to 50 amperes will be tested by the procedures of items 201.304a–c and 201.304g–i, as the accuracy and information thus obtained materially exceed those given by the procedures of items 201.304d–f.

Item	Description	Fee
201.304a	Test at not more than 5 scale points on 1 range, using reversed direct current not exceeding 100 amperes	$18.00
201.304b	Test with reversed direct current at 1 scale point on an additional range, not to exceed 100 amperes	5.50
201.304c	Test according to item 201.304a or 201.304b having been made, for each additional scale point on the same range	1.50
201.304d	Test at not more than 5 scale points on 1 range and frequency, using alternating current	30.00
201.304e	Test at 1 scale point on an additional range or frequency, using alternating current	7.00
201.304f	Test according to item 201.304d or 201.304e having been made, for each additional scale point on the same range and frequency	1.50
201.304g	Determination of the difference between the reading on reversed direct current and the reading on alternating current at the first scale point at which this difference is determined, current not to exceed 50 amperes	8.50
201.304h	Determination of this difference at the first scale point on an additional range or frequency, current not to exceed 50 amperes	6.00
201.304i	Determination according to 201.304g or 201.304h having been made, determination at an additional scale point with the same combination of range and frequency, current not to exceed 50 amperes	1.50
201.304z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.305 *Alternating-current voltmeters (20 to 30,000 c/s).* Unless otherwise specified, voltmeters equally suitable for use on direct and alternating voltages, and with ranges up to 750 volts, will be tested by the procedures of items 201.305a–e and 201.305m–o, as the accuracy and information thus obtained materially exceed those given by the procedures of items 201.305g–k. Because of the lower order of accuracy required, electronic voltmeters will be tested, at frequencies up to 30,000 c/s, in accordance with items 201.305p–q. If tests are to be made at higher frequencies, the electronic voltmeters should be shipped directly to the NBS laboratories at Boulder, Colorado, in accordance with the instructions in Part 214 of this subchapter.

Item	Description	Fee
201.305a	Test at not more than 5 scale points on 1 range, using reversed direct voltage, not to exceed 500 volts	$18.00
201.305b	Test at not more than 5 scale points on 1 range, using direct voltage of either polarity to ground, more than 500 volts but not to exceed 50,000 volts	39.00
201.305c	Test at 1 scale point on an additional range, using reversed direct voltage, not to exceed 500 volts	5.50
201.305d	Test at 1 scale point on an additional range, using direct voltage of either polarity to ground, more than 500 volts but not to exceed 50,000 volts	8.50
201.305e	Test according to item 201.305a or 201.305c having been made, for each additional scale point on the same range, not to exceed 500 volts	1.50
201.305f	Test according to item 201.305b or 201.305d having been made, for each additional scale point on the same range, more than 500 volts but not to exceed 50,000 volts	2.50
201.305g	Test at not more than 5 scale points on 1 range and frequency, using alternating voltage not to exceed 500 volts	28.00
201.305h	Test at not more than 5 scale points on 1 range and frequency, using alternating voltage more than 500 volts but not to exceed 50,000 volts at 60 cycles	30.00

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Item	Description	Fee
201.305i	Test at 1 scale point on an additional range or frequency, using alternating voltage not to exceed 500 volts	$7.00
201.305j	Test at 1 scale point on an additional range or frequency, using alternating voltage more than 500 volts but not to exceed 50,000 volts at 60 cycles	7.50
201.305k	Test according to item 201.305g or 201.305i having been made, for each additional scale point on the same combination of range and frequency, not to exceed 500 volts	1.50
201.305l	Test according to item 201.305h or 201.305j having been made, for each additional scale point on the same combination of range and frequency, more than 500 volts but not to exceed 50,000 volts at 60 cycles	2.00
201.305m	Determination of the difference between the reading on reversed direct voltage and the reading on alternating voltage at the first scale point at which this difference is determined, not to exceed 750 volts	8.50
201.305n	Determination of this difference at the first scale point on an additional range or frequency, not to exceed 750 volts	3.50
201.305o	Determination according to item 201.305m or 201.305n having been made, determination at an additional scale point with the same combination or range and frequency, not to exceed 750 volts	1.50
201.305p	Test of an electronic voltmeter at not more than 5 scale points on 1 range and frequency, using alternating voltage not to exceed 750 volts	18.00
201.305q	Test of an electronic voltmeter at each additional combination of range, scale point and frequency (not to exceed 30,000 c/s and 750 volts)	2.00
201.305z	For special tests such as those of instruments requiring manipulation of controls, or at voltages and frequencies higher than those listed above, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending on the nature of the test.	

§ 201.306 *Wattmeters.* Electrodynamic wattmeters on current ranges of ten amperes or less will be tested only by the procedures of items 201.306a–e and 201.306g–i as the accuracy and information thus obtained materially exceed those given by the procedure of items 201.306d–f.

(a) *Single phase.* When single-phase wattmeters are submitted for test without specific instructions and are of a type which may be operated on direct current and on alternating current, they will be tested with reversed direct current at five points on a base range and at two points on each other combination of ranges. They will then be given an a-c–d-c transfer test at two scale points (the determination of the difference in indication between the mean of results obtained with the two directions of direct current and the results with alternating current constitutes an a-c–d-c transfer test). This transfer test should be made at a low power factor (50 percent) on each voltage range, as the percentage errors resulting from inductance in the voltage circuit are much greater at low than at high power factor. A transfer test at unity power factor is generally necessary only on one range.

(b) *Polyphase.* Unless otherwise specified polyphase wattmeters will be tested first for interaction by applying alternating voltage to the voltage circuit of one element and alternating current to the current circuit of the other element and vice versa. If the interaction is sufficiently small the wattmeter will then be tested on reversed direct current with the current coils of the two elements in series and the voltage coils in parallel. A further test will be made to determine the departure from equality of the two elements at zero by opposition and at two other points on the scale by reversed d-c tests on the separate elements. In computing the fee, the normal rating of one element will be taken as the normal rating of the wattmeter.

Item	Description	Fee
201.306a	Test at not more than 5 scale points on 1 range using reversed direct current, not to exceed 100 amperes and 500 volts	$25.00
201.306b	Test at 1 scale point on each additional range using reversed direct current, not to exceed 100 amperes and 500 volts	6.50
201.306c	Test according to item 201.306a or 201.306b having been made, for each additional scale point on the same range, not to exceed 100 amperes and 500 volts	1.50
201.306d	Test at not more than 5 scale points on 1 range, frequency and power factor, using alternating current at frequencies not to exceed 70 c/s, current not to exceed 100 amperes and voltages not to exceed 500 volts	37.00
201.306e	Test at 1 scale point on an additional range, frequency or power factor, using alternating current at frequency not to exceed 70 c/s, current not to exceed 100 amperes and voltage not to exceed 500 volts	12.00
201.306f	Test according to item 201.306d or 201.306e having been made, for each additional scale point on the same combination of range, frequency and power factor, not to exceed 100 amperes and 500 volts	7.00
201.306g	Determination of the difference between the reading on reversed direct current and the reading on alternating current at the first scale point at which this difference is determined, at currents not to exceed 10 amperes	10.00
201.306h	Determination of this difference at one scale point on an additional range, frequency or power factor, at currents not to exceed 10 amperes	6.00

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Item	Description	Fee
201.306i	Determination according to item 201.306g or 202.306h having been made, determination at each additional scale point with the same combination of range, frequency and power factor, at currents not to exceed 10 amperes	$1.50
201.306j	Determination of the resistance, with low test voltage of the voltage circuit, for each range measure	2.50
201.306k	Determination of interaction between elements of a polyphase wattmeter at zero, and equality of the elements at zero and 2 other scale points, current not to exceed 100 amperes and voltage not to exceed 500 volts	11.00
201.306z	For frequencies greater than 70 c/s and for special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.307 *Watthour meters.* Tests of watthour meters consist of determinations of their percentage registration "as received". Before tests can be started the test conditions must be completely specified as regards current and voltage ranges to be tested, frequency, applied voltage and current, and power factor. It is recommended that meters be cleaned and well adjusted before being submitted for tests, as the Bureau cannot undertake the cleaning or adjustments of meters. Unless otherwise specified, test runs on portable standard watthour meters (rotating standards) are of 100-second duration, after an initial warm-up period of 30 minutes with the rotor stationary and with the test voltage only applied.

Item	Description	Fee
201.307a	Test at 1 frequency, 1 power factor, 1 voltage and 1 range, on not more than 5 loads, namely, 10, 25, 50, 100, and 150 percent rated current, unless otherwise ordered, current not to exceed 100 amperes and voltage not to exceed 500 volts	$30.00
201.307b	Test at 1 load on an additional frequency, power factor, voltage or range	7.00
201.307c	Test according to item 201.307a or 201.307b having been made, for an additional load on the same combination of frequency, power factor, voltage and range	1.50
201.307y	Tests of d.-c. watthour meters will be made in accordance with items a, b, and c above. Range, voltage, and current should be specified as indicated under the appropriate schedule (maximum current, 100 amperes; maximum voltage, 500 volts).	
201.307z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.308 *Frequency meters for power frequencies.*

Item	Description	Fee
201.308a	Test at 1 voltage of not more than 5 reeds or not more than 5 scale points	$33.00
201.308b	Test of 1 reed or scale point at another voltage	3.50
201.308c	Test according to item 201.308a or 201.308b having been made, for an additional reed or scale point at the same voltage	3.50
201.308z	For tests at frequencies outside the range 15 to 75 c/s, and for special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.309 *Current transformers.* (a) Tests cannot be started until information is furnished concerning the following test conditions: (1) Test frequency; (2) secondary test currents; (3) secondary burdens; (4) ranges to be tested. It is customary to make tests at 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 amperes (secondary), and the specification of other values within this range should be avoided if possible.

(b) Only well-designed transformers of good construction should be submitted for test. The Bureau reserves the right to decline to make extended tests on transformers which show unduly large errors in ratio or phase angle or which fail to repeat their performance. The Bureau's equipment is suitable for testing only those current transformers whose rated secondary current is five amperes. The results will, in general, be certified to 0.05 percent in ratio and to 1 minute in phase angle.

(c) Current transformers should be tested with burdens which approximate those with which they are to be used. The "standard burdens" listed in the "American Standard for Instrument Transformers, C57.13" are for rating purposes only, and do not correspond to actual instrument burdens. The ASA standard burdens differ so greatly from the usual instrument burdens that tests made using them do not provide values of ratio and phase angle sufficiently

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accurate for use with actual instrument loads. Hence the inclusion of tests at ASA burdens is not recommended. The test apparatus regularly used at the Bureau imposes a minimum test-burden of about 0.16 ohm with a minimum inductance of about 10 μh. In the advance planning of tests, the user should if possible select a burden larger than this minimum, and preferably not less than 0.2 ohm. The difference between 0.2 ohm and a smaller actual instrument burden can easily be made up as series resistance (or lead resistance) by the user. Generally there is very little to be gained in transformer performance by making the burden less than 0.2 ohm, because the resistance of the secondary winding of the transformer is itself usually several tenths of an ohm. Tests with lower burdens may be made with special equipment when necessary, but arrangements for such tests must be made in advance and higher fees must be charged. If the burden is specified in terms of measured resistance and inductance, the leads used to connect the instruments to the transformer should be included in the measurement. If it is not convenient to make this measurement, it will suffice in most cases to state the maker's name, type, range, and serial number of each instrument used in the burden, and the size and length of wire used in the secondary circuit.

(d) Multiple-range current transformers, in which the same sections of primary windings are used in series and in parallel, usually have phase angles and ratio factors which are equal on the several ranges to within the accuracy needed for almost any measurement purpose. Hence a test at six values of secondary current on one range is nearly always sufficient to determine the characteristics of the transformer. Further tests, often made at 0.5 and 5 secondary amperes on each additional range, merely serve as a safeguard by means of which mistakes in winding may be detected. When the various ranges of a multirange transformer are obtained by taps on either winding, this relation does not necessarily hold, particularly in the case of secondary taps; and tests in addition to the initial six-point test on one range should be made using at least two values of secondary current on each of the ranges so obtained. Transformers of some designs, however, show very little difference in ratio factor and phase angle on the various ranges, and the Bureau should be consulted before tests on a large number of ranges are ordered.

(e) Unless otherwise specified, current transformers will be demagnetized before being tested. If it is desired to have a transformer tested as submitted (without demagnetization), this fact should be specifically stated.

Item	Description	Fee
201.309a	Test for ratio of transformation and phase angle of a current transformer at 1 frequency and 1 burden (not less than 0.2 ohm resistance) at not more than 6 values of secondary current, namely, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 amperes unless otherwise ordered; primary current not to exceed 500 amperes	$25.00
201.309b	Test for ratio of transformation and phase angle of a current transformer at 1 frequency and 1 burden (not less than 0.2 ohm resistance) at not more than 6 values of secondary current, namely, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 amperes unless otherwise ordered; primary current greater than 500 amperes but not to exceed 8,000 amperes	45.00
201.309c	Test for ratio and phase angle at 1 value of secondary current on an additional combination of frequency, range and burden (not less than 0.2 ohm resistance); primary current not to exceed 500 amperes	4.50
201.309d	Test for ratio and phase angle at 1 value of secondary current on an additional combination of frequency, range and burden (not less than 0.2 ohm resistance); primary current greater than 500 amperes but not to exceed 8,000 amperes	9.50
201.309e	Test according to item 201.309a, b, c, or d having been made, determinations of ratio and phase angle at an additional value of secondary current with the same combination of frequency, range and burden, primary current not to exceed 8,000 amperes	1.50
201.309z	For tests of current transformers at frequencies other than 25, 50, or 60 c/s, or with burdens less than 0.2 ohm resistance, or with primary current greater than 8,000 amperes, and for other special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent on the nature of the test.	

§ 201.310 *Voltage (potential) transformers.* (a) Tests cannot be started until information is furnished concerning the following test conditions: (1) Test frequency; (2) secondary test voltages; (3) secondary burdens; (4) ranges to be tested.

(b) Only well-designed transformers of good construction should be submitted for test. The Bureau reserves the right to decline to make extended tests on transformers which show unduly large errors in ratio or phase angle, or which fail to repeat their performance. The results will, in general, be certified correct to 0.05 percent in ratio and to 1 minute in phase angle.

(c) The ratio and phase angle of a voltage transformer change linearly with changes in secondary current at constant voltage, frequency and power factor within its rating. Hence, if values of ratio and phase angle are determined for two secondary burdens having the same power factor, values for intermediate currents may be found by interpolation. It is also possible to compute with good accuracy the performance of a voltage transformer at any burden within its rating from data obtained at open circuit and at one noninductive load (preferably the full load indicated by the name plate rating of the transformer) at the same secondary voltage and frequency. Formulas for this purpose are printed on the back of the Bureau's certificate form for voltage transformers. When a secondary burden of fixed impedence is used, the ratio and phase angle of a voltage transformer are nearly independent of the secondary voltage within its normal operating range. Hence a test at one secondary voltage is generally sufficient, unless the transformer is to be used over a considerable range of secondary voltages. The "standard burdens" of the American Standard for Instrument Transformers, ASA C57.13, are for rating purpose only, and their inclusion as specified burdens is not recommended. The performance of a voltage transformer with such burdens may readily be computed from values taken at unity power-factor burdens, using the formulas printed on the back of the Bureau's certificate form.

(d) Multirange voltage transformers, in which the same sections of the primary winding are used in series and in parallel to obtain several ranges, usually have phase angles and ratio factors on the various ranges which are equal to within the accuracy needed for most measurement purposes. Hence a test on one range at all the desired burdens is usually sufficient to determine the performance of the transformer for all such ranges. In addition, tests on each of the other ranges at some one burden may also be desirable in cases where extreme accuracy is required.

(e) When a voltage transformer is submitted with fuses in the primary circuit, the test will be made (in the absence of instructions to the contrary) with the fuses considered as part of the primary winding.

Item	Description	Fee
201.310a	Test for ratio of transformation and phase angle of a voltage transformer at 1 frequency, 1 range and 1 secondary voltage with not more than 4 values of secondary burden; namely, those giving zero, half and full rated noninductive load at rated voltage, and with 1 instrument burden to be specified by the customer; primary voltage not to exceed 25,000 volts	$30.00
201.310b	Test for ratio of transformation and phase angle of a voltage transformer at 1 frequency, 1 range and 1 secondary voltage with not more than 4 values of secondary burden, namely those giving zero, half and full rated noninductive load at rated voltage, and with 1 instrument burden to be specified by the customer; primary voltage greater than 25,000 volts not to exceed 100,000 volts	45.00
201.310c	Test for ratio of transformation and phase angle of a voltage transformer at 1 frequency, 1 range and 1 secondary voltage with not more than 4 values of secondary burden, namely, those giving zero, half and full rated noninductive load at rated voltage, and with 1 instrument burden to be specified by the customer; primary voltage greater than 100,000 volts but not to exceed 250,000 volts	100.00
201.310d	Determination of ratio and phase angle at 1 value of secondary voltage on an additional range or frequency, and with 1 of the burdens used in tests performed according to item 201.310a, b, or c; primary voltage not to exceed 25,000 volts	7.00
201.310e	Determination of ratio and phase angle at 1 value of secondary voltage on an additional range or frequency, and with 1 of the burdens used in tests performed according to item 201.310a, b, or c; primary voltage greater than 25,000 volts, but not to exceed 100,000 volts	9.00
201.310f	Determination of ratio and phase angle at 1 value of secondary voltage on an additional range or frequency, and with 1 of the burdens used in tests performed according to item 201.310a, b, or c; primary voltage greater than 100,000 volts, but not to exceed 250,000 volts	16.00
201.310g	Tests according to item 201.310a, b, c, d, e, or f having been made, determination of ratio and phase angle with a second burden used in item 201.310a, b, c, and with the same combination of range, frequency and voltage used in item 201.310d, e, or f	4.00
201.310h	Tests according to item 201.310a, b, c, d, e, or f having been made, determination of ratio and phase angle at an additional burden other than those used in tests made in accordance with item 201.310a, b, or c; primary voltage not to exceed 250,000 volts	13.00
201.310i	Tests according to item 201.310a, b, c, d, e, f, g, or h having been made, for determination of ratio and phase angle at an additional value of secondary voltage on the same combination of range, frequency and burden; primary voltage not to exceed 250,000 volts	2.00
201.310z	For tests of voltage transformers at frequencies other than 25, 50 or 60 c/s, or with primary voltages greater than 250,000 volts, and for other special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending on the nature of the test.	

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§ 201.311 *Volt boxes.* A measurement voltage divider (volt box) is a tapped resistor used to extend the voltage range of a potentiometer or other voltage-measuring device. Its ratio for any one range is defined as the ratio of the total applied voltage to the voltage drop in the tapped section across which the measuring device is connected, no current being withdrawn at the tap point. Both self-heating and humidity effects may cause changes of several hundredths percent in the value of ratio. Measurement voltage dividers should therefore be tested at rated voltage. A further test at 20 percent rated voltage is often desirable because at this voltage any self-heating effect should be negligible. From the two values the extent of the self-heating effect at rated voltage can be determined and an estimate can be made of effects at intermediate voltages. Tests having once been made on a measurement voltage divider at rated voltage and at 20 percent of rated voltages, later tests need be made only at rated voltage since the self-heating effect should not change with time.

Item	Description	Fee
201.311a	Test for ratio on 1 range at rated voltage, not to exceed 1,500 volts, and at a ratio not to exceed 5,000/1	$25.00
201.311b	Test according to 201.311a having been made, test at rated voltage on an additional range	5.00
201.311c	Test according to item 201.311a or 201.311b having been made, for test at a reduced voltage on the same range	2.50
201.311z	For tests on volt boxes at voltages exceeding 1,500 volts, for ratios greater than 5,000/1, and for special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.312 *Instrument transformer testing sets (portable).*

Item	Description	Fee
201.312a	Determination of the values of current ratio and phase angle for settings of the dials of a portable current transformer testing set at 60 c/s	$110.00
201.312b	Determinations according to 201.312a having been made, for corresponding determinations at 25 c/s	16.00
201.312c	Determination of values of the voltage ratio and phase angle for settings of dials of a portable voltage transformer testing set at 60 c/s	110.00
201.312d	Determinations according to item 201.312c having been made, for corresponding determinations at 25 c/s	8.50
201.312z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the nature of the test.	

Magnetic measurements

§ 201.400 *General.* (a) A general discussion of magnetic principles and methods used in magnetic testing is given in NBS Circular 456, Magnetic Testing, issued in 1946. Copies can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., price 10 cents.

(b) Tests in this field are for the most part made on standard samples which serve to coordinate work in various laboratories and thus secure uniformity in commercial testing. For this purpose it is essential that the standard bars be very uniform in their magnetic properties. The National Bureau of Standards does not normally make routine acceptance tests of magnetic materials unless these specimens are to be used, at least temporarily, as standards. The standard dimensions of magnetic test specimens are given in §§ 201.401 and 201.402. It is occasionally possible to test specimens of unusual materials or shapes where the services of the National Bureau of Standards are needed in the development of new test procedures which are likely to be of importance in the industry. In such cases a full understanding of the problem should be developed by correspondence, or preferably by a visit which will permit direct discussion between the engineers concerned and our staff.

§ 201.401 *Magnetic materials: Normal induction and hysteresis.* Specimens submitted for test should be of rectangular cross section, width not to exceed 3.0 cm (1 1/16 in.); thickness not to exceed 1.0 cm (3/8 in.); for magnetizing forces from 0 to 300 or 0 to 5,000 oersteds, length to be not less than 25.4 cm (10 in.); for magnetizing forces in the range 100 to 5,000 oersteds, length to be not less than 7 cm (2 3/4 in.). Specimens whose permeability is not greater than 4 may be

of circular cross section, diameter not to exceed 1.27 cm (½ in.) but in any event the cross sectional area must be not less than 0.2 sq. cm (0.031 sq. in.).

Item	Description	Fee
201.401a	Determination of data for normal induction curve in the range 0–300 oersteds	$16.00
201.401b	Determination of data for normal induction curve in the range 100–5,000 oersteds	17.00
201.401c	Determination of data for normal induction curve in the range 0–5,000 oersteds	27.00
201.401d	Determination of data for demagnetization curve, one value of maximum magnetizing force	22.00
201.401e	Same as 201.401d, each additional value of maximum magnetizing force	17.00
201.401f	Determination of permeability for specimens whose permeability is less than 4, first specimen	5.50
201.401g	Each additional specimen submitted at the same time	2.50
201.401z	For examination of material found to be unsuitable for test or for special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the cost of such examination or special test.	

§ 201.402 *Magnetic materials: A-C permeability and core loss.* Test specimens should consist of the proper number of strips 3 cm (1 1/16 in.) wide and either 28 cm (11 1/32 in.) or 50 cm (19 11/16 in.) long prepared in accordance with the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials, A–34.

Item	Description	Fee
201.402a	Determination of total core loss at 60 c/s at 1 value of maximum induction not exceeding 15 kilogausses	$8.50
201.402b	Same as 201.402a, each additional value of maximum induction	3.00
201.402c	Determination of a.-c. permeability at 60 c/s at 1 value of magnetic induction not exceeding 15 kilogausses	8.50
201.402d	Same as 201.402c, each additional value of magnetic induction	3.00
201.402z	For examination of material found to be unsuitable for test or for special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the cost of such examination or special tests.	

§ 201.403 *Magnetic testing apparatus: Mutual inductors, search coils and fluxmeters.*

Item	Description	Fee
201.403a	Determination of mutual inductance by direct current	$11.00
201.403b	Same as 201.403a, each additional inductor submitted at the same time or each additional value for variable or tapped inductors	4.50
201.403c	Determination of the area-turns of a search coil, first coil	11.00
201.403d	Each additional search coil submitted at the same time	5.50
201.403e	Calibration of fluxmeter at not more than 10 points on 1 range	16.00
201.403f	Calibration of fluxmeter at 1 scale point on an additional range	4.00
201.403z	For examination of defective apparatus or for special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the cost of such examination or special test.	

Electrochemistry

§ 201.801 *Standard cells.* (a) Normally about 2 weeks are required to complete a test of a standard cell of the unsaturated type. The cells are kept in a thermally insulated cabinet and readings of their emf are taken daily for a period of ten days after the values have become reasonably constant. If the emf continues to fluctuate, or is abnormally low, or if the cell shows other indications of poor quality, a report is issued in lieu of a certificate and the nature of the failure is indicated. Cells should be carefully packed and if this is done, cells of the unsaturated type are not likely to be injured by normal transportation by mail or express. Shipment during very cold weather should preferably be avoided because of the possible hazard from freezing.

(b) Cells of the saturated type should be transported by messenger because they should not be inverted. It is desirable that such cells be kept in our temperature-controlled baths for a period of several weeks or months in order to make sure that the final average values are truly representative of the high accuracy of which such saturated cells are capable.

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Item	Description	Fee
201.801a	Cadmium standard cell (unsaturated type)—determination of electromotive force with accuracy of 0.01 percent, first cell	$11.00
201.801b	Each additional unsaturated cell submitted at the same time and on the same purchase order	8.50
201.801c	Cadmium standard cell (saturated type)—measurement at a fixed temperature of 28° C. in thermostatically controlled oil bath or at a fixed temperature in thermo-regulated air bath	19.00
201.801d	Each additional saturated cell submitted at the same time and on the same purchase order	9.50
201.801e	Cadmium standard cell (saturated type)—measurement at any temperature between 20° C., and 30° C., exclusive of 28° C., in thermostatically controlled oil bath	25.00
201.801f	Each additional cell submitted at the same time, at temperature between 20° C. and 30° C., except 28° C., in thermostatically controlled oil bath	13.00
201.801z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

PART 202—OPTICS AND METROLOGY

PHOTOMETRY AND COLORIMETRY

Sec.

202.101 Lamp standards of candlepower and luminous flux.
202.102 Calibration of photometric instruments and accessories.
202.103 Miscellaneous photometric measurements and tests.
202.104 Rating and life-testing of electric lamps.
202.105 Spectrophotometric standards.
202.106 Spectrophotometric measurements.
202.107 Colorimetry.
202.108 Reflectometry.
202.109 Opacimetry.
201.110 Glossimetry.
202.111 Lovibond glasses.
202.112 Signal glasses.
202.113 Luminance and chromaticity standards for television tubes.
202.114 Transmittance standards for petroleum products.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

202.201 Optical instruments.
202.202 Photographic objectives.
202.203 Optical components, spectacle lenses, goggle lenses, etc.
202.204 Refractometric instruments.
202.205 Refractive indices.

PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY

202.301 Photography.

LENGTH

202.401 Reference line standards of length.
202.402 Working line standards of length.
202.403 Commercial line standards of length.
202.404 Steel tapes.
202.405 Invar base-line tapes.
202.406 Surveyors measuring instruments (other than tapes).
202.407 Sieves and sieve cloth.
202.408 Haemacytometers.
202.409 Areas and area-measuring instruments.
202.410 Interferometry.
202.411 Precision circles and precision line standards of length.
202.412 Linear thermal expansion of solids.

GAGES

202.500 General.
202.501 Gage blocks and end standards of length.
202.502 Plain and taper plug and ring gages.
202.503 Thread plug and ring gages.
202.504 Instruments and components.
202.505 Gill net gages.

SCALES

202.801 Large capacity scales and weights.

AUTHORITY: §§ 202.101 to 202.801 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 277. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 276.

Photometry and colorimetry

§ 202.101 *Lamp standards of candlepower and luminous flux.* (a) The Bureau is prepared to standardize incandescent filament lamps which have been properly seasoned, or to season and standardize lamps when necessary, or to furnish lamps (of the more common types and sizes) that have been seasoned and standardized, the respective fees being as given in test fee schedule in § 202.101.

(b) A normal incandescent lamp when operated at constant voltage usually increases slightly in candlepower for a short time, the length of which depends upon the temperature of the filament. A stationary period is then reached, after which there is a progressive drop in the candlepower. The initial rise in candlepower is due to a gradual decrease in the resistance of the filament, while the subsequent decrease in candlepower is due chiefly to blackening, caused by a deposit on the inside of the bulb. Therefore, in order that a lamp may be use-

ful as a photometric standard, it should be seasoned by a preliminary burning sufficient to bring its resistance to a steady state. This seasoning is usually done by operating the lamp at a voltage somewhat higher than the normal operating voltage of the lamp.

(c) Lamps with coiled filaments are not usually satisfactory as standards unless they have been specially constructed for this purpose. In particular, lamps of this type are not suitable for standards of horizontal candlepower unless they are of the monoplane-filament projection type. This type of gas-filled lamp has been found to be satisfactory as a standard of horizontal candlepower when standardized with a diaphragm in front of the lamp. This diaphragm is slightly larger than the filament and allows only the light coming directly from the filament to reach the photometer. When standardized without such a diaphragm, the calibration is valid only at the photometric distance used during the standardization of the lamp.

(d) When lamps are submitted for standardization it is necessary that they be accompanied by a statement as to whether they have been seasoned or not. If they have been seasoned, the voltage at which they were burned and the number of hours should be given if known. It should be stated also whether they are to be standardized at a given luminous flux (lumens), candlepower, voltage, current, or efficiency. In the reports or certificates which are issued with standard lamps the voltage and the corresponding current and flux or candlepower are given. The Bureau cannot guarantee the permanence of these values, since all lamps change gradually with use.

Note on item a. Lamps of the projection type in 100-, 250-, and 500-watt sizes are kept in stock for standards of luminous intensity. Lamps, either clear or frosted (but not both in all sizes) bulbs in the 100-, 200-, and 500-watt sizes are kept in stock for standards of luminous flux. Other sizes can be supplied but a charge (see item f) is made for seasoning the lamps, and completion of the test will depend upon availability and procurement of the requested sizes of lamps.

Note on item b. If the approximate color temperature and luminous intensity or flux of the now obsolete vacuum tungsten-filament and carbon-filament lamps are desired, lamps of present day manufacture can be operated below rated voltage. For example, a 500-watt, 115-volt, gas-filled projection lamp operated at about 35 volts will have a luminous intensity of about 16 candles at 2000–2100° K color temperature, the normal intensity and color temperature of the old carbon-filament lamps.

Item	Description	Fee
	Incandescent lamps, 10 to 1,000 watts, issued as standards of luminous intensity or luminous flux.	
202.101a	Either clear bulb, approximately 110-volt lamps, horizontal candles in a specified direction, or clear or inside-frosted bulb, approximately 110-volt lamps, luminous flux. 1 lamp, each	$17.00
	Standardization of seasoned incandescent lamps submitted for calibration.	
202.101b	Either determination of horizontal candles in a specified direction, 10 to 1,000 watts, or determination of luminous flux, 10 to 1,000 watts. 1 lamp at 1 voltage or current	16.00
202.101c	Same, each additional voltage or current for the same lamp, or each additional lamp, of the same size submitted at the same time	8.50
202.101d	Same, 1,500 to 5,000 watts and 15 and 20 ampere series-burning lamps. 1 lamp	23.00
202.101e	Same, each additional lamp of the same size, submitted at the same time	8.50
202.101f	Seasoning of incandescent lamps for standardization, and preliminary measurements, 10 to 200 watts, each lamp	4.50
202.101g	Same, other sizes and types up to 5,000 watts and all series-burning lamps	6.50
	Standardization of seasoned fluorescent and mercury lamps submitted for calibration.	
202.101h	Determination of luminous flux (lumens) of "white" or "daylight" fluorescent lamps. 1 lamp	25.00
202.101i	Same, each additional lamp	13.00
202.101j	Determination of luminous flux (lumens) of mercury vapor lamps. 1 lamp	32.00
202.101k	Same, each additional lamp	17.00
202.101z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.102 *Calibration of photometric instruments and accessories.*

Item	Description	Fee
202.102a	Calibration of portable photometers and illuminometers, values from 1 to 1,000 footcandles or equivalent luminance, 1 point on scale	$16.00
202.102b	Same, each additional point	3.50
202.102c	Calibration of reference standard for Macbeth illuminometer	16.00
202.102d	Calibration of neutral filter	16.00
202.102e	Same, each additional neutral filter	7.50
202.102f	Calibration of luminance (photometric brightness) standard at 1 luminance. Nonchromatic and between 1 and 10,000 footlamberts	17.00
202.102g	Same, each additional setting	7.50
202.102z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

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§ 202.103 *Miscellaneous photometric measurements and tests.* For special tests not covered below, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test. These include tests on projectors, globes, lenses, mirrors, and lighting units of various kinds, including determinations of candlepower distribution curves, beam candlepower, chromaticity, etc.

Item	Description	Fee
202.103a	Determination of luminous flux (lumens) versus time of photographic flash lamps, 1 lamp	$20.00
202.103b	Same, each additional lamp of same size and type	3.00
202.103c	Determination of luminous transmittance of colored filter, 1 sample	17.00
202.103d	Same, each additional sample or color temperature	4.50
202.103e	Candlepower measurements on distress lights, fuses, and parachute flares (not less than 2 samples) red color, each	18.00
202.103f	Chromaticity determinations on 202.103e, each sample	3.50
202.103g	Candlepower distribution measurements on luminaires, 1 sample	80.00
202.103h	Same, each additional sample, same size	38.00
202.103i	Measurement of luminance (photometric brightness) of above luminaires, each point	1.50
202.103j	Measurement of luminance (photometric brightness) of luminescent materials (phosphorescent and self-luminous) in suitable form, 1 sample	11.00
202.103k	Same, each additional value on the same sample (for example, each additional point on the decay curve of a phosphorescent material), each point, each sample	4.00
202.103l	Same, each additional sample of self-luminous material:	
	2 to 10 samples, each sample	2.50
	11 to 100 samples, each sample	1.50
202.103z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.104 *Rating and life-testing of electric lamps.*

Item	Description	Fee
	Rating tests on lamps. These are routine photometric rating tests of the type made initially on lamps to be life-tested, the same standards and equipment being used. The purpose of these tests is to afford a quick check of the photometric values assigned to lamps by various lamp life-test laboratories. Lamp standards of candlepower or luminous flux are issued or calibrated under 202.101.	
202.104a	Rating of seasoned incandescent lamps up to 1,000-watts, 1 lamp	$13.00
202.104b	Same, each additional lamp of same size and type	2.50
	Life tests of incandescent lamps—not less than 5 lamps of 1 type accepted for test at 1 time.	
202.104c	Up to 1,000-watts at normal life, each lamp	14.00
202.104d	Life tests of 40-watt fluorescent lamps—not less than 10 lamps accepted for test at 1 time, each lamp	21.00
202.104z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.105 *Spectrophotometric standards.*

Note on item a. Transmittances of these disks at wavelengths from 365 to 390 $m\mu$ and from 750 to 1,000 $m\mu$ will also be determined on request in accordance with item c of NBS test fee schedule 202.105. Values will be obtained for a temperature of 25° C. The effect of change of temperature has not been determined for these glasses outside the range from 390 to 750 $m\mu$. It is known, however, that for all four types of glass the temperature effects are very small from 750 to 1,000 $m\mu$, probably negligible for the usual room temperature variations. On the other hand, temperature effects are always large for these kinds of glass when the transmittance curve is decreasing rapidly towards shorter wavelengths, so that increasingly large temperature effects may be expected for these filters in the ultraviolet.

Note on items i, j, and k. Item i refers to data taken with the earlier model of the recording spectrophotometer where the radiant energy is incident upon the sample in a slightly diverging beam whose axis is perpendicular to the sample. The specular component of the reflected energy from the polished surface thus returns toward the entrance aperture, part of it passing out through this aperture and being lost, and part being intercepted by the sphere and contributing to the measurements. The values obtained and reported are strictly valid on another spectrophotometer only if the same fraction of the specular component of the reflected energy is intercepted by the sphere.

In the later models of the spectrophotometer the design is such that the radiant energy is incident in a slightly diverging beam whose axis is at 6° to the perpendicular to the surface. The specular component of the reflected energy is thus diverted away from the entrance aperture towards a port on the side. This port may be filled with MgO or with a black material, so that the specular component may be respectively "included" in, or (for plane surfaces) "excluded" from the measurements. This is covered in test fee items j and k.

Only one Vitrolite working standard is needed for the measurement of spectral directional reflectance on the General Electric recording spectrophotometer. This calibrated Vitrolite standard and the samples to be tested are in turn placed at the sample aperture of the integrating spheres, and any highly reflecting substance such as MgO or $MgCO_3$ may be used at the comparison aperture provided the material to be tested does not reflect more than the comparison material. The directional reflectances of the test samples relative to freshly prepared MgO are then obtained by multiplying (at the respective corrected wavelengths) the values for these samples read from the curve sheet, by the ratios of (a) the standard Vitrolite values reported to (b) the values for the Vitrolite read from the curve sheet.

Item	Description	Fee
	Standards of spectral transmittance for checking the photometric scale of spectrophotometers; these consist of polished disks of glass, 2 to 3 mm thick and 30 mm in diameter or 25 mm square, designated as cobalt blue, copper green, carbon yellow, selenium orange; report includes (1) values of transmittance 25° C. at certain wavelengths from 390 to 750 mμ, (2) estimated uncertainty of each value, (3) effect of temperature change on transmittance at each wavelength:	
202.105a	Each disk	$47.00
	Transmittance, 365 to 1,000 mμ for standardization purposes; samples submitted must be in good optical condition, measurements at room temperature. (If the sample is a disk 29.7±0.2 mm in diameter, the measurements can be made at a specified temperature):	
202.105b	1 sample at 1 wavelength	20.00
202.105c	Each additional wavelength on the same sample	4.50
	Didymium glass standards for checking the wavelength calibration of General Electric recording spectrophotometers; these consist of Corning 5120 glass, 2 by 2 inches, 3.0 mm thick, polished; report includes table of wavelengths of minimum transmittance:	
202.105d	400 to 750 mμ, slits equivalent to approximately 4 mμ of spectrum, each standard	26.00
202.105e	400 to 750 mμ, 8 mμ slits, each standard	26.00
202.105f	400 to 750 mμ, 10 mμ slits, each standard	26.00
202.105g	730 to 1,000 mμ, 20 mμ slits, each standard	26.00
202.105h	For two calibrations on the same glass, items (202.105d and 202.105e) or items (202.015f and 202.105g) each standard	39.00
	Working standards of spectral directional reflectance for use on General Electric recording spectrophotometers with nearly perpendicular irradiation and diffuse reception; standards consist of white structural Vitrolite glass, 4 by 4 inches, 3/16-inch thick; report includes table of spectral directional reflectances relative to freshly prepared magnesium oxide at every 10 mμ:	
202.105i	400 to 750 mμ, specular component of reflectance partly included, partly excluded, slits equivalent to 4 or 8 mμ of spectrum, each standard	40.00
202.105j	400 to 750 mμ, specular component both included and excluded (on same glass), 10 mμ slits, each standard	55.00
202.105k	730 to 1,000 mμ, specular component both included and excluded (on same glass), 20 mμ slits, each standard	55.00
	Working standards of spectral directional reflectance for use on the Beckman quartz spectrophotometer with nearly perpendicular irradiation and approximately 45° circular reception; standards consist of white structural Vitrolite glass, 1½ by 2 inches, 3/16-inch thick; report includes table of spectral directional reflectances relative to freshly prepared magnesium oxide at every 10 mμ:	
202.105L	380 to 770 mμ or 750 to 1,200 mμ, each standard	34.00
202.105m	350 to 1,000 mμ or 380 to 1,200 mμ, each standard	63.00
202.105z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.106 *Spectrophotometric measurements.* The tests described in this schedule are primarily made for informational purposes, and samples so tested should not be accepted as "standards" certified by the National Bureau of Standards. All measurements are made at room temperatures. For various types of spectrophotometric standards, see § 202.105.

Item	Description	Fee
	Special transmittance, 210 to 1,000 mμ:	
202.106a	1 sample at 1 wavelength	$16.00
202.106b	Each additional wavelength on the same sample	1.50
202.106c	Each additional sample, each wavelength	1.50
	Spectral directional reflectance relative to MgO, normal irradiation and 45° circular reception, as obtained with the Beckman spectrophotometer, 254 to 1,000 mμ:	
202.106d	1 sample at 1 wavelength	16.00
202.106e	Each additional wavelength on the same sample	1.50
202.106f	Each additional sample, each wavelength	1.50
	Spectral transmittance or transmittancy curves obtained on General Electric recording spectrophotometer, including 100 percent and zero calibration curves and didymium glass curve for checking the wavelength calibration; report includes ozalids of tracings:	
202.106g	Testing a single sample, 400 to 750 mμ, or 730 to 1,000 mμ, with slits approximately 10 mμ or 20 mμ (respectively) of spectrum, either spectral range	24.00
202.106h	Each additional curve or each additional sample	3.50
202.106i	Same as 202.106g but both spectral ranges, 400 to 1,000 mμ	32.00
202.106j	Each additional pair of curves or each additional sample	6.00
	Spectral directional reflectance curves obtained on General Electric recording spectrophotometer, including (1) Vitrolite calibration curve for correcting values relative to fresh MgO as 100 percent, (2) zero curve, (3) didymium glass curve for checking the wavelength calibration: report includes ozalids of tracings:	
202.106k	1 sample, 400 to 750 mμ, or 730 to 1,000 mμ, with slits approximating 10 mμ (respectively) of spectrum, with specular component of reflected energy included, or excluded; either spectral range, and either condition of specular reflection	24.00

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Item	Description	Fee
202.106l	Each additional curve, or each additional sample, each curve	$3.50
202.106m	Same as 202.106k, but both spectral ranges, 400 to 1,000 mμ	32.00
202.106n	Each additional pair of curves; or each pair of curves on each additional sample	6.00
	Spectral transmittance, transmittancy of directional reflectance curves obtained on General Electric recording spectrophotometer, including 100 percent (or Vitrolite) and zero calibration curves and didymium glass curve for checking the wavelength calibration; specular component of reflected energy partly included, partly excluded:	
202.106o	1 sample, 400 to 750 mμ, with slits approximating 4 or 8 mμ of spectrum	22.00
202.106p	Each additional curve or each additional sample	3.50
202.106q	For reduction of data obtained as in 202.106g to 202.106p, giving table of values of transmittance, transmittancy, or directional reflectance relative to MgO for every 10 mμ, for each curve	10.00
202.106z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.107 *Colorimetry.*

Item	Description	Fee
	Colorimetric computations:	
202.107a	Computing chromaticity coordinates and luminous directional reflectance or transmittance from spectrophotometric data for certain specified illuminants, per illuminant per sample	$7.00
202.107b	Computing luminino directional reflectance or transmittance from spectrophotometric data for certain specified illuminants, per illuminant per sample	3.00
202.107c	Computing dominant wavelength and purity from chromaticity coordinates for certain specified illuminants and heterogeneous stimuli, per illuminant per stimulus per sample	3.00
	Conformity to chromaticity of standard, sample and standard illuminated normally by artificial daylight or by incandescent-lamp light and viewed at 45°, chromaticity differences expressed in terms of chromaticity coordinates on fundamental colorimetric coordinate system:	
202.107d	1 sample relative to a standard	18.00
202.107e	Each additional sample relative to the same standard	3.50
	Conformity to color of standard within a tolerance, by visual comparison under a specified illuminant with a standard sample and a limit sample:	
202.107f	Inspecting 1 sample	10.00
202.107g	Same, each additional sample	1.50
	Color temperature of incandescent lamps, voltage for specified color temperature, current for neighboring specified voltage to check permanence:	
202.107h	1 color temperature, each lamp	22.00
202.107i	1 color temperature, each lamp, including cost of 500-watt projection lamp	22.00
202.107j	Each additional color temperature on the same lamp	7.50
202.107k	Approximate color temperature of lamps to be calibrated as photometric standards, per lamp	4.50
202.107l	Equation giving any color temperature from 2,000° to 2,850° K., each lamp, fee includes cost of 500-watt projection lamp	51.00
	Determination of the Munsell book notation of an opaque specimen by visual interpolation along the scales of the 40-hue-chart edition of the Munsell Book of Color, specimen and scales illuminated by light from the north sky centering approximately on 45° and viewed approximately along the perpendicular to the surfaces:	
202.107m	One specimen	10.00
202.107n	Same, each additional specimen	2.50
202.107z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.108 *Reflectometry.* (a) Standards issued: Standards have been prepared for use in the measurement of daylight 45°0° directional reflectance (45° illumination, perpendicular viewing) of paints, papers, textiles, ceramic products and other opaque materials. The standards are intended for use only with reflectometers designed to measure daylight 45°0° directional reflectance such as the multipurpose reflectometer developed at this Bureau. (Refer to Journal of Research NBS 25, 581 (1940) RP 1345.)

(b) These standards may also be used for the tristimulus colorimetry of reflecting specimens of nearly the same spectral character. A detailed discussion of the method of photoelectric tristimulus colorimetry, its capabilities and limitations, is contained in NBS Circular 429 (1942). The reflectances of the standards are reported as measured with the blue, green, and amber tristimulus filters described in this circular.

Item	Description	Fee
	Standards issued	
	Sets of 11 porcelain-enameled-iron plaques having essentially nonselective spectral characteristics. The standards are 4¼-inch squares; the iron plaques have a 90° fold about ¼-inch wide at each edge. The nominal 45°0° directional reflectances of the standards contained in the sets cover the range from ½ to 90 percent:	
202.108a	Set of 11 nonselective reflectance standards in box	$110.00
	K-B chromatic sets of standards consist of ten 3 x 5-inch porcelain-enameled-iron plaques in colors commonly called white, bath green, kitchen green, orchid, ivory, maize, bath blue, delphinium blue, royal blue and red. An information sheet giving nominal spectral reflectances and chromaticity coordinates is available on request:	
202.108b	Set of 10 K-B chromatic reflectance standards in box	84.00
	Samples submitted for calibration	
	Directional reflectance relative to magnesium oxide or other standard, for visual or photoelectric instrument, angles and apertures of illumination and observation as restricted by available instruments, for incandescent lamp or artificial daylight illumination, or for a certain spectral region isolated by a filter:	
202.108c	1 standard or sample under 1 set of experimental conditions	16.00
202.108d	Each additional standard under same conditions	10.00
202.108e	Each additional sample under same conditions, for informational purposes	3.00
202.108f	Each additional set of experimental conditions for 202.108c, 202.108d or 202.108e	3.00
	Reflectance as determined on the Taylor or General Electric (Baumgartner) reflectometers:	
202.108g	1 sample on either instrument	11.00
202.108h	Each additional sample on the same instrument	2.50
202.108z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.109 *Opacimetry.* Opacity of opal glass by contrast-ratio method defined as ratio of directional reflectance with black backing to directional reflectance with white backing, approximately diffuse illumination and nearly normal viewing or equivalent.

Item	Description	Fee
	Reflectance of white backing taken so as to accord with the opacimeter correctly adjusted to read contrast ratio for thin samples with a white backing reflecting 0.915 relative to MgO (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry test method T425m–36), samples prepared by Bureau:	
202.109a	Each opal-glass standard, for National Bureau of Standards type visual opacimeter, opacity between 0.60 and 0.80 as specified	$19.00
202.109b	Each opal-glass standard for Bausch & Lomb type photoelectric opacimeter, opacity between 0.70 and 0.96 as desired	13.00
202.109c	Set of 4 opal-glass standards for Bausch & Lomb type photoelectric opacimeter, opacities approximately equal to 0.72, 0.79, 0.86, and 0.93	46.00
	Reflectance of white backing taken as 0.70 relative to MgO, opacity measured via Priest-Lange reflectometer with film of water over sample and between sample and backings (see American Dental Association specification for dental silicate cement), samples not prepared by Bureau:	
202.109d	Opal-glass samples, opacity approximately 0.35 and 0.55, respectively, each pair	14.00
	Reflectance of white backing taken at any desired value:	
202.109e	1 sample under 1 set of experimental conditions	14.00
202.109f	Each additional sample under the same experimental conditions	3.50
202.109z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged, dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.110 *Glossimetry.*

Item	Description	Fee
	Standards Issued	
	Set of 10 60° specular gloss standards consisting of 8 glazed ceramic tiles and 2 pieces of white Vitrolite glass, each approximately 4¼ inches square, in box. The gloss of these standards ranges from approximately 1 to 100 on the ASTM scale; they are calibrated in accordance with ASTM Method D523:	
202.110a	Set of 10 60° specular gloss standards in box	$98.00
	Standard of 60° specular gloss for certain nominal values between 1 and 100 on the ASTM scale calibrated in accordance with ASTM Method D523; standard of glazed ceramic tile or Vitrolite glass approximately 4¼ inches square furnished in box:	
202.110b	One standard	20.00
202.110c	Each additional standard	11.00

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Item	Description	Fee
	Samples Submitted for Calibration	
	60° specular gloss of sample submitted; values reported on ASTM scale, measured in accordance with ASTM Method D523:	
202.110d	1 standard or sample	$16.00
202.110e	Each additional standard	10.00
202.110f	Each additional sample, for informational purposes	3.00
202.110z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.111 *Lovibond glasses.* Lovibond red glasses, determination of numeral on the additive (N″) scale established (by Priest and Gibson's adjustment of set BS 9940) at the Bureau in 1927, the value given being the effective value when the given red glass is used in combination with a 35-yellow glass, each glass to be marked with the National Bureau of Standards test number and the numeral found for the glass. (Lovibond yellow and blue glasses are not accepted for routine calibration. Test has shown that discrepancies among the 35-yellow glasses are not important in the vegetable oil trade and at present their calibration is, therefore, considered unnecessary. The standardization of the Bureau's own set of yellow glasses from 0.01 to 20.0 has not been completed. Until this set is satisfactorily standardized, the Bureau cannot accept Lovibond yellow glasses for calibration. There has been no demand for standardization of the blue glasses.)

Item	Description	Fee
202.111a	For testing a single red glass	$14.00
202.111b	For each additional red glass	5.50
202.111z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.112 *Signal glasses.* Railroad signal glasses, duplicates of standard limit glasses selected by Association of American Railroads (A. A. R.) Signal Section and conforming in color to A. A. R. Signal Section specifications: 2-inch polished squares for testing pressed ware designated as red, yellow, green, blue, purple, or lunar white, or for testing kerosene lantern ware designated as red, yellow, green, or blue; or 1-inch diameter polished disks for testing disk ware designated as red, green, or purple, or 1-inch diameter disks with one surface ground and one surface polished for testing disk were designated as yellow: in all cases there are two limit glasses for each color designation for each kind of ware. The Bureau does not prepare these glasses, its fee including only the cost of measurement and certification. Certificate includes (a) a statement of conformity to the chromaticity requirements of the respective A. A. R. specification, for all glasses, (b) the value of luminous transmittance on the A. A. R. scale, for all except disk yellow glasses, (c) a statement as to the uniformity of transmittance of the glass, for all except disk glasses, and (d) the value of the ratio of red to total luminous transmittance, for blue and purple glasses only.

Item	Description	Fee
202.112a	Testing and certification, each glass	$24.00
202.112b	Each glass rejected	14.00
202.112z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test. These include traffic and aviation signal glasses.	

§ 202.113 *Luminance and chromaticity standards for television tubes.* Two-inch square, six-component glass filter with 500-watt mogul-base projection lamp. The glass filter components are prepared by the Bureau so that when illuminated by light from the projection lamp an approximate duplication is produced of the spectral and angular distribution of radiant flux from the P–4 cathode-ray tube having an all-sulfide blend of phosphors used in many television receivers. The lamp-filter combination is calibrated for four voltages applied to the lamp in terms of chromaticity coordinates (x,y) on the standard C. I. E. system. The

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chromaticities are close to those of the Planckian radiator at temperatures ranging between 5,000 and 9,000° K. For each of the four voltages the distances between the diffusing layer of the filter and the lamp bulb required to produce luminances of 20 and 50 millilamberts are given.

Item	Description	Fee
202.113a	6-component glass filter and projection lamp together with values of chromaticity coordinates (x,y) for four voltages applied to the lamp and distances between filter and lamp bulb for each voltage required to produce 20 and 50 millilamberts	$115.00
202.113z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.114 *Transmittance standards for petroleum products.* Two-inch squares of glass for calibration of photoelectric colorimeters in accord with Proposed ASTM Method for Determination of Color Index of Petroleum Products, Photoelectric Method, Committee D–2 Report, Proc. ASTM, 47, 307 (1947), as amended by further action of Subcommittee VI, Committee D–2, at their meeting of February 11, 1948. Five standards (Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16) are intended to duplicate essentially the spectral transmittances typical of petroleum products; two standards (Nos. 21 and 22), a red and a green, are intended for use in conjunction with the above listed five to check the spectral sensitivity of the photocell and afford a basis for disqualification of photocells too far different in spectral sensitivity from that specified in the method; and one standard (No. 10) of clear glass is used to set 100% relative transmittance on the colorimeter scale for each of the other standards. Glass standards are prepared by the Bureau and certified as to relative transmittance ($100T/T_{10}$) for the "North Sky," Violet, and Red filters specified in the method and also for tristimulus green, blue, and amber filters. That is, certified values of $100Y/Y_{10}$, $100Z/Z_{10}$ and $100(X-0.17Z)/(X-0.17Z)_{10}$ are also supplied, where X, Y, and Z are tristimulus values in accord with the standard observer and coordinate system for colorimetry recommended in 1931 by the International Commission on Illumination (ASTM Designation D307–44).

Item	Description	Fee
202.114a	Set of 8 glass standards together with certified values of relative transmittance	$145.00
202.114b	Any single glass of the set	24.00
202.114z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

Optical instruments

§ 202.201 *Optical instruments.*

Item	Description	Fee
	Telescopes	
202.201a	Complete test of a telescope for conformity with type of specifications comprising measurement of resolving power, true angular field, diameter of entrance pupil, magnification, and transmittance	$44.00
202.201b	Determination of resolving power, true angular field, diameter of entrance pupil, diameter of exit pupil and magnification	29.00
202.201c	Determination of transmittance	17.00
202.201d	General purpose test comprising measurement of resolving power and general comments on image quality	8.00
	Binoculars	
202.201e	Complete test of binocular for conformity with type of specifications comprising measurement of resolving power, true angular field, apparent angular field, diameter of entrance pupil, diameter of exit pupil, magnification, parallelism of axis, relative orientation of field, and transmittance	61.00
202.201f	Measurement of resolving power, diameter of entrance pupil, diameter of exit pupil, magnification, and true angular field	28.00
202.201g	Measurement of transmittance	20.00
202.201h	General purpose test comprising measurement of resolving power, parallelism of axis, relative orientation of fields, and general comments on image quality	20.00
202.201z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

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§ 202.202 *Photographic objectives.*

The following information is pertinent to the tests a to o in this schedule:

a. This test is applied to photographic objectives that are mounted in a lens barrel or shutter. A visual or a photographic method is used depending upon the probable use of the lens. The back focal length determines the lens position with respect to the focal plane for an airplane camera or other fixed focus camera focussed for an infinitely distant object. The equivalent focal length determines the scale factor for the interpretation of aerial photographs.

b. This test is given to the photographic objectives that are to be used in precision copying cameras. The information is used in calibrating the camera scales that enable the user to obtain the proper settings of lens, object plane, and image plane for any desired magnification without visual focussing.

c, d. This test includes the information obtained in 202.202b, together with information on the distortion. It is applied to photographic objectives that are to be used in precision copying cameras where the user wishes to be certain that the relative proportions of the image are not significantly different from those of the object. Since the distortion changes with magnification, it is advisable to specify a ratio for test that corresponds to the magnification most commonly used.

e. This is a general purpose test to determine the suitability of a lens so far as its definition characteristics are concerned. It is performed photographically. In general, if a lens yields satisfactory results when subjected to this test, it is probable that no additional test for lateral chromatic aberration is necessary, and the lens will doubtless perform satisfactorily for either black-and-white or color photography.

f. This is the qualifying test for photographic objectives intended for use in airplane mapping cameras that are to be used in governmental mapping projects. It is a photographic test and the determinations are made for the plane of best average definition.

g, h. The f-number may be obtained by dividing the equivalent focal length of the lens by the diameter of the effective aperture. These tests are primarily of value in determining the accuracy of the geometric f-number markings at maximum aperture and at additional specified apertures.

i. This test is a photometric calibration of the marked f-number graduation of a lens in terms of the f-numbers of a lens having 100 percent transmittance. (These are also referred to as T-numbers.)

j, k. This test is applied to photographic objectives mounted in cameras. As the test is a photographic one requiring a time exposure, it is necessary that the stop be open when the lens is submitted for test. This is a useful test for nonprecision type airplane cameras where the collimation index markers are located in a detachable magazine.

l. This test is applied to the camera platen which is the surface against which the film is pressed during exposure. It is a measure of the degree of flatness with particular reference to the planeness requirements contained in USDA Specification No. A–APC–1102.

m. This test is applied to photographic objectives mounted in cameras. It gives the same information as test 202 202f except for back focal length. It is preferable that these lens characteristics be determined for the lens as mounted in a barrel or shutter, but occasionally it is desirable to determine these quantities for the lens mounted in a camera. The shutter of the lens should be open when the camera is submitted for test.

n. This test is applied to a lens-camera combination that is to be used in photogrammetric mapping. It gives the departure of the principal point from the center of collimation which is the intersection point of lines joining opposite pairs of collimation index markers. Since it is necessary to determine the shift of the principal point resulting from prism effect in the lens, the equivalent focal length of the lens as mounted in the camera is incidentally determined in this test which checks whether the lens has been properly mounted to yield best average definition throughout the image field.

This test cannot be performed on a camera having a detachable magazine which bears the collimation index markers. This is the preliminary test on a precision type camera to determine compliance with specifications. If no provision has been made for ready adjustment of the collimation index markers and the 90° condition is not satisfied, the camera is returned to the firm or agency submitting the camera with recommendations regarding the necessary adjustments. If the 90° condition is satisfied, but no provision has been made for ready adjustment of the principal point with respect to the center of collimation, the camera is returned with recommendations regarding the necessary adjustments.

o. If provision has been made for ready adjustment of the lens in a transverse direction to properly position the principal point with respect to the center of collimation, or if this can be done by ready movement of the collimation index markers, this task is done in the course of this test. Following adjustment, the camera is checked and if satisfactory, dowels are set to insure preservation of the space relations between collimation index markers and principal point.

When a camera is submitted for test, it is mandatory that the drill holes for the dowels be already present in one of the members that move with respect to one another. In addition, a proper sized drill and reamer and a sufficient number of dowel pins to perform the doweling must accompany the camera.

q, r, s, t. These tests are applied to photographic objectives, telescope objectives, eyepieces, etc., these are usually visual tests.

u, v. These are 8 x 10 inch high contrast resolution charts.

Item	Description	Fee
	Photographic objectives not mounted in cameras:	
202.202a	Determination of focal length and back focal length	$11.00
202.202b	Determination of equivalent focal length, back focal length, separation of nodal points, and thickness	19.00
202.202c	Determination of equivalent focal length, back focal length, separation of nodal points, and distortion at 5° intervals from the center to edge of field for 1 specified ratio of object to image size	45.00
202.202d	Fee for each additional ratio	24.00
202.202e	Determination of resolving power at 5° intervals from center to edge of field for parallel light at 1 aperture	13.00
202.202f	Determination of back focal length, equivalent focal length, distortion and resolving power at 5° intervals from the center to edge of the field	33.00
	NOTE: This is the test usually required for lenses that are to be mounted in precision airplane mapping cameras.	
202.202g	Determination of equivalent focal length and true geometric f-number for 1 marked stop	14.00
202.202h	Fee for each additional stop	4.00
202.202i	Calibration of the f-numbers in terms of the f-numbers of a lens having 100 percent transmittance	41.00
	Photographic objectives mounted in cameras:	
202.202j	Determination of focal length for lens mounted in camera	16.00
202.202k	Fee for each extra magazine	9.00

Item	Description	Fee
202.202l	Determination of compliance of camera platen with requirements contained in U. S. Department of Agriculture Specification No. A-APC-1102	$5.50
202.202m	Determination of equivalent focal length, distortion and resolving power at 7.5° intervals from center to edge of field for lens mounted in camera	37.00
202.202n	Location of the principal point, and check of 90° condition for lens mounted in camera	34.00
202.202o	Setting the principal point and 90° condition, checking and doweling for lens mounted in camera	27.00
202.202p	Certification of precision airplane mapping cameras, equipped with lens of 8¼-inch focal length that has performed satisfactorily under test No. 202.202f or 202.202m in accordance with U. S. Department of Agriculture Specification No. A-APC-1102	57.00
	Photographic objectives, telescope objectives, eyepieces, etc.:	
202.202q	Determination of back focal length, equivalent focal length, and curvature of field	34.00
202.202r	Determination of back focal length, equivalent focal length, and longitudinal spherical aberration by a visual method	34.00
202.202s	Determination of axial chromatic aberration for 3 colors	34.00
202.202t	Determination of lateral chromatic aberration for 3 colors	34.00
202.202u	High contrast multiline resolution chart on glossy paper, each	2.00
	Additional copies	1.25
202.202v	High contrast multiline resolution chart on a glass negative	12.00
202.202z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.203 *Optical components, spectacle lenses, goggle lenses, etc.*

Item	Description	Fee
	Optical components:	
202.203a	Determination of equivalent focal length of single component lens	$12.00
202.203b	Fee for each additional lens	10.00
202.203c	Determination of a single radius of curvature	18.00
202.203d	Fee for each additional determination	16.00
	Spectacle lenses:	
202.203e	Determination of spherical and cylindrical power, axis of sphere, and axis of cylinder for a single spectacle lens	4.00
202.203f	Fee for each additional lens	1.75
202.203g	Determination of spherical and cylindrical powers, axis of sphere, and axis of cylinder for a single spectacle lens with bifocal segment	6.00
202.203h	Fee for each additional lens	3.50
	Sunglass lenses:	
202.203i	Determination of refractive power, surface quality, and definition to determine compliance of a single sunglass lens with commercial standards	5.50
202.203j	Fee for each additional lens	3.00
	Goggle lenses:	
202.203k	Determination of lens dimensions, refractive power, prismatic power and definition; and making drop test on a single hardened goggle lens to determine compliance with Federal Specification GGG-G-501b	5.00
202.203l	Fee for each additional lens	3.00
202.203m	Determination of lens dimensions, refractive power, prismatic power, and definition; and making strength tests on a single welder's goggle lens to determine compliance with Federal Specification GGG-G-511a	5.00
202.203n	Fee for each additional lens	3.00
202.203z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.204 *Refractometric instruments.* Every instrument submitted for test should be in good working order. The test slab or standard supplied by the maker, and the tables, if any, must accompany each refractometer. Upon request, special attention will be given to such portions of the scale as may be of particular importance in the contemplated use of the instrument. Refractometers with compensators will be tested with "white" light unless otherwise specified. Refractometers without compensators will be tested only with sodium light unless otherwise specified.

Item	Description	Fee
	Abbe refractometer:	
202.204a	Test and calibration at 4 or more scale readings, including test of compensator only as used in determining index ($to \pm 1 \times -10^{4}$)	$18.00
	Precision Abbe refractometer reading (by estimation or use of tables) to fifth decimal place of index:	
202.204b	Test and calibration at 4 or more scale readings for each spectralline, including test of compensator only as used in determining index ($to \pm 5 \times -10^{5}$)	23.00
	Immersion refractometer:	
202.204c	Test and calibration at 4 or more scale readings	18.00
	Butter, or fat refractometer:	
202.204d	Test and calibration at 4 or more scale readings	18.00
	Pulfrich refractometer:	

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Item	Description	Fee
202.204e	Test and calibration at 4 or more scale readings for each spectrum line—each prism of the refractometer	$18.00
202.204z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged, dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.205 *Refractive indices.* When submitting media for index measurement, the temperature, wavelength of light (or spectral line), and approximate degree of desired precision should be specified. Liquid samples should usually be as large as 10 ml. Solids for tests d, e, f, g, and h must be in the form of test slabs, approximately 1 x ½ x 5/16 inches, such as are commonly used for the adjustment of Abbe refractometers. Two surfaces must be pitch polished (plane within approximately one wavelength) and intersect at 90° to form an unbeveled edge. Prisms for tests i and j must be pitch polished (plane within approximately ⅛ wavelength) on two faces, approximately 1 x ½ inches. Variations of fully 25 percent in linear dimensions are usually not objectionable.

Item	Description	Fee
	Index of refraction (approximately $\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$) for D spectrum line for 1 liquid by precision Abbe refractometer:	
202.205a	Determination of, for single temperature	$11.00
202.205b	For each additional sample submitted at the same time for same temperature, or for each determination on additional spectral lines for same temperature	4.50
202.205c	For 1 determination at each additional temperature	8.00
	Index of refraction ($\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$) for D spectrum line for 1 solid by precision Abbe refractometer:	
202.205d	Determination of, for 1 sample	4.00
202.205e	For each additional sample submitted at same time	1.50
	Index of refraction ($\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$) for D spectrum line for 1 solid by Pulfrich refractometer:	
202.205f	Determination of, for 1 sample	5.00
202.205g	For each additional sample submitted at same time	2.00
202.205h	For each additional spectrum line, C, F, or G	1.25
	Index of refraction ($\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$) of solid submitted in form of 60° prism:	
202.205i	Determination for 1 spectrum line	13.00
202.205j	Determination for each additional spectrum line	5.50
202.205k	Optical glass: determination of transmissivity	5.00
202.205z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

Photographic technology

§ 202.301 *Photography.*

The following information is pertinent to the tests a to j in this schedule:

a. Determination of characteristic D log E curves and a time-gamma curve for one sample, for three times of development. Values of fog, speed, gamma, maximum density and scale from the resulting four curves submitted in report. Samples submitted must be complete, unopened, factory packages of sheet film not smaller than 8 x 10 inches, roll or motion-picture film.

b. The relative spectral response of film is determined by exposing in a spectrograph. Print of wedge spectrogram submitted with report. Samples submitted must be complete, unopened factory packages of the material. (The size of the smallest piece of material that can be used in this test is 5 x 7 inches.)

c. Densitometric readings are made on step wedges of 21 steps or less, with densitometer calibrated to give approximately contact printing density.

d. The test for determining the residual sodium thiosulfate content of processed photographic film is made according to the method given in "A method of testing for the presence of sodium thiosulfate in motion-picture films," J. I. Crabtree and J. F. Ross, Journal of Society of Motion Picture Engineers 14, 419 (1930).

For permanent records it is recommended that the "hypo" content of permanent record film not exceed 0.005 mg per square inch. Hypo content of less than 0.005 mg per square inch is reported as "nil." When present in amounts of 0.005 mg per square inch or over, it is reported to one significant figure.

Each sample submitted (preferably with an image) should be 6 to 8 inches in length, properly identified and attached securely to request letter by stapling.

Samples are not returned since they are destroyed in making the test.

e. The test for determining the residual sodium thiosulfate content of processed photographic paper is made according to the method given in "The quantitative determination of hypo in photographic prints with silver nitrate." J. I. Crabtree, G. T. Eaton, and L. E. Muehler, Journal Franklin Institute 235, 351–360 (1943).

Each sample submitted should be properly identified, containing no image (slight fog permissible); from which 6 strips, 1 x 4 inches can be cut for test.

Samples are not returned since they are destroyed in making the test.

f. The silver content of used fixing baths is reported in terms of grams per liter or ounces per gallon. The size sample submitted should be no less than 100 cm³, properly identified.

g. The dimensional change of photographic papers and film caused by changes in relative humidity (14, 34, and 76 percent) is reported in terms of percentage change in crosswise and lengthwise directions.

Each sample submitted should be properly identified; from which 4 strips, 2 x 5 inches can be cut in each direction.

h, i. The dimensional change of film caused by processing is reported in terms of percentage change in crosswise and lengthwise directions. Usual processing method used, with special processing for special

papers. Conditioning is at 50 or 65 percent relative humidity, plus or minus 3 percent, and at 70° F. ±2° (preconditioning at 15 percent relative humidity below conditioning relative humidity).

Each sample submitted should be properly identified, from which 5 strips, 2 x 8 inches can be cut in each direction.

j. Permanent record film base test includes tests on change in pH, relative viscosity, and flexibility, caused by oven-aging at 100° C. for 72 hours; the quantitative determination of nitrogen content in film base after removal of gelatin, and other tests described in ASA Standard, Z38.3.2–1945, "Specifications for films for permanent records," or the latest revision thereof. Each sample submitted should be properly identified and should be equivalent in area to 50 feet of 16-mm film.

Item	Description	Fee
202.301a	Determination of characteristic curves and rate of development curve, 1 sample	$39.00
202.301b	Spectrographic test (relative spectral sensitivity) 1 sample	11.00
202.301c	Calibration of photographic step wedge, 1 sample	6.50
202.301d	Residual sodium thiosulfate content of processed permanent record film, 1 sample	3.00
202.301e	Residual sodium thiosulfate content of processed photographic paper, 1 sample	6.50
202.301f	Determination of silver content in fixing bath, 1 sample	20.00
202.301g	Dimensional change of film or paper caused by changes in relative humidity, 1 sample	11.00
202.301h	Film processing shrinkage, 1 sample	6.00
202.301i	Paper processing shrinkage, 1 sample	6.00
202.301j	Test on permanent record film base, 1 sample	165.00
202.301z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

Length

§ 202.401 *Reference line standards of length.*

Item	Description	Fee
202.401a	Yard or meter reference line standard-determination of the total length by comparison with primary working standards of the Bureau at room temperature, with a probable error of about 0.3μ	$52.00
202.401b	Yard or meter reference line standard-determination of the total length at an additional temperature to obtain the coefficient of expansion	38.00
202.401c	Yard or meter reference line standard-determination of equal submultiples of a length, each	8.50
202.401d	Yard or meter reference line standard-determination of any other single interval	12.50
202.401z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.402 *Working line standards of length.*

Item	Description	Fee
202.402a	Yard or meter working line standard-determination of the total length at room temperature to an accuracy of 0.001 mm if the character of the graduation justifies	$29.00
202.402b	Yard or meter working line standard-determination of the total length at an additional lower temperature to obtain the coefficient of expansion	21.00
202.402c	Yard or meter working line standard-determination of equal submultiples of a length, each	4.50
202.402d	Yard or meter working line standard-determination of any other single interval	7.50
202.402z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.403 *Commercial line standards of length.*

Item	Description	Fee
202.403a	Yard or meter commercial line standard-determination of the total length at room temperature to an accuracy of 0.01 mm if the character of the graduation justifies	$14.00
202.403b	Yard or meter commercial line standard-determination of the total length at an additional lower temperature to obtain the coefficient of expansion	8.00
202.403c	Yard or meter commercial line standard-determination of the corrections of equal submultiples of a length, each	2.50
202.403d	Yard or meter commercial line standard-determination of any other single length	6.00
202.403e	Yard or meter commercial line standard-examination of intervening graduations of a bar, done in connection with item (a) only, and certification of their degree of accuracy to not more than 0.001 inch or 0.1 mm without giving the individual corrections of the points examined, for each 10 points examined	4.50
202.403z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

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§ 202.404 *Steel tapes.* (a) Tapes conforming to the specifications given below will be certified by the Bureau of Standards and a precision seal showing year of test will be placed on each tape. For tapes not conforming to the specifications a report will be issued but the tape will not be sealed. The Bureau's serial number on a tape simply signified that it has been tested by the Bureau and either a certificate or a report issued. The lengths of steel tapes will be given to the nearest 0.001 foot or 0.1 mm and the temperature of comparison will be stated to the nearest degree.

(b) A steel tape is standard when it conforms to the following specifications: It shall be made of a single piece of metal ribbon, and none of the graduations shall be on pieces of solder or on sleeves attached to the tape or on wire loops, spring balances, tension handles, or other attachments liable to be detached or changed in shape. The error in the total length of the tape when supported horizontally throughout its length at the standard temperature of 68° F. (20° C.) and at standard tension, shall not be more than 0.1 inch per 100 feet (2 mm per 25 m). The standard tension is 10 pounds (4.5 kg) for tapes 25 to 100 feet or from 10 to 30 m in length and 20 pounds (9 kg) for tapes longer than 100 feet or 30 m. For testing of invar tapes and wires, see § 202.405.

Item	Description	Fee
202.404a	Steel tape—determination of correction to the total length of the tape when supported throughout at standard tension and at standard temperature, for each 200 feet or 60 meters or fraction thereof. This is the regular standard test which will be made and charged for in each case, to determine whether or not the tape is entitled to certification. To this amount must be added the fees for any additional tests made, and for item (m), if applicable, in accordance with the following schedule.	$5.50
202.404b	Steel tape—determination of correction to the total length when supported throughout at any tension other than standard tension, for each 200 feet or 60 meters or fraction thereof. Tension desired must be specified.	.75
202.404c	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the total length when supported at the ends only. The Bureau is not prepared to make this test on tapes having a greater length than 200 feet or 60 meters. Standard tension will be used in this test unless another tension is specified.	1.00
202.404d	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the total length when supported at the ends and 1 or more intermediate points, for each 200 feet or 60 meters or fraction thereof. Standard tension will be used unless another tension is specified.	1.00
202.404e	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the length of a subinterval under the same conditions as to tension, and points of support as for the total length. The points at which these measurements are made must be points at which the tape is supported. The Bureau is not prepared to test tapes supported at points more than 200 feet or 60 meters apart.	.75
202.404f	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the length of a subinterval under different specified conditions as to tension and points of support from those used for the total length. See item (c) above.	1.00
202.404g	Steel tape—determination of the tension to the nearest integral half pound or quarter kilogram at which the correction to the length of an interval is most nearly zero, under a specified condition of support, for each 200 feet or 60 meters or fractions thereof.	1.00
202.404h	Steel tape—determination of the correction to a subinterval at the tension at which the correction to the total length is most nearly zero and under the conditions of support used in the test under item (g).	.75
202.404i	Steel tape—determination of correction to the total length of an interval on the reverse side of the tape when supported throughout at standard tension and at standard temperature, for each 200 feet or 60 meters or fraction thereof.	1.00
202.404j	Steel tape—determination of the coefficient expansion of a tape, fee to be determined in each individual case.	
202.404k	Steel tape—determination of Young's modulus of elasticity, for each 200 feet or 60 meters or fraction thereof.	4.00
202.404l	Steel tape—determination of the weight per foot or per meter of a tape.	2.50
202.404m	Spring balance—testing in horizontal position.	4.50
202.404n	Steel tape—additional charge for each tape sent without a reel.	2.00
202.404o	Steel tape—determination of AE.	2.50
202.404p	Steel tape—computed values (this does not include charge for necessary measurements).	2.50
202.404z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.405 *Invar base-line tapes.* (a) For testing of steel tapes, see § 202.404. The test of an invar base-line tape of any length less than 50 meters on our geodetic-tape comparator will, in general, be made for the same fee as a 50-meter invar base-line tape. Attention is called to the fact that only invar base-line tapes of certain lengths can be tested on this comparator.

(b) Invar tapes not tested on the geodetic-tape comparator will be tested on our bench standard.

Item	Description	Fee
202.405a	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination on the geodetic comparator of total length with a probable error not greater than ±0.050 mm	$62.00
202.405b	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination on the geodetic comparator of total length at an additional tension and/or method of support, with a probable error not greater than ±0.050 mm	17.00
202.405c	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination of total length supported throughout, by computation from the observed length when supported at the ends and one or more intermediate points	5.00
202.405d	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination of length of a subinterval to the nearest 0.1 mm, using the steel bench standard, for each tension and/or method of support	3.00
202.405e	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination on the geodetic comparator of the coefficient of expansion with an accuracy of at least 0.000001 per degree centigrade, and certification of its total length at 1 temperature, tension, and method of support with a probable error not greater than ±0.050 mm	150.00
202.405f	Invar base-line tape—determination of Young's modulus of elasticity	6.00
202.405g	Invar base-line tape—determination of the weight per meter (or per foot)	3.00
202.405h	Spring balance—testing in horizontal position	4.50
202.405i	Invar base-line tape—additional charge for each tape sent without a reel	2.00
202.405j	Invar base-line tape—determination of AE	5.00
202.405k	Invar base-line tape—computed values	2.50
202.405l	Invar base-line tape not more than 50 meters in nominal length—determination on bench standard at room temperature of length of 1 interval when supported at 1 method of support and under 1 tension or determination of the tension to the nearest integral half pound or quarter kilogram at which the correction to the length of the interval is most nearly zero at a specified method of support	15.50
202.405m	Invar base-line tape not more than 50 meters in nominal length—each additional determination on bench standard at room temperature of length of interval, or tension to the nearest integral half pound or quarter kilogram at which the correction to the length of an interval is most nearly zero	4.50
202.405z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.406 *Surveyors measuring instruments (other than tapes).*

Item	Description	Fee
202.406a	Leveling rod—testing principal interval	$8.50
202.406b	Leveling rod—testing additional intervals, each	.25
202.406c	Leveling rod—testing length of interval from base to 0.2 meter point on a leveling rod strip	5.00
202.406z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.407 *Sieves and sieve cloth.*

NOTE: The precision seal of the National Bureau of Standards on any sieve indicates that the sieve has been tested at the National Bureau of Standards and found to conform to the specification. Except by special arrangements, the testing of sieves at the National Bureau of Standards is limited to No. 2½ to No. 400 inclusive.

Item	Description	Fee
202.407a	Sieve—test of a sieve, No. 2½ to No. 400 inclusive, to determine conformity to specification, but not including the sieving test	$4.50
202.407b	Sieve cloth—test of a piece of sieve cloth, each square foot or fraction thereof (cloth larger than 1 foot by 3 feet accepted by agreement only and at increased fees)	5.50
202.407z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.408 *Haemacytometers.* (a) Each haemacytometer chamber and each cover glass which passes the specification is marked with a National Bureau of Standards precision seal.

(b) In general, work will be discontinued when a substantial number of items in a lot fail to comply with the specifications, and the fee will be computed on the basis of the number of items tested plus a special handling charge.

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Item	Description	Fee
202.408a	Single Neubauer haemacytometer chamber—testing single cell chamber (having Neubauer ruling) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification	$1.25
202.408b	Single Fuchs-Rosenthal haemacytometer chamber—testing single cell chamber (having a Fuchs-Rosenthal ruling) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification	2.50
202.408c	Double Neubauer haemacytometer chamber—testing double cell chamber (having 2 Neubauer rulings) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification	1.50
202.408d	Double Fuchs-Rosenthal haemacytometer chamber—testing double cell chamber (having 2 Fuchs-Rosenthal rulings) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification	4.50
202.408e	Quadruple haemacytometer chamber—testing quadruple cell chamber (having 2 Neubauer rulings and 2 Fuchs-Rosenthal rulings) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification	6.00
202.408f	Cover glasses—testing cover glasses when not accompaning chamber, each	.20
202.408z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fee will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.409 *Areas and area-measuring instruments.*

Item	Description	Fee
202.409z	Special tests only are conducted in this category and fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.410 *Interferometry.*

Item	Description	Fee
	Optical true planes—tested by interference methods using standard optical true planes of fuzed quartz, 11-inch diameter, accuracy 0.000.001 inch:	
202.410a	Optical true plane, not exceeding 4 inches in diameter, test	$11.00
202.410b	Optical true plane, greater than 4 inches but not exceeding 6 inches in diameter, test	13.00
202.410c	Optical true plane, greater than 6 inches but not exceeding 8 inches in diameter, test	17.00
202.410d	Optical true plane, greater than 8 inches but not exceeding 10 inches in diameter, test	30.00
	Microhardness of Metals and Materials	
202.410e	Test with diamond indenter apparatus	10.00
202.410z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.411 *Precision circles and precision line standards of length.*

Item	Description	Fee
202.411a	Graduation and verification of precision circles, minimum fee	$150.00
202.411b	Graduation and testing of precision line standards of length, minimum fee	50.00
202.411c	Shaping, polishing, and testing of ruling-diamond tools, minimum fee	75.00
202.411z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.412 *Linear thermal expansion of solids.*[1] (a) Each sample submitted should be in the form of a straight rod or bar of uniform cross-section. The length should be at least 320 mm (12⅝ inches), and the diameter (or diagonal, if the rod has a rectangular or irregular cross-section) should be between 5 and 10 mm (between 3/16 and ⅜ inch). Sizes other than these may be tested, but applicants wishing tests on special sizes should communicate with the Bureau before preparing samples. Each sample accepted for test, is cut to an exact length at the Bureau, and the ends of the sample are also shaped and highly polished. After the tests, samples are usually retained at the Bureau.

(b) The Bureau requires a complete record of the chemical composition, previous heat treatment, and method of manufacture—whether cast, drawn, rolled, etc. These data should accompany the request for test. Samples liable to break in shipment or in cutting should be sent in duplicate.

[1] Only those tests that cannot be carried out elsewhere may be accepted (see Letter Circular LC 215). Letter Circular LC 528 gives a list of testing laboratories equipped for thermal expansion tests of solids.

(c) Unless otherwise specified, all reports on expansion will be based on observations made at four temperatures, including room temperature. Average coefficients of expansion for several temperature ranges will usually be reported. If necessary, expansion equations will also be derived by the method of least squares for materials that show regular expansion. An extra fee will be charged for the derivation of each expansion equation.

Item	Description	Fee
	202.412a to 202.412i comprise the shaping of the ends of samples and the determinations of the linear thermal expansion for the temperature ranges specified:	
202.412a	From 20° C. (or higher) to 100° C. (or lower)	$115.00
202.412b	From 20° C. (or higher) to 300° C. (or lower)	120.00
202.412c	From 20° C. (or higher) to 500° C. (or lower)	130.00
202.412d	From 20° C. (or higher) to 700° C. (or lower)	135.00
202.412e	From 20° C. (or higher) to 900° C. (or lower)	145.00
202.412f	From 20° C. (or higher) to 1,000° C. (or lower)	175.00
202.412g	From −20° C. (or higher) to 20° C. (or lower)	150.00
202.412h	From −20° C. (or higher) to 300° C. (or lower)	190.00
202.412i	From −140° C. (or higher) to 20° C. (or lower)	230.00
202.412j	Determination of linear thermal expansion at each additional temperature within the range tested	15.00
202.412k	For the derivation of an expansion equation, an extra fee will be charged dependent upon the amount of work required, minimum charge	15.00
202.412l	Determinations of linear thermal expansion by fused-quartz tube and dial-indicator method instead of precision micrometric method (NBS Circular 486) for all items above except e, f, and i at one-half the above fees.	
202.412z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

Gages

§ 202.500 *General.* (a) Test fee schedules in §§ 202.501 to 202.505 include a statement of the relative accuracy to which measurements are ordinarily made. However, if the character of the defining surface of a gage or other article is not such as to warrant the certification to this accuracy, the report will show the accuracy actually obtained. If a greater accuracy is requested and the defining surfaces are such as to permit measurements to the accuracy requested, the necessary measurements will be made and a special fee will be charged. All gage blocks submitted for test should be in substantially new block condition.

(b) In the shipment of gages, extreme precautions should be taken both against corrosion and damage by contact with other gages during transit. All defining steel surfaces should be greased and protected with waxed paper or a suitable strippable plastic coating. A greased steel surface coming in contact with newspaper, wrapping paper (unwaxed) or excelsior is very likely to corrode. Sets of gage blocks should have packing inside the case, and the case should be bound shut as the clasps frequently open or break during shipment. Small gages suitably wrapped may be fastened in place in a strong rigid container so that no movement is possible. Plug and ring gages should ordinarily not be shipped mated. In the case of large-sized threaded plugs and rings, however, mating is permissible as a means of protecting the plug threads. In such cases a grease must be used that will prevent electrolytic corrosion between the mating gages.

§ 202.501 *Gage blocks and end standards of length.*

Item	Description	Fee
	Gage blocks of standard commercial sizes, English or metric, with plane parallel contact surfaces, area of contact surface ⅛ square inch or greater; lengths up to and including 1 inch:	
202.501a	Determination of length to ±0.000005", parallelism to ±0.000005", and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000005", each. Application: "B" or "C" quality sets or used "A" quality sets (not including master sets) in good condition. See items (c), (ae), and (r) below.	$1.00
202.501b	Determination of length to ±0.000004", parallelism to ±0.000002", planeness across width of both gaging surfaces of rectangular blocks to 0.000002", planeness across width of square blocks to 0.000003", and planeness along length of gaging surfaces to 0.000003". Application: "A" quality sets. See items (c), (bf), and (r) below.	1.50
202.501c	Determination of length to ±0.000003", parallelism to ±0.000002", and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000002", each. Application: "AA" or "A" quality or master sets, when requested. Also, all blocks tested under item (a) or (b) found to be outside of length tolerance. This is the highest accuracy to which blocks shorter than 0.100", or longer than 0.200", are tested.	1.75

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Item	Description	Fee
202.501d	Determination of length to ±0.000002", parallelism to ±0.000002", and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000002", each	$3.50
	Application: "AA" quality, or master blocks used as reference standards for precision gage blocks, from 0.100" to 0.200", inclusive, when requested.	
	Gage blocks of standard commercial sizes. English or metric, lengths greater than 1", but not exceeding 4":	
202.501e	Determination of length to ±0.000005" per inch of length, parallelism to ±0.000005" and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000005", each	3.00
	Application: Same as item (a). See items (g), (ae) and (r).	
202.501f	Determination of length to ±0.000004" per inch of length, parallelism to ±0.000002", and planeness across width of both gaging surfaces of rectangular blocks to ±0.000002", planeness across width of square blocks to 0.000003", and planeness along length of gaging surfaces to 0.000003", each	4.00
	Application: Same as item (b). See items (g), (bf) and (r).	
202.501g	Determination of length to ±0.000003" per inch of length, parallelism to ±0.000002" and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000002", each	4.50
	Application: "AA", or "A" quality, or master sets, when requested. Also, all blocks tested under item (e) or (f) found to be outside of length tolerance.	
202.501h	Determination of length to ±0.000002" per inch of length, parallelism to ±0.000002", and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000002", each	10.00
	Application: "AA" quality, or master blocks used as reference standards for precision gage blocks, when requested.	
	Gage blocks, usual 81 block set including 2-, 3-, and 4-inch blocks:	
202.501ae	Measurement as described under items (a) and (e)	85.00
202.501bf	Measurements as described under items (b) and (f)	125.00
202.501cg	Measurements as described under items (c) and (g)	150.00
202.501dc	Measurements as described under items (d), (c) and (h)	260.00
	Gage blocks of standard commercial sizes, English or metric, lengths greater than 4" but not exceeding 8":	
202.501i	Determination of length to ±0.000003" per inch of length, parallelism to ±0.000001", and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000005", each	6.00
202.501j	Determination of length to ±0.000001" per inch of length, parallelism to ±0.000005", and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000002", each	10.00
	Gage blocks of standard commercial sizes, English or metric, lengths greater than 8" but not exceeding 12":	
202.501k	Determination of length to ±0.000003" per inch of length, parallelism to ±0.000010" and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000005", each	8.00
202.501l	Determination of length to ±0.000001" per inch of length, parallelism to ±0.000005" and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000002", each	12.00
	Gage blocks of standard commercial sizes, English or metric, lengths greater than 12" but not exceeding 20":	
202.501m	Determination of length to ±0.000003" per inch of length, parallelism to ±0.000010", and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000005", each	10.00
202.501n	Determination of length to ±0.000001" per inch of length, parallelism to ±0.000005", and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000002", each	16.00
	Gage blocks, 8-block set composed of 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 20 inch blocks:	
202.501km	Measurements as described under items (i), (k), and (m)	60.00
202.501jln	Measurements as described under items (j), (L), and (n)	95.00
	Gage blocks, odd sizes not regularly stocked by manufacturers and for which standards of equal nominal length are not available, lengths up to 4":	
	Determination of length to ±0.000002" or 0.000002" per inch for blocks longer than 1", parallelism to ±0.000002", and planeness of both gaging surfaces to 0.000002":	
202.501p	First block, less than 1" in length, each	10.00
	For additional blocks in same lot of same nominal size, test fees in items (a) to (d), inclusive, apply depending on the accuracy requested.	
202.501q	First block, more than 1" and not over 4" in length, each	17.00
	For additional blocks in same lot of same nominal size, test fees in items (e) to (h), inclusive, apply depending on the accuracy requested.	
	Gage blocks and gage block accessories, measurements of microflatness (surface finish), 1 gaging surface:	
202.501r	Determination of errors of 1 surface in microflatness in microinches rms (root mean square), by profilometer or equivalent test, each	3.50
	Application: All gage blocks, or gage block accessories, when requested. Also, all blocks tested under items (a), (b), (e) or (f), selected by visual examination, which when measured are found to be outside of established tolerances for microflatness errors.	
202.501s	Determination of errors of 1 surface in microflatness by a Brush surface analyzer, including chart, and root mean square value derived from chart, each	10.00
	Gage block accessories:	
202.501t	Set of 9 gage attachments, Hoke List No. 1000 or equivalent, determinations of lengths, flatness, angles, per set	30.00
202.501u	Set of 19 gage block accessories, Johannson Set. No. 47 or equivalent, determinations of lengths, flatness, angles, per set	52.00
	End standards with spherical or pointed ends, or flat ends with area of contact less than ¼ square inch:	
202.501aa	End standards—determination of length to ±0.00004" for lengths up to and including 8", each	7.50
202.501bb	End standards—determination of length to ±0.000005" per inch of length for lengths over 8" up to and including 20", each	10.00
202.501cc	End standards—determination of length to ±0.000005" per inch of length for lengths over 20" up to and including 40", each	13.00
202.501dd	End standards—determination of length to ±0.000005" per inch of length over 40" up to and including 72", each	23.00
202.501z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.502 *Plain and taper plug and ring gages.*

Item	Description	Fee
202.502a	Plain plug gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to ±0.00003″ for sizes up to and including 2″	$7.00
202.502b	Plain plug gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to ±0.00001″ for sizes up to and including 2″	12.00
202.502c	Plain plug gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to ±0.00005″ for sizes over 2″ up to and including 10″	8.50
202.502d	Plain ring gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to ±0.00003″ for sizes ¼″ up to and including 2″	7.50
202.502e	Plain ring gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to ±0.00001″ for sizes ¼″ up to and including 2″	19.00
202.502f	Plain ring gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to ±0.00005″ for sizes over 2″ up to and including 10″	12.00
202.502g	Taper plug gages—determination of taper over total length to ±0.00003″ and diameter at any specified point to ±0.00003″ for sizes up to and including 3″	19.00
202.502h	Taper plug gages—determination of taper over total length to ±0.00005″ and diameter at any specified point to ±0.00005″ for sizes over 3″ up to and including 6″	24.00
202.502i	Taper ring gages—determination of fit and standoff from mating plug gage	5.50
202.502z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.503 *Thread plug and ring gages.*

Item	Description	Fee
202.503a	Straight thread plug gages—determination of angle to 2′ to 8′ depending on pitch; lead error and pitch diameter to 0.0001″, major diameter to 0.0002″, thread form as to clearance, for sizes up to and including 4″	$9.00
202.503b	Straight thread plug gages—determination of pitch diameter to 0.0001″ for sizes up to 4″	5.00
202.503c	Straight thread plug gages—determination of angle to 5′ to 10′ depending on pitch, lead error to 0.0001″, minor diameter to 0.0002″, thread form as to clearance, and fit on mating plug, for sizes ¾₁₆″ to 12″	6.50
202.503d	Taper thread plug gages—determination of half angles to 3′ to 10′ depending on pitch, lead error, pitch diameter and taper to 0.0001″, major diameter to 0.0003″, and thread form as to clearance, for sizes up to and including 10″	19.00
202.503e	Taper thread ring gages—determination of half angles to 3′ to 10′ depending on pitch, lead error and taper to 0.0001″, pitch diameter to 0.0002″, major diameter to 0.0004″, and thread form as to clearance, for sizes from 10″ to 24″, inclusive	23.00
202.503f	Taper thread plug gages—determination of angle to 5′ to 10′ depending on pitch, lead error to 0.0001″, taper to 0.0002″, minor diameter to 0.0003″ or truncation of thread crest, thread form as to clearance, and standoff from mating plug to 0.001″, for sizes up to 24″	14.00
202.503g	API cable and rotary tool joint gages—determination of mating standoff and standoff from Grand Master gages, per set	9.00
202.503gg	API cable and rotary tool joint gages—determination of standoff from Grand Master gages in conjunction with tests performed under schedules 202.503d or e and f	4.50
202.503h	API sucker rod plug gages designated as P1 and B2—determination of dimensions specified in API Std. No. 11–B	9.50
202.503i	API sucker rod plug gages designated as P3 and B4—determination of dimensions specified in API Std. No. 11–B	19.00
202.503j	API sucker rod plug gages designated as P5 and B6—determination of dimensions specified in API Std. No. 11–B	9.00
202.503k	API sucker rod ring gages designated as P2 and B1—determination of dimensions specified in API Std. No. 11–B	8.00
202.503l	API sucker rod ring gages designated as P4 and B3—determination of dimensions specified in API Std. No. 11–B	9.00
202.503m	API sucker rod ring gages designated as P6 and B5—determination of dimensions specified in API Std. No. 11–B	6.50
202.503n	API sucker rod gages—determination of dimensions of complete set (P1 to P6 and B1 to B6) of new gages of any one size	100.00
202.503o	API sucker rod gages—determination of dimensions specified in API Std. No. 11–B for the inspection of used gages, per set of any one size	44.00
202.503z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

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§ 202.504 *Instruments and components.*

Item	Description	Fee
202.504a	Micrometer calipers—determination of errors at 10 points selected to test uniformity of graduations as well as lead errors. Also determination of planeness and parallelism errors of contact surfaces	$0.50
202.504b	Dial micrometers—determination of errors in each 10th revolution of the pointer for 1 revolution and each half revolution up to 5 revolutions	10.00
	NOTE: In the case of dial micrometers, the accuracy obtainable depends on the value of the smallest division on the dial and on the mechanical condition of the instrument as evidenced by the degree to which it will repeat its indications.	
202.504c	Thread wires—determination of diameter, straightness, and roundness of each of three wires in a set in accordance with specification for wires in Handbook H28, Screw Thread Standards for Federal Services, and certification of mean diameter and C correction on an approved type of container label supplied by the manufacturer. For the following best sizes of wires for standard 60° screw threads: 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11½, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 50, 56, 64, 72, and 80 threads per inch and the following best sizes for acme standard threads: 1, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 threads per inch	2.00
202.504d	Thread wires—for sizes not included in schedule 202.504c, per set of 3 wires	15.00
202.504e	Penetration needles—test for compliance with ASTM specification D5–49 without reporting actual dimensions, each	.75
	NOTE: To obtain test at this fee, the needles or individual containers must be numbered and the manufacturer furnish a blank certificate in a form acceptable to this Bureau.	
202.504f	Penetration needles—determination of diameter of body and point, length of needle and angle of point, with actual dimensions reported, each	1.50
202.504g	Polariscope tubes—determination of the average length of polariscope observation tube and marking with NBS serial number if length is within ±0.03 mm of nominal length for 100 and 200 mm tubes and ±0.04 mm for 400 mm tubes	7.00
202.504z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.505 *Gill net gages.*

Item	Description	Fee
202.505a	Gill net gages—test for compliance with specification noted below, for any lot tested, up to 20 gages (minimum charge $5)	$5.00
202.505b	Additional gages beyond 20 submitted at the same time (approved gages are marked with the letter "NBS" and the year of test), each	.25
	NOTE: Gill net gages shall comply with the following specification:	
	A gage shall be made of tempered carbon steel or tempered stainless steel, as specified. Sharp edges or burrs at ends shall be removed and the ends rounded, but ends shall not be sharpened to make a knife edge. A gage shall not be graduated and any necessary marking, such as length, shall be placed near the end of the gage.	
	The mean length shall be as specified within ±0.002 inch and shall be marked on the gage. The gage shall be straight and ends shall be parallel within 0.002 inch. The width of the gage shall be ½±1/16 inch.	
	The thickness of the gage shall be such that when set vertically on a solid anvil, with with the upper end of the gage loaded as follows, the gage will deflect at its middle 0.1 of its length:	
	Length of gages — *Dead weight* 1¾ inch or less. — 7¼ to 8¾ ounces. Over 1¾ inch. — 7½ to 8½ ounces.	

Scales

§ 202.801 *Large capacity scales and weights.* (a) Weights shall be clean, suitably protected, and shipped in wooden boxes having covers screwed in place, not more than five weights to a box. Shipments from the West and Midwest shall be made to the National Bureau of Standards, Master Scale Depot, 5800 West Sixty-ninth Street, Chicago, 38, Illinois. Shipments from the East may be made to the National Bureau of Standards, Connecticut Avenue and Van Ness Street, Washington 25, D. C.

(b) For certification as Class C weights, the following requirements must be met:

(1) The surfaces of the weights shall be reasonably smooth and free from any holes or other depressions in which foreign matter may accumulate.

(2) The surfaces of the weights shall have a suitable protective coating.

(3) Each weight shall have a single adjusting cavity opening on a side or on the top of the weight, but not on the bottom. The closure for the cavity must

conform to Class C requirements (see Circular 3 of the National Bureau of Standards, entitled "Design and Test of Standards of Mass" available in State and technical libraries) and be sealed by a cap, as of lead or aluminum, upon which the impression of the National Bureau of Standards seal may be made.

(4) New or reconditioned "50-pound" weights shall be accurate within the acceptance and adjustment tolerance of ±10 grains. New weights found to be inaccurate will be adjusted upon request, provided new sealing caps are furnished. Reconditioned weights found to be inaccurate will be adjusted without special request, provided new sealing caps are available. Weights found to be in conformance with Class C requirements will be appropriately marked on the sealing caps with symbols including the letters "NBS" and figures showing the year in which the test was made. When weights conform to the requirements of the class specified herein, or to other established standards recognized by the National Bureau of Standards, a "certificate" will be issued; a "report" will be issued with respect to each set of weights that fail to meet these requirements.

Item	Description	Fee
	Class C, cast iron, 50-pound test weights:	
	NOTE: A minimum handling charge of $2.50 will be made for each group of 50-pound cast iron, Class C test weights submitted in groups not exceeding 10 in number; an additional handling charge of $0.25 will be made for each weight in the group in excess of 10.	
202.801a	For tolerance test when no readjustments are required, per weight	$0.75
202.801b	For tolerance test, adjustment and retest, per weight	1.50
	Test weights, 51 to 2,500 pounds:	
	NOTE: A minimum handling charge of $2.50 will be made for each group of test weights submitted in groups not exceeding 10 in number, an additional charge of $0.25 will be made for each weight in excess of 10.	
202.801c	Standardization of test weights larger than 50 pounds and not exceeding 2,500 pounds per weight	5.50
	Test weights, 2,501 to 10,000 pounds:	
202.801d	Standardization and handling, test weights larger than 2,500 pounds and not exceeding 10,000 pounds, per weight	10.50
	Scale test cars:	
202.801e	Standardization at clearing master scale depot	7.50
202.801z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

PART 203—HEAT AND POWER

TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENTS

Sec.

203.101 Laboratory thermometers.
203.102 Thermocouples, thermocouple materials, and pyrometer indicators.
203.103 Resistance thermometers.
203.104 Clinical thermometers.
203.105 Optical pyrometers and ribbon filament lamps.

THERMODYNAMICS

203.201 Gas calorimeters.

LUBRICATION

203.401 Viscometers.

AUTOMOTIVE

203.501 Internal combustion engine fuels.

AUTHORITY: §§ 203.101 to 203.501 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 277. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 276.

Temperature measurements

§ 203.101 *Laboratory thermometers.* Only thermometers identified uniquely by serial numbers will be accepted for test.

Item	Description	Fee
203.101a	Thermometers, testing at points from 0° to 100° C., inclusive, or from 32° to 212° F., inclusive, for each point tested	$3.50
203.101b	Thermometers, testing at points from 101° to 300° C., inclusive, or from 213° to 600° F., inclusive, for each point tested	7.25
203.101c	Thermometers, testing at points from 301° to 500° C., inclusive, or from 601° to 950° F., inclusive, for each point tested	12.00
203.101d	Thermometers, testing at points from −1° to −110° C., inclusive, or from 31° to −166° F., inclusive, for each point tested	13.75
203.101e	Thermometers, testing in liquid air, liquid oxygen, or liquid nitrogen (−183° to −196° C.), for each point tested	21.00

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Item	Description	Fee
203.101f	Calorimetric thermometers, testing at intervals of 2° C. or 2½° F	$20.50
203.101g	Beckmann thermometers, with 5° or 6° C. scale, testing at 1° intervals by comparison with precision standards	31.00
203.101h	When instruments submitted are found to be unsuitable for test or unreliable a charge will be made to cover the cost of the work done. Minimum fee $1.	
203.101i	Preliminary examination for foreign material in the mercury column and bulb and for a separated mercury column will be made as required. Separated mercury column will be reunited provided this can be accomplished readily. Maximum fee $2.50.	
203.101z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 203.102 *Thermocouples, thermocouple materials and pyrometer indicators.* (a) Only the bare wires are required in order to perform the thermocouple calibrations in this schedule. It is preferable not to send insulating and protecting tubes, as the rate of breakage of these in shipment is high. If the thermocouple is furnished mounted (as in a protection-tube assembly) a charge of $5.00 will be made for dismantling the mounting, and the various parts will be returned to the sender without reassembling them.

(b) Thermocouple length requirements listed below are exclusive of lead wire. Lead wire need not be sent with thermocouples.

(c) All thermocouple calibration data furnished in certificates and reports will be on the basis of a reference function temperature of 0° C. or 32° F.

(d) The calibration or test of an article will not be undertaken if, in our opinion, the article will not yield the specified accuracy, or if it possesses such unusual characteristics as to prevent the carrying out of the calibration or test at a reasonable cost.

Item	Description	Fee
203.102a	High temperature thermocouples and thermocouple materials. Minimum length 24 inches. Certification of corresponding values of termperature and emf of a thermocouple material against the platinum standards of the NBS or of temperature and emf of a thermocouple at any 4 to 15 points within the range 0° to 1,450° C. (32° to 2,650° F.)	$83.00
	The certified accuracy of calibration of platinum vs platinum-rhodium thermocouples is 0.5° from 0° to 1,100° C. and ranges from 0.5° at 1,100° to 2° at 1,450° C. Results above 1,100° are obtained by extrapolation.	
	The certified accuracy of calibration of base-metal thermocouples is 1° in the range 0° to 1,100° C. (32° to 2,000° F.). Base-metal thermocouples are not calibrated above 1,100° C. (2,000° F.).	
203.102b	High temperature thermocouples and thermocouple materials. Certification as per item 203.102a at less than 4 points, per point	20.00
	Minimum charge per thermocouple or material	40.00
203.102c	Standard platimun vs platinum-rhodium thermocouples. The thermocouple shall be at least 30 inches long and made of wire not less than 0.014 inch in diameter. Certification of the emf of a thermocouple at any of the following thermometric fixed points, per point	57.00
	Freezing points of zinc, antimony, silver, and gold. Accuracy of certification 2 microvolts (about 0.2° C.).	
203.102d	Standard platinum vs platinum-rhodium thermocouples. The thermocouple shall be at least 30 inches long and made of wire not less than 0.014 inch in diameter. Primary calibration at all of the fixed points listed in item 203.102c plus certification of not more than 15 corresponding values of emf and temperature in the range, 0° to 1,450° C. The certified accuracy of calibration is 0.3° from 0° to 1,100° C. and ranges from 0.3° at 1,100° to 2° at 1,450° C. Accuracy of certification at the fixed points is 2 microvolts. If the sbumitted thermocouple meets the International Temperature Scale requirements for standard thermocouples (see The International Temperature Scale of 1948 by H. F. Stimson, J. Research NBS, 42, 209, 1949), a quadratic equation fitted at the freezing points of antimony, silver, and gold will also be furnished	200.00
203.102e	High temperature thermocouples and thermocouple materials. Certification of interpolated corresponding values of emf and temperature as per item 203.102a or 203.102d, per point	1.50
203.102f	Base-metal thermocouples. Minimum length 36 inches. Certification of corresponding values of emf, and temperature to an accuracy of about 0.1° in the range 0° to −120° C., per point	18.25
	Minimum charge per thermocouple	36.50
203.102g	Base-metal thermocouples. Minimum length 36 inches. Certification of corresponding values of emf, and temperature to an accuracy of about 0.1° in the range 0° to 500° C., per point	17.00
	Minimum charge per thermocouple	34.00
203.102h	Base-metal thermocouples. Minimum length 36 inches. Certification of corresponding values of emf, and temperature to an accuracy of about 0.1° in the range −183° to −190° C., per point	23.00
	Minimum charge per thermocouple	46.00
203.102i	Pyrometer indicators. Calibration of single scale or meter or single dial of potentiometer (reference junction compensator counting as a dial)	18.00

Item	Description	Fee
203.102j	Pyrometer indicators. Calibration of each additional dial of a multi-dial instrument (reference junction compensator counting as a dial) or of each additional range of each dial or scale of a multi-range instrument	[$7.00
203.102k	Calibration of a thermocouple and pyrometer indicator as a unit will be charged for as if the thermocouple and indicator were separately calibrated. Determination of the average temperature coefficient of electrical resistance over the interval 0° to 100° C. Minimum length 16 inches. Samples must have a resistance of at least 0.1 ohm per foot at the ice point	80.00
203.102z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 203.103 *Resistance thermometers.*

Item	Description	Fee
203.103a	Standard platinum resistance thermometers—calibration at the ice, steam, and sulfur points	$105.00
203.103b	Standard platinum resistance thermometers—calibration under 203.103a and at the oxygen point	150.00
203.103c	Calorimetric type platinum resistance thermometers—calibration at the ice and steam points and at one intermediate point	105.00
203.103d	Capsule-type platinum resistance thermometers—comparison calibration over the temperature range from 12° to 90° K	330.00
203.103y	When instruments submitted are found to be unsuitable for test or unreliable a charge will be made to cover the cost of the work done.	
203.103z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 203.104 *Clinical thermometers.* Clinical thermometers marked "Government Tested" or its equivalent will not be accepted for test. Only thermometers identified by serial numbers will be accepted for test.

Item	Description	Fee
203.104a	For any number of thermometers (not exceeding 10) tested for compliance with the current edition of the Commercial Standard for Clinical Thermometers, total fee	$4.00
203.104b	For any number of thermometers (greater than 10) tested for compliance with the current edition of the Commercial Standard for Clinical Thermometers, fee for each thermometer tested	.40

§ 203.105 *Optical pyrometers and ribbon filament lamps.* (a) Optical pyrometers and ribbon filament lamps submitted for calibration and test should be accompanied by an order requesting the test and specifying the Fee Schedule Item Number. If desired, the calibration points may be specified. A bill will be rendered at the completion of the work.

(b) Limit of error of the below calibrations is usually 4 degrees at 800° C., decreasing to 3 degrees at 1063° C., and then increasing to 8 degrees at 2800° C.

(c) The calibration or test of an article will not be undertaken if, in our opinion, the article will not yield the specified accuracy, or if it possesses such unusual characteristics as to prevent the carrying out of the calibration or test at a reasonable cost. If, in the course of a calibration or test, it is found that the article is inferior to its general class, a report will be issued giving the results obtained. In such cases, a fee covering the cost of the work performed will be charged.

Item	Description	Fee
203.105a	Optical pyrometers: Calibration of low range 800° to 1,400° C.; 15 or fewer certified values	$90.00
203.105b	Optical pyrometers: Additional ranges; 15 or fewer certified values in each range, per range	60.00
203.105c	Ribbon filament lamps: Certified values of direct current versus brightness temperature (at wavelength 0.65 micron) at 20 or fewer points in the range, 800° to 2,300° C.	75.00
203.105d	Additional interpolated values as per items 203.105a, 203.105b, and 203.105c, per point	1.25
203.105z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

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Thermodynamics

§ 203.201 *Gas calorimeters.*

Item	Description	Fee
203.201a	Test gas calorimeter, water flow type, calorimeter only	$105.00

Lubrication

§ 203.401 *Viscometers.* (a) Saybolt viscometers and capillary tube instruments of the suspended level type and of the ASTM modified Ostwald (Fenske routine) type are accepted for calibration in accordance with the fees below.

(b) Packages of instruments to be tested should be marked "Viscometers for Test", in addition to the usual markings required for shipment.

(c) To be acceptable for test, Saybolt viscometers must be in good condition, reasonably clean, provided with a nut and gasket for mounting in the test bath, and both the outlet tube and the oil container must bear suitable identifying numbers. In some cases a special outlet tube wrench may be required if a suitable wrench is not available at the Bureau. Viscometers of the suspended level type should be accompanied by a metal holder of the type commonly used with these instruments for mounting them in the test bath.

Item	Description	Fee
	Complete standardization of a Saybolt viscometer or an extra outlet tube requires both dimensional and flow tests. Flow tests are made only with instruments which meet the dimensional requirements. Reports on the dimensional tests alone, are made only on instruments which do not meet the dimensional requirements for a standard instrument.	
	Standardization of Saybolt viscometer provided with 1 outlet tube:	
203.401a	(1) Dimensional tests	$8.00
203.401b	(2) Flow tests	22.00
	Standardization of extra outlet tube for Saybolt viscometers provided with 2 outlet tubes:	
203.401c	(1) Dimensional tests	4.50
203.401d	(2) Flow tests	21.00
203.401e	Calibration of ASTM modified Ostwald viscometer (Fenske routine type)	22.00
203.401f	Calibration of ASTM suspended level viscometer (Ubbelohde or FitzSimon type) except series 1 capillaries, per capillary	22.00
203.401g	Calibration of ASTM suspended level viscometer (Ubbelohde or FitzSimon type) series 1 capilliaries, per capillary	28.00
203.410z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

Automotive

§ 203.501 *Internal combustion engine fuels.* The purpose of detonation tests is to determine a fuels resistance to combustion knock. These tests are made according to latest revisions of Standard ASTM test methods.

(a) Item a: Include three types of tests, (1) Knock Characteristics of Motor Gasoline (Motor Method), ASTM D–357, (2) Knock Characteristics of Motor Gasoline (Research Method), ASTM D–908 (the minimum amount of sample required for either subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph is one quart), (3) Knock Characteristics of Aviation Gasoline (Lean Mixture), ASTM D–614 (the minimum amount is two quarts).

(b) Item b: Knock Characteristics of Aviation Gasoline (Supercharge), ASTM D–909. The minimum amount of sample required is five gallons.

(c) Item c: Cetane (Ignition Quality) of Diesel Fuels, ASTM D–613. The minimum sample required is two quarts.

NOTE: For these tests to be of maximum significance, samples should be obtained in accordance with procedure 8001 of Federal Specification VV–L–791 insofar as practicable.

Item	Description	Fee
203.501a	Knock-rating of motor fuels and lean mixture rating of aviation fuels	$35.00
203.501b	Comparison of power-development and specific fuel consumption	55.00
203.501c	Cetane rating of diesel fuels	35.00
203.501d	Supercharge rating of aviation fuels	73.00
203.501e	Measurement of physical properties of primary reference fuels for octane number determination	205.00
203.501z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

PART 204—ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS

X-RAYS

Sec.

204.131 X-ray protective materials.
204.132 X-ray and gamma-ray instruments.
204.133 X-ray inspections.

RADIOMETRY

204.201 Radiometry.

NEUTRON STANDARDIZATION

204.701 Neutron standardization.

RADIOACTIVITY

204.901 Measurements of radium, cobalt-60 and other gamma emitters.
204.902 Weak radioactive samples.

AUTHORITY: §§ 204.131 to 204.902 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 277. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 276.

X-rays

§ 204.131 *X-ray protective materials.*

Item	Description	Fee
204.131a	Determination of opacity of 1 sample—ionization method	$14.00
204.131b	Determination of opacity of each additional sample—ionization method	3.00
204.131c	Determination of opacity of 1 sample—radiographic method	16.00
204.131d	Determination of opacity of each additional sample—radiographic method	4.00
204.131z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 204.132 *X-ray and gamma-ray instruments.*

Item	Description	Fee
204.132a	Ionometer—X-ray or gamma-ray calibration in international roentgens for 1 voltage and 1 filtration or 1 gamma-ray energy	$24.00
204.132b	Ionometer—X-ray or gamma-ray calibration in international roentgens for each additional X-ray or gamma-ray energy not requiring a different equipment setup	5.00
204.132c	Ionometer—X-ray or gamma-ray calibration in international roentgens for each additional ray or gamma-ray requiring a different equipment setup	12.00
204.132z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 204.133 *X-ray inspections.*

Item	Description	Fee
204.133z	X-ray inspections—For special tests including the radiographic inspection of metal objects; measurement of X-ray fluorescence; calibration of fluorescent screens; inspection and testing of complete X-ray equipments; other special tests not covered by the above schedule. Fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

Radiometry

§ 204.201 *Radiometry.*

Item	Description	Fee
	Eye protective glasses:	
204.201a	Test for compliance with safety code, covering transmission of ultraviolet, visible and total radiation, per sample	$17.00
204.201b	Test for luminous transmittance by comparison with standard filters	13.00
	Transmittance of radiant energy:	
204.201c	Measurement of percent ultraviolet spectral transmittance at regular intervals or selected points in the spectrum	15.00
204.201d	Standards of radiation—lamps seasoned and calibrated for intensity of radiant energy, per lamp	34.00
	Calibration of ultraviolet lamps and radiant energy meters:	
204.201e	Calibration of radiant energy meter for energy of 2537A	13.00
204.201f	Measurement of radiant flux of 2537A, from germicidal or sterilamp	13.00
204.201g	Laminated safety glass—determination of effect on exposure to ultraviolet radiant energy	17.00
204.201z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, including the calibration of photocells, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

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§ 204.701 *Neutron standardization.*

Item	Description	Fee
204.701a	Determination of ratio of neutron emission rate of unknown source to primary standard in $MnSO_4$ bath	$225.00
204.701z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

Radioactivity

§ 204.901 *Measurements of radium, cobalt–60, and other gamma emitters.* (a) Radioactive preparations submitted to the Bureau for test are subject to the following conditions:

(1) *Financial responsibility.* The Bureau assumes no responsibility for loss or damage to radioactive preparations while in its possession. The risk should be covered by insurance.

(2) *Period of measurement.* Approximately 10 days are required for measurement of these radioactive preparations.

(3) *Preparation of specimens.* Radioactive preparations submitted for test must be carefully sealed so that there can be no escape of any radioactive material including any gaseous decay products. The preparations, shielding and packaging must be free of contamination. Contaminated or leaking preparations cannot be measured and may cause considerable loss of time and damage to laboratory facilities. Preparations must have been sealed for a sufficient time to be substantially in radioactive equilibrium with their decay products when these contribute to the gamma emission. (At least 30 days for radium.)

(4) *Packaging for shipment.* Regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the shipment of radioactive substances by rail must be complied with. These regulations are enforceable by law and prospective shippers of these substances need to be familiar with them. Copies of the regulations can be obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

(5) *Type of measurements.* Radium is calibrated in terms of milligrams of radium content measured relative to the National Radium Standard. Cobalt–60 is calibrated in terms of dose rate, milliroentgens per hour at one meter, based upon comparison with derived standards of cobalt. Application may be made for other measurements of gamma emitters.

(b) Postal regulations prohibit mailing radioactive materials which require a caution label under ICC regulations. This effectively prohibits placing radioactive preparations in the mail.

Item	Description	Fee
	Gamma-ray measurements of radioactive preparations (use applicable unit).	
204.901a	0.10+ to 8.00 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	$5.00
204.901b	8.00+ to 18.0 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	6.00
204.901c	18.0+ to 28.0 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	7.00
204.901d	28.0+ to 40.0 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	8.50
204.901e	40.0+ to 60.0 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	10.00
204.901f	60.0+ to 80.0 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	11.50
204.901g	80.0+ to 110 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	13.00
204.901h	110+ to 150 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	15.00
204.901i	150+ to 200 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	17.50
204.901j	200+ to 250 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	20.00
204.901k	250+ to 350 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	22.50
204.901L	350+ to 500 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	25.00
204.901m	For measurements in groups not exceeding 10 preparations, double the fee for preparations of same content as the total content of the group.	
204.901n	For handling and examination of a shipment containing contaminated or leaking preparations the fee will be the same as for measurements of a preparation having a content equal to the total nominal radioactive content of the shipment.	
204.901y	Additional charge for each week, or fractional part thereof, wherein it is determined that NBS will furnish lead shipping container.	5.00
	NBS will furnish lead shipping container when it is determined that the applicant's container is contaminated and/or does not meet I. C. C. requirements for reshipment. This proviso is made only to cover those cases wherein it is difficult for the applicant to furnish or procure the required container.	
204.901z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

PART 204—ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS

X-RAYS

Sec.
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AUTHORITY: §§ 204.131 to 204.902 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 277. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 276.

X-rays

§ 204.131 *X-ray protective materials.*

Item	Description	Fee
204.131a	Determination of opacity of 1 sample—ionization method	$14.00
204.131b	Determination of opacity of each additional sample—ionization method	3.00
204.131c	Determination of opacity of 1 sample—radiographic method	16.00
204.131d	Determination of opacity of each additional sample—radiographic method	4.00
204.131z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 204.132 *X-ray and gamma-ray instruments.*

Item	Description	Fee
204.132a	Ionometer—X-ray or gamma-ray calibration in international roentgens for 1 voltage and 1 filtration or 1 gamma-ray energy	$24.00
204.132b	Ionometer—X-ray or gamma-ray calibration in international roentgens for each additional X-ray or gamma-ray energy not requiring a different equipment setup	5.00
204.132c	Ionometer—X-ray or gamma-ray calibration in international roentgens for each additional ray or gamma-ray requiring a different equipment setup	12.00
204.132z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 204.133 *X-ray inspections.*

Item	Description	Fee
204.133z	X-ray inspections—For special tests including the radiographic inspection of metal objects; measurement of X-ray fluorescence; calibration of fluorescent screens; inspection and testing of complete X-ray equipments; other special tests not covered by the above schedule. Fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the tet.	

Radiometry

§ 204.201 *Radiometry.*

Item	Description	Fee
	Eye protective glasses:	
204.201a	Test for compliance with safety code, covering transmission of ultraviolet, visible and total radiation, per sample	$17.00
204.201b	Test for luminous transmittance by comparison with standard filters	13.00
	Transmittance of radiant energy:	
204.201c	Measurement of percent ultraviolet spectral transmittance at regular intervals or selected points in the spectrum	15.00
204.201d	Standards of radiation—lamps seasoned and calibrated for intensity of radiant energy, per lamp	34.00
	Calibration of ultraviolet lamps and radiant energy meters:	
204.201e	Calibration of radiant energy meter for energy of 2537A	13.00
204.201f	Measurement of radiant flux of 2537A, from germicidal or sterilamp	13.00
204.201g	Laminated safety glass—determination of effect on exposure to ultraviolet radiant energy	17.00
204.201z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, including the calibration of photocells, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

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§ 204.701 *Neutron standardization.*

Item	Description	Fee
204.701a	Determination of ratio of neutron emission rate of unknown source to primary standard in $MnSO_4$ bath	$225.00
204.701z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

Radioactivity

§ 204.901 *Measurements of radium, cobalt-60, and other gamma emitters.* (a) Radioactive preparations submitted to the Bureau for test are subject to the following conditions:

(1) *Financial responsibility.* The Bureau assumes no responsibility for loss or damage to radioactive preparations while in its possession. The risk should be covered by insurance.

(2) *Period of measurement.* Approximately 10 days are required for measurement of these radioactive preparations.

(3) *Preparation of specimens.* Radioactive preparations submitted for test must be carefully sealed so that there can be no escape of any radioactive material including any gaseous decay products. The preparations, shielding and packaging must be free of contamination. Contaminated or leaking preparations cannot be measured and may cause considerable loss of time and damage to laboratory facilities. Preparations must have been sealed for a sufficient time to be substantially in radioactive equilibrium with their decay products when these contribute to the gamma emission. (At least 30 days for radium.)

(4) *Packaging for shipment.* Regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the shipment of radioactive substances by rail must be complied with. These regulations are enforceable by law and prospective shippers of these substances need to be familiar with them. Copies of the regulations can be obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

(5) *Type of measurements.* Radium is calibrated in terms of milligrams of radium content measured relative to the National Radium Standard. Cobalt-60 is calibrated in terms of dose rate, milliroentgens per hour at one meter, based upon comparison with derived standards of cobalt. Application may be made for other measurements of gamma emitters.

(b) Postal regulations prohibit mailing radioactive materials which require a caution label under ICC regulations. This effectively prohibits placing radioactive preparations in the mail.

Item	Description	Fee
	Gamma-ray measurements of radioactive preparations (use applicable unit).	
204.901a	0.10+ to 8.00 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	$5.00
204.901b	8.00+ to 18.0 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	6.00
204.901c	18.0+ to 28.0 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	7.00
204.901d	28.0+ to 40.0 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	8.50
204.901e	40.0+ to 60.0 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	10.00
204.901f	60.0+ to 80.0 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	11.50
204.901g	80.0+ to 110 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	13.00
204.901h	110+ to 150 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	15.00
204.901i	150+ to 200 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	17.50
204.901j	200+ to 250 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	20.00
204.901k	250+ to 350 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	22.50
204.901L	350+ to 500 mg, mrhm (milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter)	25.00
204.901m	For measurements in groups not exceeding 10 preparations, double the fee for preparations of same content as the total content of the group.	
204.901n	For handling and examination of a shipment containing contaminated or leaking preparations the fee will be the same as for measurements of a preparation having a content equal to the total nominal radioactive content of the shipment.	
204.901y	Additional charge for each week, or fractional part thereof, wherein it is determined that NBS will furnish lead shipping container	5.00
	NBS will furnish lead shipping container when it is determined that the applicant's container is contaminated and/or does not meet I. C. C. requirements for reshipment. This proviso is made only to cover those cases wherein it is difficult for the applicant to furnish or procure the required container.	
204.901z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 204.902 *Weak radioactive samples*—(a) *Air samples*—(1) *Containers.* The Bureau furnishes upon request evacuated 2 liter sampling flasks for the collection of breath, control, workroom air and special air samples. The nature of all samples to be collected should be specified when requesting sampling flasks. No air samples of any kind will be tested unless contained in the Bureau's flasks. These flasks are safely packed in suitable shipping containers and should never be boxed or given additional packing.

(2) *Prompt return.* Because of the short half-life of radon, all air samples must be delivered to the Bureau within 7 days after being collected. The Bureau will not guarantee to analyze samples received 8 or more days after collection.

(b) *Water samples*—(1) *Quantity.* Water samples of at least 100 milliliters must be submitted. No water samples submitted will be returned.

(2) *Period of measurement.* Since a considerable collection time must be allowed to obtain a measurable amount of radon from a weakly radioactive sample at least 20 days must be allowed for measurement of such samples.

Item	Description	Fee
	Assay of radium ores and determination of radon content of samples by the emanation method:	
204.902a	Determination of radon content of samples in solution or completely soluble in nitric acid	$30.00
	Ore or other samples that require 2 analyses to obtain a specified accuracy will be measured for twice the published fee.	
204.902b	Determination of radon content of air samples	25.00
204.902z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 204.903 *Calibration of Alpha-ray sources.*

Item	Description	Fee
204.903a	Calibration of RaD+E+F or U_3O_8 alpha-ray sources each source	$12.00

PART 205—CHEMISTRY

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Sec.

205.301 Instruments for measurements of sugar.
205.302 Synthesis of C^{14}—labelled sugars.

ELECTRODEPOSITION

205.601 Calibration of magnetic thickness gage (Magne-gage) for electroplated coatings.

AUTHORITY: §§ 205.301 to 205.601 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 277. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 276.

Organic chemistry

§ 205.301 *Instruments for measurements of sugar.*

Item	Description	Fee
205.301a	Saccharimeter-calibration and certification	$27.00
205.401b	Polariscopes and saccharimeters—adjustment and standardization	64.00
205.301c	Quartz control plate—rotation, calibration and certification	22.00

§205.302 *Synthesis of C^{14}—labelled sugars.*

Item	Description	Fee
205.302a	Synthesis—of 10 microcuries of C^{14} labeled sugars	$10.00
205.302b	Each microcurie	1.00
205.302c	Synthesis—of 10 microcuries of C^{14} labeled sugars type 1 (carbohydrates labeled at carbon 1)	10.00
205.302d	Each microcurie	1.00
205.302e	Synthesis—of 10 microcuries of C^{14} labeled sugars type 2 (carbohydrates labeled in positions other than carbon 1 except ribose)	15.00
205.302f	Each microcurie	1.50

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Electrodeposition

§ 205.601 *Standard thickness samples of electroplated coatings and calibration of magnetic thickness gage (Magne-gage) for electroplated coatings.*

Item	Description	Fee
205.601a	Standard thickness samples of electroplated coatings, card of 4 samples	$8.00
205.601b	Calibration of composite Magne-gage	63.00
205.601c	Recalibration of composite Magne-gage	40.00
	NOTE: Calibrations of the Magne-gage for single coatings are no longer performed by the Bureau.	

§ 205.701 *High-purity methane gas.*

Item	Description	Fee
205.701a	Certification of Heating Value of sample of high-purity methane gas submitted by the American Gas Association for use in calibration of recording gas calorimeters	$20.00

PART 206—MECHANICS

SOUND

Sec.
206.101 Acoustic measurements.

MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS

206.201 Pressure gages.
206.202 Mercurial barometers and manometers.
206.203 Aneroid barometers, barographs, altimeters and altigraphs.
206.204 Timepieces.

AERODYNAMICS

206.301 Aerodynamical measurements.

ENGINEERING MECHANICS

206.401 Hardness tests.
206.402 Calibration of elastic load measuring devices other than proving rings.
206.403 Special mechanical tests of devices, materials and structures.
206.404 Calibration of proving rings.
206.405 Knoop indenter tests.

HYDRAULICS

206.501 Water current meters.
206.502 Pitot tubes.

MASS

206.600 General.
206.601 "Class A" weights.
206.602 "Class B" weights.
206.603 "Class C" weights.
206.605 "Class J" weights.
206.606 "Class M" weights.
206.607 "Class S" weights.
206.612 Balances, analytical.
206.613 Balances, technical.
206.614 Special tests.

CAPACITY, DENSITY AND FLUID METERS

206.701 Volumetric apparatus.
206.702 Metal capacity standards.
206.703 Hydrometers and thermohydrometers.
206.704 Density of solids and liquids.
206.705 Fluid meters including gas measuring instruments.

AUTHORITY: §§ 206.101 to 206.705, issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 277. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 276.

Sound

§ 206.101 *Acoustic measurements.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.101a	Sound absorption coefficient, 72 square feet of material at frequencies of 125, 250, 500, 1,000, 2,000, and 4,000 cycles per second	[1] $180.00
206.101b	Sound transmission loss, wall panel 71" x 88½" at frequencies of 100, 125, 175, 250, 375, 500, 700, 1,000, 2,000, and 4,000 cycles per second	[1] 260.00
206.101c	Sound transmission loss, floor panel, same as item c above, plus tapping loss for impact sounds	[1] 305.00
206.101d	Pressure calibration of W. E. 640 AA Type condenser microphone over frequency range of 50 to 10,000 cycles per second	110.00
206.101e	Free field calibration of microphones and sound level meters, 50 to 10,000 cycles per second, at discrete frequencies, single orientation of microphone	155.00
206.101f	Free field calibration of microphones and sound level meters, 50 to 10,000 cycles per second, at discrete frequencies, microphone oriented at angles 0°, ±30°, ±60°, ±90°, ±120°, ±150°, ±180° relative to direction of sound wave	365.00
206.101g	Calibration of audiometers at frequencies of 125, 250, 500, 1,000, 2,000, 4,000, and 8,000 cycles per second. Calibrations are made in accordance with the ASA specification, Z24.5—1951, for diagnostic audiometers	485.00
206.101h	Calibration of earphones; applied voltage response as prescribed in the American Standards Association Specification Z24.9—1949	190.00
206.101i	Measurement of the overall sound level generated through the normal operation of fans, air conditioning units, sirens, etc	50.00
206.101j	Sound absorption coefficient determined at 512 cycles per second on acoustical tile, 1' x 1'. Test made with the long tube testing apparatus	33.00
206.101k	Sound absorption coefficient determined at 512 cycles per second on acoustical materials. Tests with long tube testing apparatus are made on materials installed on walls and ceilings	[2] 126.00
206.101z	For special tests, not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

[1] Plus cost of construction.
[2] When the test is performed away from the laboratory, the cost of transporting men and equipment is charged in addition to the measurement fee.

Mechanical instruments

§ 206.201 *Pressure gages.*

Item	Description	Fee
	Pressure gages, mechanical type. (Only those with a rated accuracy of at least ½ percent will be accepted.) Calibration test at room temperature, up to 10 test points.	
206.201a	Gage range, suction up to 30 inches of mercury, or pressure up to 50 pounds per square inch	$20.00
206.201b	Gage range 50 to 200 pounds per square inch	24.00
206.201c	Gage range 200 to 30,000 pounds per square inch	15.00
206.201d	Oxygen gages 100 to 5,000 pounds per square inch	24.00
206.201e	For each additional test point (a) to (d)	.75
206.201f	Dead weight gages, range up to 30,000 p. s. i.:	
	1. Calibration against pressure standard (2 or 3 pressures)	38.00
	2. Calibration of weights, fee based on cost	
	3. Measurement of piston diameter (not usually necessary), fee based on cost	
206.201z	For special tests, not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 206.202 *Mercurial barometers and manometers.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.202a	Barometers, range 28 to 31 inches of mercury, tube bore 0.6 inch or greater, calibration test at 25° C	$65.00
206.202b	Same as (a), submitted and tested in groups of 3 or more	36.00
206.202c	Barometers, range 0–31 inches of mercury, requiring a program of degassing and leakage tests, calibration test at 25° C., 10 test points	165.00
206.202d	Same as (c). For barometers submitted and tested in groups of 3 or more	85.00
206.202e	For each additional test point	2.00
206.202f	Mercury manometers, reservoir type, calibration test at 25° C., 10 test points: Range up to 90 inches of mercury	39.00
206.202g	Same as (f), submitted and tested in groups of 3 or more	25.00
206.202h	For each additional test point	1.50
206.202z	For special tests, not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

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§ 206.203 *Aneroid barometers, barometers, barographs, altimeters and altigraphs*

Item	Description	Fee
206.203a	Precision aneroid barometers, barographs, altimeters and altigraphs, calibration test at room temperature (+25° C.) (includes hysteresis and after-effect test); 10 test points	$28.00
206.203b	Each additional test point	.75
206.203c	Determination of flight duration and intermediate landing from barograph indications	24.00
206.203d	Item (c) including pressure-altitude indications at 25° C. at specified points from barograph indications only	41.00
206.203e	Maximum altitude determination from air pressure and air temperature measurements, including all necessary calibrations of instruments	235.00
206.203f	Maximum altitude determination from flight history test of barograph only	48.00
206.203g	Maximum altitude determinations in airplane speed trials from pressure-indicating instruments, not including air temperature indications	69.00
206.203z	For special tests, not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 206.204 *Timepieces.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.204a	Watches (5 positions, temperature and isochronism) test under Class A program (54 days), whether granted a Class A certificate, or a report of performance, each	$22.00
206.204b	Same as (a) above, but submitted in groups of 5 or more at the same time, each	15.00
206.204c	Watches (5 positions and temperature) test under the "Railroad Precision" test program (19 days), whether granted a certificate or a report, each	9.50
206.204d	Same as (c) above, but submitted in groups of 5 or more, at the same time, each	7.00
206.204e	Watches (3 positions and temperature) test under "Business Precision" test program (15 days), whether granted a certificate or a report, each	8.00
206.204f	Same as (e) above, but submitted in groups of 5 or more at same time, each	5.50
206.204g	Chronometers (Marine) test under the "Chronometer Test" program (30 days), whether granted a certificate or a report, each	14.00
206.204h	Same as (g) above, but submitted in groups of 5 or more at the same time, each	12.00
206.204i	Stop watches—test under the "Stop Watch Test" program (1 to 6 days), whether granted a certificate or report, each	9.50
206.204j	Same as (i) above, but submitted in groups of 5 or more at the same time, each	8.50
206.204k	Watches—test of pocket or wrist watch in 5 positions at room temperature only (11 days), no certificate to be issued, a report of performance only issued, each	6.00
206.204L	Same as (k) above, but submitted in groups of 5 or more at the same time, each	4.50
206.204m	Watches—test of pocket or wrist watch in 3 positions at room temperature only (7 days), no certificate to be issued, a report of performance issued, each	5.50
206.204n	Same as (m) above, but submitted in groups of 5 or more at the same time, each	4.50
206.204z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

Aerodynamics

§ 206.301 *Aerodynamical measurements.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.301a	Wind speed indicators—calibration of cup, vane, and thermal type anemometers, pitot tubes and venturi tubes at wind speeds within the range 2 to 90 miles per hour or (optional) 10-170 miles per hour	$48.00
206.301z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

Engineering mechanics

§ 206.401 *Hardness tests.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.401a	Determination of Brinell number of a block to be used for calibration purposes, 3 separate indentations on each specimen	$21.00

§ 206.402 *Calibration of elastic load measuring devices other than proving rings.*

Item	Description	Fee
	These fees apply to calibration for 10 different loads. For each test load in excess of 10 an additional fee equal to one-tenth of the applicable fee for calibration is charged.	
	Calibration of elastic load measuring devices other than proving rings, capacity not exceeding 10,000 pounds:	
206.402a	Compression	$28.00
206.402b	Tension	29.00
	Calibration of elastic load measuring devices other than proving rings, capacity exceeding 10,000 pounds but not exceeding 110,000 pounds:	
206.402c	Compression	35.00
206.402d	Tension	47.00
	Calibration of elastic load measuring devices other than proving rings, capacity exceeding 110,000 pounds but not exceeding 200,000 pounds:	
206.402e	Compression	100.00
	Calibration of elastic load measuring devices other than proving rings, capacity exceeding 200,000 pounds but not exceeding 300,000 pounds:	
206.402f	Compression	120.00

§ 206.403 *Special mechanical tests of devices, materials and structures.*

Item	Description	Fee
	These fees apply to all mechanical tests of devices, materials and structures performed in the Mechanics Division not covered by other fee schedules.	
	The charge for special mechanical tests is made on the basis of the hours of service furnished by members of the staff.	
	Where the tests require travel outside the limits of 15 miles from the District of Columbia, transportation and subsistence charges will be added to the service charge. The time shall be computed as the number of official working hours from the time the members of the staff leave the National Bureau of Standards until they return to it plus any overtime spent on the tests.	
206.403a	Service of a member of the staff of grade GS–9, or any higher grade, per hour	$6.00
206.403b	Service of a member of the staff of grades below GS–9, per hour	4.00

§ 206.404 *Calibration of proving rings.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.404a	These fees apply to calibration for 10 different loads for compression or tension. For each load in excess of this number an additional fee equal to one-tenth of the applicable fee for complete calibration or recalibration is charged. Fees for complete calibration apply to the following proving rings: 1. Rings submitted for initial calibration. 2. Rings not certified at their last calibrations. 3. Rings not certified since Apr. 4, 1934. 4. Rings which have been repaired or modified since their last calibration. Fees for recalibration apply to rings which received certificates at the times of their last calibration, provided that such calibrations have been made since Apr. 4, 1934, and provided that the rings have not been repaired or modified since their last calibrations.	
	Complete calibration of proving rings, capacity not exceeding 10,000 pounds:	
206.404a	Compression	$51.00
206.404b	Tension and compression	85.00
	Recalibration of proving rings, capacity not exceeding 10,000 pounds:	
206.404c	Compression	36.00
206.404d	Tension and compression	61.00
	Complete calibration of proving rings, capacity exceeding 10,000 pounds but not exceeding 110,000 pounds.	
206.404e	Compression	61.00
206.404f	Tension and compression	110.00
	Recalibration of proving rings, capacity exceeding 10,000 pounds but not exceeding 110,000 pounds.	
206.404g	Compression	42.00
206.404h	Tension and compression	79.00
	Complete calibration of proving rings, capacity exceeding 110,000 pounds but not exceeding 200,000 pounds:	
206.404i	Compression	160.00
	Recalibration of proving rings, capacity exceeding 110,000 pounds but not exceeding 200,000 pounds:	
206.404j	Compression	99.00
	Complete calibration of proving rings, capacity exceeding 200,000 pounds but not exceeding 300,000 pounds:	
206.404k	Compression	190.00
	Recalibration of proving rings, capacity exceeding 200,000 pounds but not exceeding 300,000 pounds:	
206.404l	Compression	125.00

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§ 206.405 *Knoop indenter tests.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.405a	Measurement of mounting, included longitudinal edge angle, included transverse edge angle and half angles	$10.00
206.405b	Inspection of edges for nicks, offset at the point and application of proof load	25.00

HYDRAULICS

§ 206.501 *Water current meters.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.501a	Water current meters—routine rating of usual types, not in excess of 7 velocities	$21.00
206.501b	Water current meters—routine rating of usual types in excess of 7 velocities but not less than 11 velocities	23.00
206.501c	Water current meters—copies of certificates or reports previously issued or reissue of worn or damaged certificates or reports returned, each	3.50
206.501z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 206.502 *Pitot tubes.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.502z	Pitot tubes for use in water, determination of calibration constant. Fee charge will depend on nature of test and range of velocities.	

Mass

§ 206.600 *General.* (a) The National Bureau of Standards tests and certifies the values of weights submitted, but it does not manufacture or sell weights nor does it, except in rare instances, correct those that are not sufficiently accurate. Weights used in ordinary commercial transactions should be tested by the local or State weights and measures officials. They are accepted for test by this Bureau only in exceptional circumstances.

(b) Weights may be submitted for test by the supplier or by the owner. When the purchaser of weights intends that they be tested by the Bureau, the purchaser should specify as a requirement in his purchase order that the weights conform to the current National Bureau of Standards specifications for the desired class. Such weights may be shipped to the Bureau directly from the factory or warehouse and can be forwarded by the Bureau to the purchaser.

(c) Application for test:

(1) Written requests should be made for all tests, even when the weights are delivered in person or by messenger. The request may be in the form of a letter or purchase order, and should be signed by an individual authorized to obligate funds. If a supplier submits weights for a customer he should clearly identify the weights and arrange for the purchaser to submit the request for calibration. A request authorizing payment must be received by the Bureau before the work can be started.

(2) The request should state the class under which the weights are to be tested, the nature of the test desired, and any other information necessary for their proper test. If weights have already been used as standards in exacting work, and it is important to know what their corrections were at the close of such work, this fact should be stated; otherwise, weights are carefully cleaned before being tested.

(3) Sufficient information should also be given to enable the Bureau to identify the material upon arrival. (See shipping instructions.)

(d) *Free calibration for government agencies:*

(1) The National Bureau of Standards is required by its basic legislation to charge for all calibrations and tests except those performed for the Government of the United States or State governments, the latter being understood to include State universities. Within the limits of appropriated funds, comparisons and calibrations of standards are performed free for Federal and State governments. In order to take advantage of this free service, it is only necessary

that a written request for calibration be made to the Bureau by the Government agency or institution concerned at the time the standards are submitted.

(2) Standards of mass, for the purpose here described, include only weights of Classes A, B, J, M, and S.

(3) Free calibration service cannot be rendered on the request of contractors or firms acting as agents for Federal or State governments since such firms are not in fact a part of government. Under some circumstances, however, a Government agency may have occasion to request the free calibration of standards being delivered to such a contractor or agent.

(4) If weights are purchased by a Government agency after they have been calibrated at the supplier's expense, there is no practicable means by which the Bureau can refund the fee collected for calibration.

(e) Packing:

(1) The weights must be carefully packed in boxes that can be used in returning them. The weights, if shipped in their regular cases, should be tightly packed in their pockets by the use of extra material of some sort.

(2) In wrapping the better grades of weights when they are not shipped in cases containing pockets, some soft but firm material should be used next to the weight and bound tightly against it to avoid the possibility of abrasion. If tissue paper is used, many thicknesses of it should be firmly wrapped on, and this should then be covered with thicker, tougher material such as cotton packing or knit goods. The whole should then be wrapped securely in wrapping paper in order to exclude the dust and grit from the rough packing in which the boxes or bundles are generally packed for shipment.

(3) In many cases the sheet-metal weights that are packed under the glass covers of the regular cases reach the Bureau bent or otherwise damaged. For this reason greater care should be given to the packing of these weights. Sufficient extra packing should be used to hold the glass cover firmly in place.

(4) The lightweight laboratory handling cases are not always suitable for shipping cases. Unless the laboratory cases are sturdy and designed so as to hold the weights securely in place during shipment, weights larger than about 200 g. should be shipped separate from the case. The larger weights should be wrapped separately and so placed that they cannot injure containers or other weights.

(f) Shipping and identification:

(1) Shipping charges to the Bureau must be prepaid. Return shipments are regularly made by express, collect, to other than Federal agencies. Government bills of lading, when required for return shipment should be included with the original request.

(2) If a test number has been assigned prior to the shipment, this number should appear on the shipping container. If a test number has not been assigned at this time, a packing list, purchase order or letter should accompany the shipment for identification purposes.

(3) All packages should bear the shipper's name and address, a list of the contents, and any other marks that may be necessary to insure ready identification. The inner wrappings of each package should bear the denominations of the weight or weights inclosed.

(4) Articles to be tested should be directed to the "National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C." If wooden shipping cases are used, the covers should be put on with screws, and the return or forwarding address should be on the underside of the cover.

(g) Nature of tests available:

(1) Calibrations, and tolerance tests, are available, as listed below.

(2) A "calibration" includes inspection, the test necessary to guarantee the calibration within the accuracy stated, and the determination of corrections based upon more than one standard with multiple observations and mathematical treatment of the results. Ordinarily weights of Classes A, B, J, M, and S will be submitted for calibration. A "tolerance test" includes inspection, and the determination of accuracy within the specified tolerances.

(3) Weights shall be inspected with respect to packaging, sealing and marking of package, marking and construction of case, construction of lifters, and the marking, surface, design, and corrosion resistance of the weights. Weights shall be tested with respect to tolerances, humidity variation, density, magnetic properties, surface darkening on boiling, corrosion resistance, and hardness, as appropriate for the class and construction of the weights.

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(4) In general, work will be discontinued when a substantial number of items in a lot fail to comply with a specification or are found to be unsuitable for use as standards. The sorting of acceptable items from lots not properly graded for certification cannot be undertaken.

(h) Certificates and reports:

(1) When weights conform to the requirements of one of the classes specified herein, or to other established standards recognized by the National Bureau of Standards a "certificate" will be issued.

(2) When weights do not conform to all of the requirements of the class for which they have been submitted, a "report" will be issued provided that the failure to conform does not interfere with the proposed use of the weights. For weights intended for Classes J, M, S, the report will list the actual values of the weights, provided that the construction of the weights justifies this. In addition, the report will state in what manner the weights fail to meet the requirements.

(i) Identification of weights tested by the Bureau: When certified weights are shipped from the Bureau, either the inner wrappings or the shipping case will be sealed, and will bear the Bureau's test number, together with any other numbers or letters that may be necessary for identification.

§ 206.601 *Class A weights (State reference standards).* (a) Class A weights are designed for use as reference standards and bear the seal of the National Bureau of Standards as a guarantee of their accuracy. Class A weights are particularly suited for use by State weights and measures offices or whenever it is desirable to establish values of mass standards on a legal basis.

(b) New Class A weights are given a three-months test for constancy. The certificate will list the value for each weight. Values are guaranteed accurate within 5 parts in 10^6 for weights of 10 g., 0.3 oz., or 155 grains, or larger; within 0.05 mg. for weights below 10 g. or 155 grains to 1 g. or 15 grains, within 0.005 mg. for weights below 1 g. or 15 grains.

(c) Class A weights which have previously received the constancy test will be recalibrated under the schedule for Class B weights.

Item	Description	Fee
	New class A standards, or sets or groups containing such standards. Inspecting, cleaning, handling, etc. (but not including the calibration):	
206.601a	For a single weight not greater than 50 pounds or 25 kg	$12.00
206.601b	For each set or group of weights submitted as a unit, when the largest weight is not greater than 2 pounds or 1 kg	12.00
206.601c	For each set or group of weights submitted as a unit, when the largest weight is not greater than 20 pounds or 10 kg. but is greater than 2 pounds or 1 kg	23.00
206.601d	For each set or group of weights submitted as a unit, when the largest weight is not greater than 50 pounds or 25 kg but is greater than 20 pounds or 10 kg	34.00
	NOTE: To the appropriate item above there will be added, in the case of a full regular test, an amount computed from 1 or more of the following items—the item or items depending on the size of the weights.	
	For weights given the complete inspection, cleaning, etc., but not calibrated on account of defects discovered or for some other cause, the fee is only the appropriate one of the items above.	
	Calibration and constancy test, certifying or reporting the value of each weight:	
206.601e	For each weight not greater than 2 pounds or 1 kg	6.00
206.601f	For each weight not greater than 20 pounds or 10 kg. but greater than 2 pounds or 1 kg	7.00
206.601g	For each weight not greater than 50 pounds or 25 kg. but greater than 20 pounds or 10 kg	8.00

§ 206.602 *Class B weights (State working standards).* (a) Class B weights are designed for frequent use as office working standards, such as in the checking and adjusting of test weights, and bear the seal of the National Bureau of Standards as a guarantee of their accuracy. Class B weights are particularly suited for use by State weights and measures offices or whenever it is desirable to establish values of mass standards on a legal basis.

(b) The certificate for Class B weights will list the value for each weight. Values are guaranteed to the same accuracy as listed under Class A.

(c) Class A weights which have previously received the constancy test will be recalibrated under the schedule for Class B.

Item	Description	Fee
	Inspecting, cleaning, handling, etc., (but not including the calibration):	
206.602a	For a single weight up to 50 pounds or 25 kg	$5.50
206.602b	For each set or group of weights submitted as a unit, when the largest weight is not greater than 2 pounds or 1 kg	5.50
206.602c	For each set or group of weights submitted as a unit, when the largest weight is not greater than 20 pounds or 10 kg. but is greater than 2 pounds or 1 kg	7.50
206.602d	For each set or group of weights submitted as a unit, when the largest weight is not greater than 50 pounds or 25 kg. but is greater than 20 pounds or 10 kg	8.00
	NOTE: To the appropriate item above there will be added, in the case of a full regular test, an amount computed from 1 or more of the following items—the item or items used depending on the size of the weights.	
	For weights given the complete inspection, cleaning, etc., but not calibrated on account of defects discovered, or for some other cause, the fee is only the appropriate one of the items above.	
	Calibrating and certifying or reporting the correction for each weight:	
206.602e	For each weight that is not greater than 2 pounds or 1 kg	3.50
206.602f	For each weight not greater than 20 pounds or 10 kg. but greater than 2 pounds or 1 kg	4.00
206.602g	For each weight not greater than 50 pounds or 25 kg. but greater than 20 pounds or 10 kg	4.50

§ 206.603 *Class C weights (test weights).* (a) Class C weights are designed for use as test weights by sealers of weights and measures, customs' inspectors, and in general for the field testing of trade weights and scales. A very important feature of Class C weights is that they can be readjusted without too much difficulty, but not however without destroying the seal.

(b) The certificate for Class C weights will certify the accuracy of the weights within the NBS tolerances for Class C.

(c) Laboratory weights other than Classes J, M, and S will be tested under the schedule for Class C for accuracy within their specified tolerances.

Item	Description	Fee
	Inspecting, cleaning, handling, etc. (but not including test for accuracy):	
206.603a	For a single weight not greater than 50 pound or 25 kg	$8.00
206.603b	For each set or group of weights submitted as a unit, when the largest weight is not greater than 2 pound or 1 kg	8.00
206.603c	For each set or group of weights submitted as a unit, when the largest weight is not greater than 20 pound or 10 kg, but is greater than 2 pound or 1 kg	9.00
206.603d	For each set or group of weights submitted as a unit, when the largest weight is greater than 20 pound or 10 kg, but not greater than 50 pound or 25 kg	11.00
	NOTE: To the appropriate item above there will be added, in the case of a full regular test, an amount computed from one or more of the following items—the item or items used depending on the size of the weights.	
	For weights given the complete inspection, cleaning, etc., but not tested for accuracy, on account of defects discovered or for some other cause, the fee is only the appropriate one of the items above.	
	Testing for accuracy, sealing and certifying or reporting that the weight is within the specified tolerance:	
206.603e	For each weight not greater than 2 pounds or 1 kg	.75
206.603f	For each weight not greater than 20 pounds or 10 kg but greater than 2 pounds or 1 kg	1.00
206.603g	For each weight that is greater than 20 pounds or 10 kgs but not greater than 50 pounds or 25 kgs	1.75
206.603h	Readjusting a weight within tolerance, including the final test for accuracy (optional with NBS)	2.25

§ 206.605 *Class J weights (microbalance weights).* (a) Class J weights are designed primarily as standards for the calibration of weighing equipment used in the precise determination of very small masses.

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(b) The certificate for Class J weights will list the value for each weight. Values are guaranteed to the accuracy indicated in the schedule.

Item	Description	Fee
206.605a	As a part of the calibration of a group of microbalance weights, in order to minimize errors from variation of surface films, accumulation of atmospheric dust, etc., it is necessary that a group of our standards be calibrated based on 1 g. standards with accuracy of 0.0002 mg below 100 mg., each time a group of microbalance weights is calibrated. If the microbalance weights are of a series which can be included in this group of observations; that is, if they are of a 5, 2, 2, 1 series, a 5, 3, 2, 1 series, or other convenient series, they will be included in the calibration of our standards and certified with an accuracy of approximately 0.0002 mg. For regular inspection, cleaning, handling and the above calibration, each group charges will be made according to time and expense involved.	
206.605b	Determination of value for weights which are not of a series that can be intercompared and conveniently included in the above series of observations on our standards. For the calibration of each weight with an accuracy of approximately 0.0003 mg., charges will be made according to time and expense involved.	

§ 206.606 *Class M weights (high-precision scientific standards).* (a) Class M weights are one-piece weights designed for use as reference standards, for work of the highest precision, and for use in investigations demanding a high degree of constancy over a period of time. Class M weights may be used without applying individual corrections for most semi-micro work.

(b) The certificate for Class M weights will list the value for each weight. Values are guaranteed accurate within 1 in 10^6 for weights from 10 g. and above; within 0.01 mg. for weights from 10 g. to 1 g.; and within 0.001 mg. for weights below 1 g.

(c) Class M weights may also be calibrated to the same precision as Class S, in which case the fees listed under that class will apply.

Item	Description	Fee
	Calibration when volumes have not been previously determined:	
206.606a	For sets 100 g. to 1 mg. (without riders) or sets included in this range	$115.00
206.606b	For sets 100 g. to 1 g. or sets included within this range	66.00
206.606c	For individual weights	10.00
	Calibrations when volumes have been previously determined or when volume determinations are not a required part of the test:	
206.606d	For sets 100 g. to 1 mg. (without riders) or sets included in this range	82.00
206.606e	For sets 100 g. to 1 g. or sets included in this range	35.00
206.606f	For sets 1 g. to 1 mg. or sets included in this range	53.00
206.606g	For individual weights	6.00

§ 206.607 *Class S weights (scientific working standards, and precise analytical weights.* (a) Class S weights are designed as working standards for use in the calibration of other weights or as high precision analytical weights for use in the more precise weighings of the physical and chemical laboratories and in assay work.

(b) The certificate for Class S weights will list the value for each weight. Values are guaranteed accurate within 3 in 10^6 for weights of 10 g. and above; within 0.03 mg. for weights from 10 g. to 1 g.; and within 0.003 mg. for weights below 1 g.

(c) For lacquered weights or for electroplated screw-knob weights schedule i is a required part of the test.

Item	Description	Fee
206.607a	For sets 100 g. to 1mg. (without riders) or sets within this range; calibration	$40.00
206.607b	For sets 100 g. to 50 mg. or sets within this range; calibration	27.00
206.607c	For sets 100 g. to 1 g. or sets within this range; calibration	20.00
206.607d	For sets 1 g. to 1 mg. (without riders) or sets within this range; calibration	25.00
206.607e	For individual weights, 100 g. or less; calibration	3.00
206.607f	For each individual weight greater than 100 g. but not greater than 2 kg.; calibration	4.00
206.607g	For each individual weight greater than 2 kg. but not greater than 25 kg.; calibration	4.50
206.607h	Readjustment of weights, in those cases in which more than 3 weights of a set are adjusted; for each weight, including retest, of readjusted weights	2.50
206.607i	Test for constancy of a set of weights with variations in the relative humidity of the air. Required of plated screw-knob weights or lacquered weights which have not previously received this test. For each set, 100 g. to 1 g., or for each group tested	5.50

§ 206.612 *Balances, analytical, 1 g. to 25 kg. capacity.* (a) The complete test of a balance will require one of the three tests (a), (b), or (c). In addition, if there are quick-weighing devices such as riders or a chain one or more of the tests (e) and (f) should be requested if desired. If drop-on weights, such as dial-controlled or key-board weights, or other weights are supplied with the balance, these will be tested under the appropriate Class J, M, or S fee schedules for weights, but only if the test of these weights is requested.

(b) The precision of the test will be determined by the precision of the balance.

(c) Test (d) is the only scheduled test which will be made outside of the Mass Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards. Fees for special tests not provided for in the items below will be computed according to the time and expense involved.

Item	Description	Fee
206.612a	General test of undamped balance, including general inspection and determination of damping coefficient, sensibility reciprocal (SR), variability, error of arms, uniformity of scale, and period	$41.00
	(When period is greater than 24 seconds, see item g.)	
206.612b	General test of damped balance, equal-arm type, including general inspection and determination of sensibility reciprocal (SR), variability, error of arms, calibration of scale, and aperiodic damping time	30.00
	(When aperiodic damping time is greater than 36 seconds, see item h.)	
206.612c	General test of damped balance of type where all weighings must be made on 1 pan, including general inspection and determination of sensibility reciprocal (SR), variability, calibration of scale, aperiodic damping time, and corrections for built in weights	27.00
	(When aperiodic damping time is greater than 36 seconds, see item h.)	
206.612d	Short test, including inspection and determination of SR variability, and error of arms. This test will be given to balances which cannot be sent to the Bureau for test. In addition to the fee shown, charges will be made for transportation and for any necessary adjustments according to the time and expense involved	15.00
206.612e	Rider and rider notches, including determination of variability arising from seating of rider in notches and error of notches. (See item g or h below.) Charges for determining the corrections for riders will be computed according to 1 of the fee schedules for weights of Classes M or S	5.50
206.612f	Chain, including calibration of chain and determination of errors arising from use of chain. (See item g or h below)	5.50
206.612g	An extra charge will be made for testing when the period is greater than 24 seconds. The charge is 1 percent of the fee indicated in the schedules applying (a, e, f) for each 1 second of excessive period. When the period is doubled, approximately 50 percent additional time will be required for the observations. The observations amount to about 50 percent of the total cost, so that doubling the period should increase the total cost by approximately 25 percent or 1 percent per second.	
206.612h	An extra charge will be made for testing when the aperiodic damping time is greater than 36 seconds. The charge is ½ percent of the fee indicated in the schedule applying (b, c, e, f) for each second of excessive time. When the aperiodic damping time is doubled, approximately 50 percent additional time will be required for the observations. The observations amount to about 30 percent of the total cost, so that doubling the period would increase the total cost by approximately 15 percent or ½ percent per second.	

§ 206.613 *Balances, technical.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.613a	"Bates sugar balance" and "pulp balances" of similar capacity and sensitiveness	$21.00
206.613b	Portable inspector's balance, capacity 10 pounds, precision of test about 0.1 or 1 grain	7.00
206.613c	Gas calorimeter balance and other equal-arm stabilized platform balance	16.00

§ 206.614 *Special tests.* For special tests or calibrations fees listed under other schedules may be applied when appropriate, or special fees may be charged according to actual time and cost.

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Capacity, density, and fluid meters

§ 206.701 *Volumetric apparatus.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.701a	Flasks, capacities up to and including 250 ml.—testing and stamping, each flask	$1.50
206.701b	Flasks, capacities exceeding 250 ml.—testing and stamping, each flask	2.00
206.701c	Flasks, when marked and calibrated both "to contain" and "to deliver," each flask	3.00
206.701d	Flasks of any capacity—when bearing more than 1 capacity mark, calibration of the primary capacity	2.00
206.701e	Flasks of any capacity—bearing more than 1 capacity mark, calibration of each additional capacity in addition to the primary capacity	1.00
206.701f	Distilling flasks—testing and certifying three capacities	8.00
206.701g	Distilling flasks—testing capacities in excess of the 3 covered by item (f) above	2.00
206.701h	Flasks—specific gravity—testing at 4 capacities and stamping, each flask	3.50
206.701i	Cylindrical graduates, capacities up to and including 250 ml.—testing and stamping, each capacity tested	.75
206.701j	Cylindrical graduates, capacities exceeding 250 ml.—testing and stamping, each capacity tested	1.25
206.701k	Transfer pipettes and Babcock test bottles—testing and stamping, each capacity tested	1.50
206.701l	Capacity pipettes—testing and stamping, each capacity tested NOTE: When single capacity pipettes and flasks are submitted in lots of 50 or more of the same size, and certificates or reports are not requested, a reduction of 10 percent of the above fee rates will be made.	1.75
206.701m	Certificates of capacity for test items (a) to (L) inclusive, when requested, each	1.50
206.701n	Burettes—testing and certifying 5 intervals	6.50
206.701o	Burettes—testing capacity of intervals in excess of the 5 covered by item (n) above	1.00
206.701p	Automatic burettes—testing and certifying 6 intervals	9.00
206.701q	Microazotometers—testing and reporting values at 6 intervals	9.00
206.701r	Measuring pipettes—testing 5 intervals and stamping NOTE: When certificates or reports are requested for measuring pipettes the fee will be the same as for a burette, item (206.701n).	4.00
206.701s	Dilution pipettes, including Trenner automatic and Sahli pipettes—testing and stamping, each pipette	1.00
206.701t	Dilution pippettes, automatic (other than Trenner)—testing and stamping, each pippette	3.00
206.701u	Reports of capacities of dilution pipettes and Sahli pipettes	.50
206.701v	Apparatus intended for use at a temperature other than 20° C., between 15° C. and 30° C.—testing, additional charge for each piece	1.00
206.701w	Apparatus if indicated capacity is in units other than milliliters—testing, additional charge for each piece	1.00
206.701x	Apparatus disqualified for test—preliminary examination, charge for each piece	.75
206.701y	Missing identification numbers—for supplying, charge each number (small lots only)	1.00
206.701z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 206.702 *Metal capacity standards.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.702a	Half-bushel and 5-gallon measures—testing, marking, and certifying capacity, each	$14.00
206.702b	Measures of capacity less than ½ bushel and 5 gallons—testing, marking, and certifying capacity, each	11.00
206.702c	Cubic-foot bottles for use in testing gas meter provers—testing, sealing, and certifying capacity, each	21.00
206.702d	½ cubic-foot bottles for use in testing gas meters—testing, sealing, and certifying capacity, each	14.00
206.702e	5-gallon field standards (graduated neck type)—testing, sealing, and certifying each	14.00
206.702f	Field standards of capacity less than 5 gallons (graduated neck type)—testing, sealing and certifying each	11.00
206.702g	Field standards in excess of 5 gallons but less than 50 gallons capacity, calibrated to deliver; testing, sealing, and certifying, charge for first 10 gallons	14.00
206.702h	For each 5 gallon increment in excess of the first 10 gallons covered in item (g) above, but not exceeding seven 5-gallon increments	2.00
206.702i	Field standards of 50 gallons or more capacity, calibrated to deliver; testing, sealing, and certifying, for first 50 gallons	25.00
206.702j	For each 50 gallon increment in excess of the first 50 gallons covered in item (i) above NOTE: When any of the above types of standards are calibrated on the basis of "to contain" and "to deliver," each determination will constitute a separate calibration, and a fee for each will be charged.	5.00
206.702k	Adjusting the sure index or gage scales on any of the above standards to give correct capacity	3.00
206.702l	Apparatus disqualified for test—preliminary examination, charge for each piece	1.50
206.702z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 206.703 *Hydrometers and thermohydrometers.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.703a	Hydrometers—general inspection, testing at 3 points and marking, in lots of 10 or more of identical scale range and design	$3.00
206.703b	Hydrometers—general inspection, testing at 3 points and marking, less than 10 of same scale range	5.50
206.703c	Thermohydrometers—hydrometer element alone, same as items (a) and (b) above. NOTE: For the thermometer element, the fee will be $2.75 per point as given in test fee schedule 203.101a. "Laboratory Thermometers."	
206.703d	Hydrometers—testing at more than 3 points, each point	2.00
206.703e	Hydrometers—certificate or report of corrections for all points tested	3.00
206.703f	Hydrometers—determination of weight in air	2.50
206.703g	Hydrometers—disqualified for calibration, preliminary examination	.75
206.703z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 206.704 *Density of solids and liquids.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.704a	Density of solids—determination at room temperature, each	$12.00
206.704b	Density of liquids—determination at a specified temperature between 0 and 70° C., each	21.00
206.704c	Density of liquids—determination at 1 or more specified temperatures between 0° and 70° C., additional to 206.704b, each	7.00
206.704d	Coefficient of thermal expansion of liquids—computed for the temperature range covered by determinations under 206.704 (b) and (c)	1.00
206.704z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 206.705 *Fluid meters, including gas measuring instruments.*

Item	Description	Fee
206.705a	Portable cubic foot standards (Stillman type)—testing, adjusting, sealing and certifying	$82.00
206.705b	Gas meter provers not exceeding 5 cubic feet capacity—testing and reporting	49.00
206.705c	Gas meter provers over 5 cubic feet capacity—calibrating and reporting each 5 cubic feet capacity additional to item 206.705b above	17.00
	Note on b and c: Gas meter provers must be tested in the place of use; hence all travel expense and haulage of equipment will be in addition to the test fee and arranged for separately. This applies also to the tests of large meters and other special meters where the test work must be done away from the laboratory.	
206.705d	Laboratory wet gas meters—testing and reporting as received, at 1 rate	25.00
206.705e	Laboratory wet gas meters—testing at 1 rate, adjusting index for zero correction and reporting	32.00
206.705f	Laboratory wet gas meters—testing at 5 rates of flow between 1 and 15 cubic feet per hour, adjusting index and reporting	69.00
206.705g	Dry gas meters—rated capacity 600 cubic feet per hour or less—testing with prover in laboratory at 2 rates of flow and reporting	20.00
206.705h	Rate of flow meters—self contained and direct reading; for gases, capacities not over 10 cfm; for liquids, capacities not over 10 gpm; calibration at not more than 5 rates of flow and reporting	60.00
	Orifices, flow nozzles and similar differential head meters for use in pipes up to and including 2-inch pipe:	
206.705i	Calibration with water or air at 5 rates of flow and reporting	48.00
206.705j	Additional fee for meter in 3-inch or 4-inch pipe	12.00
206.705k	Additional fee for meter in 6-inch pipe	34.00
206.705l	Additional fee for meter in 8-inch pipe	110.00
206.705m	Orifices, flow nozzles and similar differential head meters for use in pipes up to and including 8-inch pipe: for each rate in excess of the 5 covered by items 206.705i to L above	5.50
	Orifices, flow nozzles and similar differential head meters, when two or more are used interchangeably in the same mounting:	
206.705n	Calibration at 5 rates of flow; for 2-inch pipes and smaller, in addition to the first covered by item 206.705i	12.00
206.705o	Calibration at 5 rates of flow; for 3-inch and 4-inch pipes, in addition to the first covered by items 206.705i and 206.705j	20.00
206.705p	Calibration at 5 rates of flow; for 6-inch pipes, in addition to the first covered by items 206.705i and 206.705k	28.00
206.705q	Calibration at 5 rates of flow for 8-inch pipes, in addition to the first covered by items 206.705i and 206.705L	43.00
206.705r	Fabric permeability apparatus—determining the rate of flow-pressure drop relation on 1 orifice or nozzle thereof and reporting	25.00
206.705s	Fabric permeability apparatus—for each orifice or nozzle thereof in excess of the initial 1 covered by item 206.705r	5.00
206.705z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

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PART 214—RADIO STANDARDS

§ 214.100 *General.* All shipments and inquiries concerning tests or calibrations of the following High Frequency and Microwave Standards or other radio or microwave equipment should be addressed to:

National Bureau of Standards,
Radio Standards Division,
Boulder, Colorado.

HIGH FREQUENCY STANDARDS

Sec.
214.801 Radio field intensity meters.
214.802 Vacuum tube voltmeters.
214.803 Power factor and dielectric constant of insulating materials.
214.804 Capacitance and power factor of capacitors (from 10 kc to 300 Mc.).
214.805 Self inductance and effective series resistance (or Q) of coils.
214.806 Complex permeability of low conductivity magnetic materials.
214.807 Unbalanced 50-Ohm attenuators, 10 kc to 300 Mc with minimum voltage output of one microvolt.
214.808 Attenuators not requiring specified terminal impedances (10 kc to 300 Mc.).
214.809 Voltage (signal) generators, 10 kc to 300 Mc.
214.810 Radio frequency permeameters.

MICROWAVE STANDARDS

214.901 Frequency meters above 300 Mc/s.
214.902 Waveguide attenuators.

AUTHORITY: §§ 214.801 to 214.902 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 277. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 276.

High frequency standards

§ 214.801 *Radio field-intensity meters.* (a) All calibrations in this category are made in terms of sine wave (single frequency) voltages or voltage ratios and are certified as of the date on which they are made. No certification is made of the long term stability of these instruments. Loop antenna coefficients are certified in the frequency range 10 kc to 30 Mc only, and half-wave dipole-antenna coefficients in the frequency range 30 to 300 Mc only. The Bureau does not certify these calibrations at present for use in making radio noise or interference measurements.

(b) Field intensity calibrations of meters mounted in automobiles are not made by the Bureau. Field intensity meters thus mounted can be calibrated in terms of a portable instrument to obtain the loop antenna coefficients. Internal characteristics (attenuator ratios, linearity, etc. of such meters are made by the Bureau.

(c) Field-intensity meters are not accepted for calibration unless they are in perfect working condition. Before sending an instrument for calibration, it should be thoroughly inspected and tested, new tubes installed if necessary; or if in need of repairs, it should be sent to the manufacturer.

Item	Description	Fee
214.801a	Determination of loop antenna coefficients throughout standard broadcast band (535 to 1605 kc), 12 frequencies or less	$59.00
214.801b	If item 214.801a is not included, fee for 10 frequencies or less, 10 kc to 30 Mc	59.00
214.801c	Determination of loop antenna coefficient at 1 frequency (10 kc to 30 Mc)	25.00
214.801d	Determination of loop antenna coefficients at other frequencies below or above standard broadcast band (10 kc to 30 Mc), if in addition to item 214.801a or 214.801b, per frequency	5.00
214.801e	Determination of dipole-antenna coefficients throughout the VHF band (30 to 300 Mc), 12 determinations or less at different frequencies of for different r-f attenuator settings	115.00
214.801f	Determination of dipole-antenna coefficient at 1 frequency within the range 30 to 300 Mc	79.00
214.801g	Determination of dipole-antenna coefficients in the VHF band (30 to 300 Mc) at additional frequencies or for additional r-f attenuator settings, each	9.00
214.801h	Determination of attenuator ratios, resistance or capacitance type in terms of 1 setting, at 1 input frequency (7 ratios maximum)	39.00
214.801i	Determination of attenuator ratios, at each additional frequency	25.00
214.801j	Determination of attenuator ratios, mutual inductance type, in terms of 1 setting, at 1 input frequency	48.00
218.801k	Determination of linearity of first detector, i-f amplifier, and output system at 1 input frequency (10 kc to 300 Mc)	44.00
214.801l	Determination of linearity of first detector, i-f amplifier, and output system at each additional frequency	35.00
214.801z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 214.802 *Vacuum tube voltmeters.* (a) A given vacuum-tube voltmeter cannot be calibrated to an accuracy equal to or greater than its calibration stability, i. e., the precision with which its readings reproduce from time to time. In case a check of a previously calibrated point reveals a discrepancy equal to or larger than the accuracy desired, a stability test may be conducted or the calibration may be discontinued in accordance with best judgment of the NBS personnel. The customer is normally notified and consulted in such a case. In any event, results are reported as observed only at the time of calibration. A separate fee for stability tests is listed below.

(b) Calibration services are offered in the voltage and frequency ranges given below, in terms of primary or secondary voltage standards. The accuracies in terms of the primary standards are, in most cases, 1 to 2 percent; in terms of the secondary standards—3 to 5 percent. Values of estimated accuracy are stated in the report or certificates furnished. If special adaptors are necessary for connecting the voltmeter to the calibrating standard, an additional fee of $56.00 is charged for making the adaptor. At the present time, any connector other than the ¾-inch spacing, "banana" type plugs and jacks and 50-ohm type N connectors are considered special.

Item	Description	Fee
214.802a	Calibration in terms of primary standard within the following ranges, 0.1 to 1.5 volts, 50 kc to 300 Mc, 1 voltage point, at 1 frequency	$59.00
214.802b	Additional voltage point at same frequency	15.00
214.802c	Voltage point at additional frequency	20.00
214.802d	Calibration in terms of primary standard within the following ranges, 5 to 150 volts, 50 kc to 50 Mc; 5 to 100 volts, 50 kc to 100 Mc; 5 to 50 volts, 50 kc to 500 Mc, at 1 voltage point at 1 frequency	41.00
214.802e	Additional voltage point at same frequency	6.00
214.802f	Voltage point at additional frequency	18.00
214.802g	Calibration in terms of secondary standard within the following ranges, 0.1 to 0.5 volt, 50 kc to 300 Mc; 0.5 to 1.5 volts, 50 kc to 500 Mc; 1.5 to 150 volts, 50 kc to 300 Mc, at 1 voltage point at 1 frequency	36.00
214.802h	Additional voltage point at same frequency	4.50
214.802i	Voltage point at additional frequency	11.00
214.802j	Construction of special adaptor to connect submitted voltmeter to calibrating standard	56.00
214.802k	Stability test of vacuum tube voltmeter at 1 frequency and 1 voltmeter (20 observations during a 2-week period)	62.00
214.802z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 214.803 *Power factor and dielectric constant of insulating materials.*

NOTE: Materials are accepted for test only when they are to be used as standards by manufacturers and testing laboratories, or where they are part of a research and development program in government departments or agencies.

(a) Sufficient material should be submitted so that samples can be machined in this laboratory.

(b) Materials requiring firing and/or grinding should be prepared by the sender as directed by this laboratory.

Item	Description	Fee
214.803a	Power factor and dielectric constant at 25° C. and 50 percent relative humidity, 1 frequency in range 10 kc to 300 Mc, 1 sample	$31.00
214.803b	Each additional frequency at same temperature and relative humidity, per sample	5.50
214.803c	Each additional temperature and/or humidity, per sample	12.00
214.803d	Each additional sample	14.00
214.803z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 214.804 *Capacitance and power factor of capacitors (from 10 kc to 300 Mc).*

(a) Conditions of use should be stated so that calibration will be made under similar conditions.

(b) The calibration frequency range will depend on the electrical and physical dimensions of the capacitor.

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(c) Capacitance calibration will be in terms of effective capacitance at the terminals or as stated in paragraph (a) of this section.

Item	Description	Fee
214.804a	Capacitance of variable capacitor at 1 scale setting, at 25° C. and 50 percent relative humidity, at 1 frequency	$13.00
214.804b	Capacitance at each additional scale setting at same frequency	1.25
214.804c	Capacitance at 1 scale setting at a different frequency	3.50
214.804d	Power factor of variable capacitor at 1 scale setting, at 25° C. and 50 percent relative humidity, at 1 frequency	17.00
214.804e	Power factor at each additional frequency	4.50
214.804f	Capacitance of fixed capacitor at 25° C. and 50 percent relative humidity, at 1 frequency	13.00
214.804g	Capacitance of a fixed capacitor at a different frequency	3.50
221.804h	Capacitance of a fixed capacitor at each additional temperature and/or humidity	5.50
214.804i	Power factor of fixed capacitor at 25° C., and 50 percent relative humidity, at 1 frequency	17.00
214.804j	Power factor of fixed capacitor at each additional frequency	4.50
214.804k	Power factor of fixed capacitor at each additional temperature and/or humidity	5.50
214.804z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 214.805 *Self inductance and effective series resistance (or Q) of coils at 25° C. and 50 percent relative humidity.* (a) Conditions of use should be stated so that calibration can be made under similar conditions.

(b) Inductance calibration will be in terms of effective inductance at the terminals or as stated in paragraph (a) of this section.

Item	Description	Fee
214.805a	Apparent inductance and series resistance of air core coil in frequency range 10 kc to 2 Mc, at 1 frequency	$28.00
214.805b	Apparent inductance and series resistance of air core coil, at each additional frequency	12.00
214.805c	Apparent inductance and effective series resistance of coil with magnetic core, at stated test current rating, in frequency range 10 kc to 2 Mc, at 1 frequency	33.00
214.805d	Apparent inductance and effective series resistance of coil with magnetic core, at each additional frequency	15.00
214.805e	Apparent inductance and effective series resistance of coil with magnetic core, at each additional test current	6.00
214.805z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent on the nature of the test.	

§ 214.806 *Complex permeability of low conductivity magnetic materials.* Samples for test shall consist of cylinders whose diameters shall be 1.125 inches or greater and whose height shall be at least 0.25 inch. These may have an axially concentric hole whose diameter shall not exceed 0.125 inch.

Item	Description	Fee
214.806a	Complex initial permeability at temperature of 25° C. and relative humidity of 50 percent, 1 frequency in range 10 kc to 30 Mc, per sample	$27.00
214.806b	Complex permeability, each additional frequency in same range, per sample	5.00
214.806c	Complex permeability, each additional sample measured at the same frequency	15.00
214.806d	Complex initial permeability of low conductivity magnetic materials (in terms of secondary standards). Samples for test shall consist of toroidal cores of rectangular cross section or of any other cross section if the cross section area has been measured before the sample is submitted. Maximum outer diameter shall be 1.550 inches, minimum inner diameter 0.250, and maximum height 0.375 inch at 25° and 50 percent relative humidity. One frequency in range 100 kc to 15 mc, per sample	5.00
214.806z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 214.807 *Unbalanced 50-ohm attenuators, 10 kc to 300 Mc, with minimum voltage output of one microvolt.* The following table indicates the fees for these attenuators. Additional fees will be charged for other impedance values. Fittings should be of the common commercial coaxial types. If not, (a) adaptors should be supplied with the attenuator and the insertion loss will be measured with the adaptors as an integral part of the attenuators; or (b) terminating pads and adaptors may be supplied with the attenuator and the insertion loss of the attenuator will be measured between the two terminating pads.

Item	Description	Fee
214.807a	Determination of insertion loss of 50-ohm unbalanced dissipative attenuator, 1 value in the range 80 to 120 db, at 1 frequency, in terms of primary standard	$77.00
214.807b	Each additional point on the same attenuator in the same range and conditions as in item (a)	3.00
214.807c	Each additional attenuator in the same range and conditions as in item (a), first point	63.00
214.807d	Determination of insertion loss of 50-ohm unbalanced dissipative attenuator, 1 value in the range 40 to 80 db, at 1 frequency, in terms of primary standard, if item (a) is not included	2.00
214.807e	Each additional point on the same attenuator for the same range and conditions as item (d)	3.00
214.807f	Each additional attenuator in the same range and conditions as item (d), first point	50.00
214.807g	Determination of insertion loss of 50-ohm unbalanced dissipative attenuator, 1 value in the range 0 to 40 db, at 1 frequency, in terms of primary standard, if item (a) or (d) is not included	1.75
214.807h	Each additional point on the same attenuator for the same range and conditions as item (g)	2.50
214.807i	Each additional attenuator in the same range and conditions as item (g), first point	48.00
214.807j	Determination of insertion loss of 50-ohm unbalanced dissipative attenuator, 1 value in the range 80 to 120 db, at 1 frequency, in terms of secondary standard	2.00
214.807k	Each additional point on the same attenuator in the same range and conditions as in item (j)	3.00
214.807l	Each additional attenuator in the same range and conditions as in item (j), first point	40.00
214.807m	Determination of insertion loss of 50-ohm unbalanced dissipative attenuator, 1 value in the range 40 to 80 db, at 1 frequency, in terms of secondary standard, if item (j) is not included	1.75
214.807n	Each additional point on the same attenuator for the same range and conditions as item (m)	2.50
214.807o	Each additional attenuator in the same range and conditions as item (m), first point	33.00
214.807p	Determination of insertion loss of 50-ohm unbalanced dissipative attenuator, 1 value in the range 0 to 40 db, at 1 frequency, in terms of secondary standard, if item (j) or (m) is not included	1.50
214.807q	Each additional point on the same attenuator for the same range and conditions as item (p)	2.00
214.807r	Each additional attenuator in the same range and conditions as item (p), first point.	
214.807z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 214.808 *Attenuators not requiring specified terminal impedances, 10 kc to 300 Mc.* Fittings should be of the common commercial coaxial types, or adaptors should be supplied with the attenuator.

Item	Description	Fee
214.808a	Calibration of attenuator not requiring specified terminal impedances, 1 value in the range 80 to 120 db, in 1 frequency band, in terms of primary standard	$68.00
214.808b	Calibration of attenuator not requiring specified terminal impedances, 1 value in the range 80 to 120 db in a second frequency band, in terms of primary standard	56.00
214.808c	Each additional point on the same attenuator in the same range and conditions as in items (a) and (b)	2.75
214.808d	Calibration of attenuator not requiring specified terminal impedances, 1 value in the range 40 to 80 db, in 1 frequency band, in terms of primary standard	56.00
214.808e	Calibration of attenuator not requiring specified terminal impedances, 1 value in the range 40 to 80 db, in a second frequency band, in terms of primary standard	46.00
214.808f	Each additional point on the same attenuator in the same range and conditions as in items (d) and (e)	2.25
214.808g	Calibration of attenuator not requiring specified terminal impedances, 1 value in the range 0 to 40 db, in 1 frequency band, in terms of primary standard	43.00
214.808h	Calibration of attenuator not requiring specified terminal impedances, 1 value in the range 0 to 40 db, in a second frequency band, in terms of primary standard	32.00
214.808i	Each additional point on the same attenuator in the same range and conditions as in items (g) and (h)	2.00
214.808j	Calibration of attenuator not requiring specified terminal impedances, 1 value in the range 80 to 120 db, in 1 frequency band, in terms of secondary standard	47.00
214.808k	Calibration of attenuator not requiring specified terminal impedances, 1 value in the range 80 to 120 db, in a second frequency band, in terms of secondary standard	38.00
214.808l	Each additional point on the same attenuator in the same range and conditions as in items (j) and (k)	2.25
214.808m	Calibration of attenuator not requiring specified terminal impedances, 1 value in the range 40 to 80 db, in 1 frequency band, in terms of secondary standard	38.00
214.808n	Calibration of attenuator not requiring specified terminal impedances, 1 value in the range 40 to 80 db, in a second frequency band, in terms of secondary standard	32.00
214.808o	Each additional point on the same attenuator in the same range and conditions as in items (m) and (n)	2.00
214.808p	Calibration of attenuator not requiring specified terminal impedances, 1 value in the range 0 to 40 db, in 1 frequency band, in terms of secondary standard	32.00
214.808q	Calibration of attenuator not requiring specified terminal impedances, 1 value in the range 0 to 40 db, in a second frequency band, in terms of secondary standard	24.00
214.808r	Each additional point on the same attenuator in the same range and conditions as in items (p) and (q)	1.50
214.808z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

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§ 214.809 *Voltage (signal) generators, 10 kc to 300 Mc.* Stable instruments in good working condition requiring 50-ohm terminations are accepted for cw calibration. Additional charges will be made for other termination-impedance values. The range of a frequency band in which calibration is requested is set by arrangement with the Bureau for each case. The calibration applies to the fundamental component of the unmodulated output. Generator output fittings should be of the common commercial coaxial types.

Item	Description	Fee
214.809a	Voltage generator calibration, 1 point in the range 1 microvolt to 1 volt, in 1 frequency band, in terms of primary standard	$82.00
214.809b	Voltage generator calibration, 1 point, as in item (a) except in another frequency band	68.00
214.809c	Each additional point on the same generator for the same conditions as in items (a) and (b)	3.25
214.809d	Voltage generator calibration, 1 point in the range 20 microvolts to 1 volt, in one frequency band, in terms of primary standard	68.00
214.809e	Voltage generator calibration, 1 point, as in item (d) except in another frequency band	37.00
214.809f	Each additional point on same generator for the same conditions as in items (d) and (e)	3.00
214.809g	Voltage generator calibration, 1 point in the range 1 millivolt to 1 volt, in 1 frequency band, in terms of primary standard	37.00
214.809h	Voltage generator calibration, 1 point as in item (g) except in another frequency band	30.00
214.809i	Each additional point on same generator for the same conditions as in items (g) and (h)	2.50
214.809j	Voltage generator calibration, 1 point in the range 1 microvolt to 1 volt, in 1 frequency band, in terms of secondary standard	60.00
214.809k	Voltage generator calibration, 1 point as in item (j) except in another frequency band	47.00
214.809l	Each additional point on same generator for the same conditions as in items (j) and (k)	3.00
214.809m	Voltage generator calibration, 1 point in the range 20 microvolts to 1 volt, in 1 frequency band, in terms of secondary standard	53.00
214.809n	Voltage generator calibration, 1 point as in item (m) except in another frequency band	29.00
214.809o	Each additional point on same generator for the same conditions as in items (m) and (n)	2.50
214.809z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 214.810 *Radio frequency permeameters.* RF permeameters accepted for calibration shall be of the type described in NBS report 2071, of suitable construction and with stable transformer cores to permit calibration. They shall be funished with an adaptor to facilitate the measurement of open-circuited secondary voltage. Depending on the type instrument to be used with the permeameter the calibration furnished will be the capacitance or inductance difference between the open- and short-circuited secondary as referred to the primary terminals and the effective turns ratio.

Item	Description	Fee
	Calibration of radio-frequency permeameters:	
214.810a	Effective turns ratio and impedance difference at 3 frequencies within the usable frequency range of the transformer	$21.00
214.810b	Effective turns ratio and impedance difference at same 3 frequencies within the usable frequency range of the transformer, each additional permeameter submitted at the same time	11.00
214.810c	Effective turns ratio and impedance difference, each additional frequency in the same range	5.50
214.810z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

Microwave standards

§ 214.901 *Frequency meters above 300 Mc.*

Item	Description	Fee
214.901a	Calibration of fixed cavity-type frequency meter	$35.00
214.901b	Setting and locking of adjustable cavity-type frequency meter at a prescribed frequency	42.00
214.901c	Calibration of adjustable cavity-type frequency meter at initial point (exact frequency chosen at convenience of NBS)	33.00
214.901d	Calibration of adjustable cavity-type frequency meter at each additional point, after initial point (exact frequency chosen at convenience of NBS)	5.00
214.901e	Calibration of adjustable cavity-type frequency meter at initial prescribed frequency	36.00
214.901f	Calibration of adjustable cavity-type frequency meter at each additional prescribed frequency, after the initial point	8.00
214.901z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 214.902 *Waveguide attenuators.*

Item	Description	Fee
214.902a	1 variable-type attenuator at single frequency, at initial point	$33.00
214.902b	1 variable-type attenuator at each additional frequency, at initial point. See note below	24.00
214.902c	Each additional variable-type attenuator at same frequency, at initial point	4.00
214.902d	Each additional variable-type attenuator at each additional frequency, at initial point. See note below	25.00
214.902e	Each additional point at same frequency, after initial point	1.50
214.902f	1 fixed-type attenuator at single frequency (or minimum attenuation of variable-type)	41.00
214.902g	1 fixed-type attenuator at each additional frequency. See note below	28.00
214.902h	Each additional fixed-type attenuator at same frequency	11.00
214.902i	Each additional fixed-type attenuator at each additional frequency, after initial frequency. See note below	33.00
214.902z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test. NOTE: The term "additional frequency" refers to frequencies related to a single waveguide size.	

[SEAL] A. V. ASTIN,
Director, National Bureau of Standards.

Approved:

SINCLAIR WEEKS,
Secretary of Commerce.

SUBCHAPTER B—STANDARD SAMPLES

[The following schedules are reprinted from National Bureau of Standards Circular 552, issued August 31, 1954, which supersedes Circular 398 and its Supplements]

STANDARD SAMPLES AND REFERENCE STANDARDS ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

This is a descriptive listing of the various Standard Samples issued by the National Bureau of Standards. A schedule of weights and fees, as well as directions for ordering, is included. Summarized tables of analyses are presented, to indicate the type of standards of composition presently available. Announcements of new standards will be made in scientific and trade journals, and the current status of the various standards will be indicated by a mimeographed insert.

1. INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION ON THE USES OF STANDARD SAMPLES

The National Bureau of Standards' Standard Samples are materials that have been carefully analyzed or the physical properties of which have been precisely determined at the Bureau and sometimes in other laboratories. Today, more than 500 different Standard Samples of metals, ores, ceramics, chemicals, and reference standards are available for distribution to analytical and research laboratories. About 200 of these materials are certified for chemical composition. Some 75 of the composition standards have been prepared specifically for use in spectrographic analysis. Other standard materials include those certified for such properties as acidity (pH), viscosity, melting-point, density, index of refraction, heat of combustion, color, and gloss. Recent additions include a number of radioactive materials and isotopes for use in nuclear physics, biochemical research, and allied fileds.

Some of the principal uses of NBS standard chemical and physical standards are: checking methods of analysis and analytical techniques; standardizing volumetric solutions; investigating improved methods of analyses; establishing the accuracy of new analytical methods; and calibrating and standardizing spectrometers, spectrographs, colorimeters, pH meters, Geiger counters, scintillators, ionization chambers, pyrometers, polarimeters, refractometers, viscometers, and other laboratory and plant instruments.

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Standard hydrocarbons, certified for degree of purity, serve to calibrate instruments used in controlling the production of plastics, synthetic rubber, and motor fuels. Standard-fineness cements facilitate the standardizing of fine-mesh sieves and surface-area measurements. Standard rubber-compounding materials contribute to the precision and accuracy of control testing in the rubber industry.

Among the reference standards, gloss and color standards are used to control the finish of paints, paper, and other materials where color and reflectance are critical. Thermal-radiation standards in the form of electric incandescent lamps are used to calibrate thermopiles. Light-sensitive paper samples find use in standardizing fading lamps for determining the light-fastness of textiles, paints, and other materials.

2. PURCHASE PROCEDURE

2.1. Identification of Samples

The samples are listed by groups; the sample numbers represent the order of issuance of the first representative of each kind. Renewals of an analyzed sample are indicated by the original number, with an added letter to denote its intended relation. Thus, 10a is the first, 10b the second, and 10c the third renewal of No. 10 Bessemer 0.4 C steel. In this way a given number will always represent a material of fixed or approximately fixed composition. Numbers missing from the series in the following table represent samples of which the supply has become exhausted and which it is not the present intention to replace.

2.2. Ordering

Orders should give both the *number and name* of the sample wanted. Example: No. 10f, steel, Bessemer, 0.4 C. The list of standard samples, their numbers, prices, and analyses are to be found in the succeeding pages. No samples of smaller size than those listed are distributed.

2.3. Terms and Shipping

(*a*) *Domestic Shipments.*—Shipments of material (other than hydrocarbons, organic sulfur compounds and radioactive standards) intended for the United States, its possessions, Mexico, Canada, and Cuba are normally shipped prepaid parcel post unless the purchaser requests a different mode of shipment, in which case the shipment will be sent collect. Hydrocarbons, organic sulfur compounds and radioactive standards are shipped express collect.

(*b*) *Foreign Shipments.*—Small shipments will be forwarded as a United States Government shipment via International Parcel Post (providing that the parcel does not exceed the weight limits as prescribed by Postal Laws and Regulations to foreign countries). Shipments exceeding the parcel post weight limit must be handled through an agent (shipping or brokerage firm) located in the United States as designated by the purchaser. Parcels will be packed for overseas shipment and forwarded via express collect to the United States firm designated as agent.

(*c*) *Payment for Foreign Orders.*—Remittances in payment of foreign orders must be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States, and are required in advance. These remittances must be drawn on a bank in the United States and payable at the standard rate of United States currency.

3. STANDARD SAMPLES, WITH SCHEDULE OF WEIGHTS AND FEES

3.1. Descriptive list

[For detailed information on compositions and properties specified, see Section 4, Summary of Analyses. Information on standards out of stock, renewals, and new standards may be obtained from the Test Administration Unit, National Bureau of Standards.]

STANDARDS OF CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Steels (Chemical Standards)

Sample No.	Name	Approximate weight of sample in grams	Price per sample
8h	Bessemer, 0.1 C	150	$3.75
10f	Bessemer, 0.4 C	150	3.75
170	B. O. H., 0.03 C, 0.2 Ti	150	4.00
15e	B. O. H., 0.1 C	150	3.75
11g	B. O. H., 0.2 C	150	3.75
12f	B. O. H., 0.4 C	150	3.75
152	B. O. H., 0.5 C, 0.04 Sn	150	3.75
13e	B. O. H., 0.6 C	150	3.75
14d	B. O. H., 0.8 C	150	3.75
16d	B. O. H., 1.0 C	150	3.75
19f	A. O. H., 0.2 C	150	3.75
20f	A. O. H., 0.4 C	150	3.75
21d	A. O. H., 0.6 C, 0.08 Sn	150	3.75
34a	A. O. H., 0.8 C	150	3.75
51a	Electric furnace, 1.2 C	150	3.75
65c	Basic electric, 0.3 C	150	3.75
100a	Manganese (SAE T1345)	150	3.75
105	High-sulfur, 0.2 C (carbon only)	150	2.00
125	High-silicon, 5.0 Si	150	3.75
129a	High-sulfur (SAE X1112)	150	3.75
130	Lead-bearing, 0.2 Pb	150	3.75
151	Boron-bearing, 0.003 B	150	3.00
30e	Cr-V (SAE 6150)	150	3.75
32d	Cr-Ni (SAE 3140)	150	3.75
33d	Ni-Mo (SAE 4820)	150	3.75
72e	Cr-Mo (SAE X4130)	150	3.75
111b	Ni-Mo (SAE 4620)	150	3.75
36a	Cr2-Mo1	150	3.75
106a	Cr-Mo-A1 (Nitralloy G)	150	3.75
135	Cr5-Mo0.5	150	3.75
139	Cr-Ni-Mo (NE 8637)	150	3.75
156	Cr-Ni-Mo (NE 9450)	150	3.75
159	Cr1-Mo0.4-Ag0.1	150	3.75
50b	W18-Cr4-V1	150	4.50
132a	Mo5-W6-Cr4-V1.5	150	4.50
134	Mo9-W2-Cr4-V1	150	4.50
153	Mo8-W1.5-Cr4-V2-Co8	150	4.50
155	Cr0.5-W0.5	150	4.50
167	Co43-Mo4-Nb3-W4 (S-816)	150	5.00
73b	Stainless (Cr14)	150	4.50
133d	Stainless (Cr13-Mo0.3-S0.3)	150	4.50
101d	Cr18-Ni9 (SAE 30905)	150	4.50
121b	Cr18-Ni10 (Ti-bearing)	150	4.50
123a	Cr18-Ni11 (Nb-bearing)	150	4.50
123b	Cr-Ni-Nb 0.7-Ta 0.2	150	4.50
160a	Cr19-Ni9-Mo3	150	4.50
166	Cr19-Ni9 (carbon only)	100	3.00
126a	High-nickel (Ni36)	150	4.50
161	Casting alloy (Ni64-Cr17-Fe315)	150	4.50

Irons

3	White iron	125	$4.25
4h	Cast iron	150	4.50
5j	Cast iron	150	4.50
6f	Cast iron	150	4.50
7e	Cast iron	150	4.50
55d	Ingot iron	150	4.50
82a	Nickel-chromium cast iron	150	4.50
107a	Nickel-molybdenum cast iron	150	4.50
115	Nickel-chromium-copper cast iron	150	4.50
122c	Cast iron (car wheel)	150	4.50

Steel-Making Alloys

57	Refined silicon	60	$4.00
58	Ferrosilicon (75% Si)	75	4.00
59	Ferrosilicon (50% Si)	75	4.00
61a	Ferrovanadium (high carbon)	100	4.00
64a	Ferrochromium (high carbon)	100	4.00
66a	Spiegeleisen	100	4.00
68b	Ferromanganese	100	4.00
71	Calcium molybdate	60	4.00
90	Ferrophosphorus	75	4.00
116a	Ferrotitanium (low carbon)	100	4.00

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STANDARDS OF CHEMICAL COMPOSITION—Continued

NONFERROUS ALLOYS

Sample No.	Name	Approximate weight of sample in grams	Price per sample
85a	Aluminum alloy, wrought	65	$4.00
86c	Aluminum-base casting alloy	65	4.00
87	Aluminum-silicon alloy	65	4.00
37d	Brass, sheet	150	5.00
164	Brass, aluminum	150	5.00
52c	Bronze, cast	150	5.00
62c	Bronze, manganese	150	5.00
63a	Bronze, phosphorus	150	5.00
124c	Bronze (Cu85–Pb5–Sn5–Zn5)	150	5.00
158	Bronze, silicon	150	5.00
53c	Lead-base bearing metal	200	5.00
54d	Tin-base bearing metal	200	5.00
127a	Solder (Pb70–Sn30)	200	5.00
157	Nickel silver (Cu72–Ni18–Zn10)	125	5.00
161	Nickel-base casting alloy	150	4.50
162	Monel type (Ni66–Cu29)	150	5.00
169	Ni77–Cr20 alloy	150	4.50
167	Heat-resisting alloy S–816 Co43–Mo4–Nb3–W4	150	5.00
171	Magnesium-base alloy	100	4.00
94b	Zinc-base die-casting alloy	150	4.50

ORES

25c	Manganese ore	100	$3.25
27c	Iron ore, Mesabi	125	3.25
28a	Iron ore, Norrie	50	2.00
69a	Bauxite	60	3.25
56b	Phosphate rock (Tennessee)	45	3.25
113	Zinc ore (Tri-State concentrate)	50	3.25
137	Tin ore (Bolivian concentrate)	50	3.25
138	Tin ore (N. E. I. concentrate)	50	3.25

CERAMIC MATERIALS

76	Burned refractory (40% Al_2O_3)	60	$3.25
77	Burned refractory (60% Al_2O_3)	60	3.25
78	Burned refractory (70% Al_2O_3)	60	3.25
79	Fluorspar	60	3.25
97	Clay, flint	60	3.25
98	Clay, plastic	60	3.25
99	Feldspar, soda	40	3.25
80	Glass, soda-lime	45	3.25
89	Glass, lead-barium	45	3.25
91	Glass, opal	45	3.25
92	Glass, low boron	45	3.25
93	Glass, high boron	45	3.25
81	Glass sand	60	3.25
165	Glass sand (low iron)	60	3.25
1a	Limestone, argillaceous	50	3.25
88	Limestone, dolomitic	50	3.25
102	Silica brick	60	3.25
103	Chrome refractory	60	3.25
104	Burned magnesite	60	3.25
112	Silicon carbide	85	3.25
154	Titanium dioxide	40	3.25
177	Portland cement	(1)	4.25

[1] 3 5-gram portions sealed in glass vials.

CERAMIC MATERIALS—Continued

MICROCHEMICAL STANDARDS

Sample No.	Name	Constituents determined or intended use	Approximate weight of sample in grams	Price per sample
140	Benzoic acid	C, H	2	$3.50
141	Acetanilide	N, C, H	2	3.50
142	Anisic acid	Methoxyl	2	3.50
143	Cystine	S, C, H, N	2	3.50
145	2-iodobenzoic acid	I	2	3.50

CHEMICALS

84d	Acid potassium phthalate	Acidimetric value	60	$3.25
39g	Benzoic acid	Acidimetric and calorimetric values	30	3.25
40f	Sodium oxalate	Oxidimetric value	60	3.25
83b	Arsenic trioxide	Oxidimetric value	75	3.25
136a	Potassium dichromate	Oxidimetric value	75	3.25
17	Sucrose (cane-sugar)	Saccharimetric value	60	3.25
41	Dextrose (glucose)	Reducing value	70	3.25

pH STANDARDS

185a	Acid potassium phthalate	pH (approx.) 4.0	60	$2.50
186Ib	Potassium dihydrogen phosphate	pH (approx.) 6.8 [1]	[2] 60	5.00
186IIb	Disodium hydrogen phosphate			
187a	Borax	pH (approx.) 9.2	30	2.50
188	Potassium hydrogen tartrate	pH (approx.) 3.6	60	2.50
189	Potassium tetroxalate	pH (approx.) 1.7	65	2.50

[1] 2 phosphates are to be used together in equal molar proportions.
[2] 30 g of each phosphate are furnished.

MELTING-POINT STANDARDS

44d	Aluminum	659.7° C	200	$3.00
45c	Copper	1083.3° C	450	3.00
49d	Lead	327.40° C	600	3.00
42e	Tin	231.91° C	350	3.00
43f	Zinc	419.50° C	350	3.00

TURBIDIMETRIC AND FINENESS STANDARDS

471i	Cement	No. 200 sieve residue, 9.4%	160	$2.50
114h	Cement	No. 325 sieve residue, 11.1% Surface area, 1680 cm^2/g Air permeability, 2950 cm^2/g	20	2.50

NEW SPECTROGRAPHIC STANDARDS OF TOOL STEELS

Sample Nos.[1]		Mn	Si	Cu	Cr	V	Mo	W	Co
436	836	0.21	0.32	0.075	6.02	0.63	2.80	9.7	----------
437	837	.48	.53	----------	7.82	3.04	1.50	2.8	2.9
438	838	.20	.17	.17	4.66	1.17	8.26	1.7	4.9
439	839	.18	.21	.12	2.72	1.50	4.61	5.7	7.8
440	840	.15	.14	.059	2.12	2.11	.070	13.0	11.8
441	841	.27	.16	.072	4.20	1.13	.84	18.5	----------

[1] Sizes: 400 Series, rods 7/32" diam., and 4" long.
800 Series, rods 1/4" diam., and 2" long.
Prices: $8.00 per sample.

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SPECTROGRAPHIC STANDARDS

STEELS—(SPECTROGRAPHIC STANDARDS)

Sample Nos.[1]		Name	Price[2] per sample
401	801	B. O. H., 0.4 C	$5.00
402	802	B. O. H., 0.8 C	5.00
403a	803a	A. O. H., 0.6 C	5.00
404a	804a	Basic electric	5.00
405a	805a	Medium manganese	5.00
406	[3]	Chromium-vanadium	5.00
407a	807a	Chromium-vanadium	5.00
408	808	Chromium-nickel	5.00
409a	[3]	Nickel	5.00
409b	809b	Nickel	5.00
410a	810a	2 Cr-1 Mo	5.00
411a	811a	Cr-Mo (SAE X4130)	5.00
412a	812a	Cr-Ni-Mo (NE 8637)	5.00
413	813	A. O. H., 0.4 C	5.00
414	[3]	Cr-Mo (SAE 4140)	5.00
415a	815a	Bessemer, 0.5 C	5.00
416a	816a	Nitralloy G	5.00
417	817	A. O. H., 0.4 C	5.00
417a	817a	B. O. H., 0.4 C	5.00
418	818	Cr-Mo (SAE X4130)	5.00
419	[3]	Ni-Mo (SAE 4620)	5.00
420a	820a	Ingot iron	5.00
421	821	Cr-W, 0.9 C	5.00
425	825	Mn-Ni-Cr (NE 9450) (boron only)	5.00
426	826	Cr-Mo (SAE 4150) (boron only)	5.00
427	827	Cr-Mo (SAE 4150) (boron only)	5.00
428	828	Mn-Cr (boron only)	5.00
429	829	Ni-Cr-B (boron only)	5.00
430	830	Ni-Cr-B (boron only)	5.00
442	[3]	Stainless (16Cr-10Ni)	8.00
443	[3]	Stainless (18Cr-9Ni)	8.00
444	[3]	Stainless (21Cr-10Ni)	8.00

[1] Sizes are 400 series, rods 7/32 in. in diameter, 4 in. long (20 g); 800 series rods 1/2 in. in diameter, 2 in. long (50 g).
[2] For each sample in the 400 and 800 series.
[3] This standard is available in only one size.

ALUMINUM ALLOYS[1]—(SPECTROGRAPHIC STANDARD

Sample No.	Name	Approximate weight of sample in grams	Price per sample
601	Aluminum alloy, wrought (14S)	160	$8.00
602	Aluminum alloy, wrought (24S)	160	8.00
603	Aluminum alloy, wrought (61S)	160	8.00
604	Aluminum-base casting alloy (142)	160	8.00

[1] Aluminum standards are disks 2 1/2 in. in diameter, 3/4 in. thick.

TIN METAL (SPECTROGRAPHIC STANDARDS)

431[1]	Tin A	25	$8.00
432	Tin B	25	8.00
433	Tin C	25	8.00
434	Tin D	25	8.00
435	Tin E	25	8.00
831[1]	Tin A	45	14.00
832	Tin B	45	14.00
833	Tin C	45	14.00
834	Tin D	45	14.00
835	Tin E	45	14.00

[1] Sizes are: 400 series, rods 1/4 in. in diameter, 4 in. long; 800 series, rods, 1/2 in. in diameter, 2 in. long.

PAINT-PIGMENT STANDARDS FOR COLOR AND TINTING STRENGTH ONLY

Sample No.	Name	Approximate weight of sample in grams	Price per sample
300	Toluidine red toner	40	$3.00
301	Yellow ocher	45	3.00
302	Raw sienna	45	3.00
303	Burnt sienna	50	3.00
304	Raw umber	45	3.00
305	Burnt umber	50	3.00
306	Venetian red	60	3.00
307	Metallic brown	60	3.00
308	Indian red	50	3.00
309	Mineral red	65	3.00
310	Bright red oxide	50	3.00
311	Carbon black (high color)	10	3.00
312	Carbon black (all-purpose)	20	3.00
313	Black iron oxide	42	3.00
314	Yellow iron oxide, light lemon	20	3.00
315	Yellow iron oxide, lemon	20	3.00
316	Yellow iron oxide, orange	25	3.00
317	Yellow iron oxide, dark orange	40	3.00
318	Lampblack	15	3.00
319	Primrose chrome yellow	65	3.00
320	Lemon chrome yellow	60	3.00
321	Medium chrome yellow	65	3.00
322	Light chrome orange	100	3.00
323	Dark chrome orange	100	3.00
324	Ultramarine blue	37	3.00
325	Iron blue	25	3.00
326	Light chrome green	60	3.00
327	Medium chrome green	50	3.00
328	Dark chrome green	45	3.00

STANDARDS FOR RUBBER COMPOUNDING [1]

370a	Zinc oxide	2,000	$1.65
371a	Sulfur	1,000	.60
372a	Stearic acid	600	1.20
373b	Benzothiazyl-disulfide	500	1.20
374a	Tetramethylthiuram-disulfide	500	2.25
375b	Channel black	7,500	3.50
376	Light magnesia	140	.85
377	Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine	600	4.00
378	Oil furnace black	7,000	3.50
379	Conducting black	5,500	3.50
380	Calcium carbonate	6,000	2.50
381	Calcium silicate	4,000	2.50

[1] Normally, samples are shipped railway express, express charges collect.

HYDROCARBONS AND ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS

Paraffins

Sample No.[1]	Compound		Amount of impurity [2]	Volume per sample [3]	Price per sample
	Formula	Name			
			mole percent	*ml*	
201a-5	C_5H_{12}	n-Pentane	0.15±0.07	5	$10
201a-8S	C_5H_{12}	n-Pentane	.15±0.07	8	18
201a-25	C_5H_{12}	n-Pentane	.15±0.07	25	35
202a-8S	C_5H_{12}	2-Methylbutane (isopentane)	.09±0.06	8	18
299-5S	C_5H_{12}	2,2-Dimethylpropane (neopentane)	.04±0.02	5	25
203b-5	C_6H_{14}	n-Hexane	.020±0.010	5	10
203a-8S	C_6H_{14}	n-Hexane	.10±0.05	8	18
203b-25	C_6H_{14}	n-Hexane	.020±0.010	25	35
204a-8S	C_6H_{14}	2-Methylpentane	.16±0.08	8	18
205a-8S	C_6H_{14}	3-Methylpentane	4.20±0.15	8	18
206a-8S	C_6H_{14}	2,2-Dimethylbutane	.10±0.04	8	18
207a-8S	C_6H_{14}	2,3-Dimethylbutane	.11±0.06	8	18
216a-5	C_7H_{16}	n-Heptane	.01±0.01	5	10
216a-8S	C_7H_{16}	n-Heptane	.01±0.01	8	18
216a-25	C_7H_{16}	n-Heptane	.01±0.01	25	35
223-5S	C_7H_{16}	2-Methylhexane	.23±0.07	5	18

See footnotes at end of table, p. 124.

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HYDROCARBONS AND ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS—Continued

PARAFFINS—Continued

Sample No.[1]	Compound		Amount of impurity [2]	Volume per sample [3]	Price per sample
	Formula	Name			
			mole percent	*ml*	
224–58	C_7H_{16}	3-Methylhexane	[4] 0.25±0.15	5	$18
225–58	C_7H_{16}	3-Ethylpentane	.13±0.03	5	18
226–58	C_7H_{16}	2,2-Dimethylpentane	.21±0.06	5	18
227–58	C_7H_{16}	2,3-Dimethylpentane	[4] .25±0.15	5	18
228–58	C_7H_{16}	2,4-Dimethylpentane	.17±0.05	5	18
229–58	C_7H_{16}	3,3-Dimethylpentane	.20±0.15	5	18
222–58	C_7H_{16}	2,2,3-Trimethylbutane	.06±0.03	5	18
230–58	C_8H_{18}	*n*-Octane	.06±0.04	5	25
231–58	C_8H_{18}	2-Methylheptane	.41±0.18	5	25
232–58	C_8H_{18}	3-Methylheptane	.50±0.23	5	25
233–58	C_8H_{18}	4-Methylheptane	.12±0.07	5	25
234–58	C_8H_{18}	3-Ethylhexane	[4] .30±0.20	5	25
235–58	C_8H_{18}	2,2-Dimethylhexane	.29±0.11	5	25
236–58	C_8H_{18}	2,3-Dimethylhexane	[4] .30±0.20	5	25
237–58	C_8H_{18}	2,4-Dimethylhexane	[4] .30±0.20	5	25
238–58	C_8H_{18}	2,5-Dimethylhexane	.30±0.09	5	25
239–58	C_8H_{18}	3,3-Dimethylhexane	[4] .30±0.20	5	25
240–58	C_8H_{18}	3,4-Dimethylhexane	[4] .30±0.20	5	25
241–58	C_8H_{18}	2-Methyl-3-ethylpentane	.23±0.11	5	25
242–58	C_8H_{18}	3-Methyl-3-ethylpentane	.08±0.04	5	25
243–58	C_8H_{18}	2,2,3-Trimethylpentane	.42±0.20	5	25
217a–5	C_8H_{18}	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane [5 6]	.04±0.03	5	10
217–8S	C_8H_{18}	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane [5 6]	.12±0.05	8	18
217a–25	C_8H_{18}	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane [5 6]	.04±0.03	25	35
217–50	C_8H_{18}	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane [5 6]	.12±0.05	50	60
244–58	C_8H_{18}	2,3,3-Trimethylpentane	.40±0.08	5	25
245–58	C_8H_{18}	2,3,4-Trimethylpentane	.19±0.06	5	25
252–58	C_9H_{20}	*n*-Nonane	.08±0.06	5	35
541–58	C_9H_{20}	2,2,3-Trimethylhexane	[4] .30±0.20	5	35
253–58	C_9H_{20}	2,2,4-Trimethylhexane	.30±0.20	5	35
254–58	C_9H_{20}	2,2,5-Trimethylhexane	.20±0.04	5	35
542–58	C_9H_{20}	2,3,3-Trimethylhexane	.13±0.06	5	35
255–58	C_9H_{20}	2,3,5-Trimethylhexane	[4] .30±0.20	5	35
256–58	C_9H_{20}	2,4,4-Trimethylhexane	.29±0.11	5	35
544–58	C_9H_{20}	3,3,4-Trimethylhexane	.23±0.10	5	35
280–58	C_9H_{20}	3,3-Diethylpentane	.018±0.011	5	35
296–58	C_9H_{20}	2,2,3,3-Tetramethylpentane	.064±0.020	5	35
297–58	C_9H_{20}	2,2,3,4-Tetramethylpentane	.035±0.014	5	35
257–58	C_9H_{20}	2,2,4,4-Tetramethylpentane	.16±0.08	5	35
298–58	C_9H_{20}	2,3,3,4-Tetramethylpentane	.051±0.037	5	35
505–58	$C_{10}H_{22}$	*n*-Decane	.04±0.02	5	35
562–58	$C_{11}H_{24}$	*n*-Undecane	.04±0.03	5	35
559–58	$C_{12}H_{26}$	*n*-Dodecane	.031±0.025	5	35
554–58	$C_{12}H_{26}$	2,2,4,6,6-Pentamethylheptane	.06±0.04	5	35
573–58	$C_{13}H_{28}$	*n*-Tridecane	.09±0.06	5	35
580–58	$C_{14}H_{30}$	*n*-Tetradecane	.07±0.06	5	35
581–58	$C_{15}H_{32}$	*n*-Pentadecane	.07±0.05	5	35
568–58	$C_{16}H_{34}$	*n*-Hexadecane	.06±0.04	5	35

ALKYL CYCLOPENTANES

219–58	C_5H_{10}	Cyclopentane	0.05±0.02	5	$18
208a–5	C_6H_{12}	Methylcyclopentane	.11±0.06	5	10
208a–8S	C_6H_{12}	Methylcyclopentane	.11±0.06	8	18
208a–25	C_6H_{12}	Methylcyclopentane	.11±0.06	25	35
266–58	C_7H_{14}	Ethylcyclopentane	.06±0.03	5	25
267–58	C_7H_{14}	1,1-Dimethylcyclopentane	.03±0.02	5	35
268–58	C_7H_{14}	1,*cis*-2-Dimethylcyclopentane	.031±0.016	5	35
269–58	C_7H_{14}	1,*trans*-2-Dimethylcyclopentane	.19±0.10	5	35
270–58	C_7H_{14}	1,*cis*-3-Dimethylcyclopentane	.65±0.23	5	35
271–58	C_7H_{14}	1,*trans*-3-Dimethylcyclopenthane	.39±0.09	5	35
272–58	C_8H_{16}	*n*-Propycyclopentane	.20±0.10	5	25
273–58	C_8H_{16}	Isopropylcyclopentane	.20±0.07	5	25
274–58	C_8H_{16}	1-Methyl-1-ethylcyclopentane	.13±0.08	5	50
275–58	C_8H_{16}	1-Methyl-*cis*-2-ethylcyclopentane	.48±0.24	5	50
279–58	C_8H_{16}	1,1,2-Trimethylcyclopentane	.015±0.009	5	50
280–58	C_8H_{16}	1,1,3-Trimethylcyclopentane	.48±0.32	5	50
290–58	C_8H_{16}	1,*cis*-2,*cis*-3-Trimethylcyclopentane	.10±0.06	5	50
292a–58	C_8H_{16}	1-*trans*-2,*cis*-3-Trimethylcyclopentane	.14±0.04	5	50
294–58	C_8H_{16}	1,*cis*-2,*trans*-4-Trimethylcyclopentane	.42±0.23	5	50
295–58	C_8H_{16}	1,*trans*-2,*cis*-4-Trimethylcyclopentane	.24±0.10	5	50
517–58	C_9H_{18}	*n*-Butylcyclopentane	.034±0.025	5	35
518–58	C_9H_{18}	Isobutycyclopentane	.16±0.08	5	35
583–58	$C_{10}H_{18}$	Cyclopentylcyclopentane	.05±0.03	5	35
588–58	$C_{15}H_{30}$	*n*-Decylcyclopentane	.20±0.18	5	35

See footnotes at end of table, p. 124.

HYDROCARBONS AND ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS—Continued

Alkyl Cyclohexanes

Sample No.[1]	Compound: Formula	Compound: Name	Amount of impurity [2]	Volume per sample [3]	Price per sample
			mole percent	*ml*	
209a–5	C_6H_{12}	Cyclohexane	0.010±0.006	5	$10
209a–8S	C_6H_{12}	Cyclohexane	.010±0.006	8	18
209a–25	C_6H_{12}	Cyclohexane	.010±0.006	25	35
218a–5	C_7H_{14}	Methylcyclohexane [5]	.03±0.02	5	10
218a–8S	C_7H_{14}	Methylcyclohexane [5]	.03±0.02	8	18
218–25	C_7H_{14}	Methylcyclohexane [5]	.10±0.05	25	35
258–5S	C_8H_{16}	Ethylcyclohexane	.13±0.08	5	25
259–5S	C_8H_{16}	1, 1-Dimethylcyclohexane	.19±0.03	5	35
260–5S	C_8H_{16}	1, *cis*-2-Dimethylcyclohexane	.024±0.015	5	35
261–5S	C_8H_{16}	1, *trans*-2-Dimethylcyclohexane	.08±0.07	5	35
263–5S	C_8H_{16}	1, *cis*-3-Dimethylcyclohexane [7]	.09±0.05	5	35
262–5S	C_8H_{16}	1, *trans*-3-Dimethylcyclohexane [8]	.16±0.07	5	35
264–5S	C_8H_{16}	1, *cis*-4-Dimethylcyclohexane	.06±0.04	5	35
265–5S	C_8H_{16}	1, *trans*-4-Dimethylcyclohexane	.14±0.08	5	35
506–5S	C_9H_{18}	*n*-Propylcyclohexane	.08±0.05	5	25
507–5S	C_9H_{18}	Isopropylcyclohexane	.16±0.07	5	25
516–5S	C_9H_{18}	1, 1, 3-Trimethylcyclohexane	.21±0.05	5	50
508–5S	$C_{10}H_{20}$	*n*-Butylcyclohexane	.08±0.04	5	35
509–5S	$C_{10}H_{20}$	Isobutylcyclohexane	.17±0.09	5	35
510–5S	$C_{10}H_{20}$	*sec*-Butylcyclohexane	[4] .30±0.20	5	35
511–5S	$C_{10}H_{20}$	*tert*-Butylcyclohexane	.05±0.03	5	35
591–5S	$C_{16}H_{32}$	*n*-Decylcyclohexane	.14±0.11	5	35

Monoolefins

281–5S	C_5H_{10}	1-Pentene	0.66±0.40	5	$25
282b–5S	C_5H_{10}	*cis*-2-Pentene	.30±0.10	5	25
283–5S	C_5H_{10}	*trans*-2-Pentene	.09±0.05	5	25
284–5S	C_5H_{10}	2-Methyl-1-butene	.14±0.08	5	25
285–5S	C_5H_{10}	3-Methyl-1-butene	.24±0.12	5	25
286–5S	C_5H_{10}	2-Methyl-2-butene	.06±0.04	5	25
519–5S	C_6H_{12}	1-Hexene	.14±0.08	5	35
526–5S	C_6H_{12}	*cis*-2-Hexene	.30±0.10	5	35
527–5S	C_6H_{12}	*trans*-2-Hexene	.17±0.11	5	35
528–5S	C_6H_{12}	*cis*-3-Hexene	.13±0.08	5	35
529–5S	C_6H_{12}	*trans*-3-Hexene	.06±0.03	5	35
530–5S	C_6H_{12}	2-Methyl-1-pentene	.19±0.09	5	35
531–5S	C_6H_{12}	3-Methyl-1-pentene	.30±0.20	5	35
532–5S	C_6H_{12}	4-Methyl-1-pentene	.18±0.12	5	35
533–5S	C_6H_{12}	2-Methly-2-pentene	.09±0.05	5	35
534–5S	C_6H_{12}	3-Methyl-*cis*-2-pentene	.15±0.08	5	35
535–5S	C_6H_{12}	3-Methyl-*trans*-2-pentene	.14±0.09	5	35
537–5S	C_6H_{12}	4-Methyl-*cis*-2-pentene	.08±0.07	5	35
536–5S	C_6H_{12}	4-Methyl-*trans*-2-pentene	.25±0.07	5	35
538–5S	C_6H_{12}	2-Ethyl-1-butene	.10±0.04	5	35
539–5S	C_6H_{12}	2,3-Dimethyl-1-butene	.14±0.13	5	35
287–5S	C_6H_{12}	3-3-Dimethyl-1-butene	.09±0.06	5	35
540–5S	C_6H_{12}	2,3-Dimethyl-2-butene	.10±0.05	5	35
520–5S	C_7H_{14}	1-Heptene	.20±0.10	5	35
589–5S	C_7H_{14}	4-Methyl-1-hexene	.22±0.16	5	35
547–5S	C_7H_{14}	4,4-Dimethyl-1-pentene	.15±0.08	5	35
582–5S	C_7H_{14}	4,4-Dimethyl-*cis*-2-pentene	.21±0.11	5	35
574–5S	C_7H_{14}	4,4-Dimethyl-*trans*-2-pentene	.09±0.03	5	35
550–5S	C_7H_{14}	2,3,3-Trimethyl-1-butene	.06±0.04	5	35
521–5S	C_8H_{16}	1-Octene	.24±0.13	5	35
548–5S	C_8H_{16}	*trans*-4-Octene	.16±0.11	5	35
545–5S	C_8H_{16}	2,4,4-Trimethyl-1-pentene	.09±0.03	5	35
546–5S	C_8H_{16}	2,4,4-Trimethyl-2-pentene	.08±0.05	5	35
551–5S	C_9H_{18}	1-Nonene	.24±0.18	5	35
552–5S	$C_{10}H_{20}$	1-Decene	.11±0.07	5	35
555–5S	$C_{11}H_{22}$	1-Undecene	.09±0.08	5	35
584–5S	$C_{12}H_{24}$	1-Dodecene	.13±0.07	5	35
590–5S	$C_{16}H_{32}$	1-Hexadecene	.16±0.07	5	35

Diolefins

512–5S	C_4H_6	1,2-Butadiene	0.08±0.05	5	$25
513–5S	C_4H_6	1,3-Butadiene	[9] .08±0.04	5	25
509–5S	C_5H_8	1,2-Pentadiene	[9] .34±0.15	5	35
563–5S	C_5H_8	1-*cis*-3-Pentadiene	[9] .08±0.04	5	35
564–5S	C_5H_8	1-*trans*-3-Pentadiene	[9] .08±0.04	5	35
565–5S	C_5H_8	1,4-Pentadiene	[9] .07±0.05	5	35
558–5S	C_5H_8	2,3-Pentadiene	[9] .15±0.07	5	35
549–5S	C_5H_8	2-Methyl-1, 3-butadiene (isoprene)	[9] .04±0.03	5	35
553–5S	C_6H_{10}	1,5-Hexadiene	[9] .11±0.08	5	35
570–5S	C_6H_{10}	2,3-Dimethyl-1, 3-butadiene	[9] .06±0.04	5	35

See footnotes at end of table, p. 124.

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HYDROCARBONS AND ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS—Continued

CYCLOMONOOLEFINS

Sample No.[1]	Compound		Amount of impurity [2]	Volume per sample [3]	Price per sample
	Formula	Name			
			mole percent	*ml*	
288–58	C_5H_8	Cyclopentene	0.034±0.021	5	$25
522–58	C_6H_{10}	Cyclohexene	.023±0.020	5	35
557–58	C_8H_{12}	4-Ethenyl-1-cyclohexene (4-vinyl-1-cyclohexene)	[9].10±0.07	5	35

ACETYLENES

514–58	C_4H_6	1-Butyne	0.13±0.07	5	$25
515–58	C_4H_6	2-Butyne	.069±0.038	5	25

ALKYL BENZENES

210b–5	C_6H_6	Benzene	0.023±0.015	5	$10
210a–8S	C_6H_6	Benezene	.03±0.02	8	18
210a–25	C_6H_6	Benzene	.03±0.02	25	35
211a–5	C_7H_8	Methylbenzene (toluene) [5]	.04±0.02	5	10
211a–8S	C_7H_8	Methylbenzene (toluene) [5]	.04±0.02	8	18
211a–25	C_7H_8	Methylbenzene (toluene) [5]	.04±0.02	25	35
211a–50	C_7H_8	Methylbenzene (toluene) [5]	.04±0.02	50	60
212a–5	C_8H_{10}	Ethylbenzene	.04±0.02	5	10
212a–8S	C_8H_{10}	Ethylbenzene	.04±0.02	8	18
212a–25	C_8H_{10}	Ethylbenzene	.04±0.02	25	35
213a–5	C_8H_{10}	1,2-Dimethylbeezene (*o*-xylene)	.010±0.007	5	10
213a–8S	C_8H_{10}	1,2-Dimethylbenzene (*o*-xylene)	.010±0.007	8	18
213a–25	C_8H_{10}	1-2-Dimethylbenzene (*o*-xylene)	.010±0.007	25	35
214a–5	C_8H_{10}	1,3-Dimethylbenzene (*m*-xylene)	.06±0.04	5	10
214b–8S	C_8H_{10}	1,3-Dimethylbenzene (*m*-xylene)	.07±0.03	8	18
214a–25	C_8H_{10}	1,3-Dimethylbenzene (*m*-xylene)	.06±0.04	25	35
215c–5	C_8H_{10}	1,4-Dimethylbenzene (*p*-xylene)	.05±0.03	5	10
215b–8S	C_8H_{10}	1,4-Dimethylbenzene (*p*-xylene)	.06±0.03	8	18
215b–25	C_8H_{10}	1,4-Dimethylbenzene (*p*-xylene)	.06±0.03	25	35
221–58	C_9H_{12}	*n*-Propylbenzene	.25±0.08	5	25
220–5	C_9H_{12}	Isopropylbenzene	.07±0.03	5	10
220a–8S	C_9H_{12}	Isopropylbenzene	.05±0.03	8	18
220–25	C_9H_{12}	Isopropylbenzene	.07±0.03	25	35
246–58	C_9H_{12}	1-Methyl-2-ethylbenzene	.27±0.07	5	35
247–58	C_9H_{12}	1-Methyl-3-ethylbenzene	.43±0.15	5	35
248–58	C_9H_{11}	1-Methyl-4-ethylbenzene	.13±0.03	5	35
249–58	C_9H_{12}	1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	.018±0.012	5	35
250–58	C_9H_{12}	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	.33±0.20	5	35
251–58	C_9H_{12}	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	.05±0.02	5	35
501–58	$C_{10}H_{14}$	*n*-Butylbenzene	.12±0.08	5	35
502–58	$C_{10}H_{14}$	Isobutylbenzene	.13±0.09	5	35
503–58	$C_{10}H_{14}$	*sec*-Butylbenzene	.12±0.06	5	35
504–58	$C_{10}H_{14}$	*tert*-Butylbenzene	.06±0.03	5	35
560–58	$C_{10}H_{14}$	1-Methyl-3-isopropylbenzene	.064±0.038	5	35
571–58	$C_{10}H_{14}$	1-Methyl-4-isopropylbenzene	.05±0.03	5	35
523–58	$C_{10}H_{14}$	1,2-Diethylbenzene	.05±0.03	5	35
524–58	$C_{10}H_{14}$	1,3-Diethylbenzene	.07±0.04	5	35
525–58	$C_{10}H_{14}$	1,4-Diethylbenzene	.07±0.02	5	35
566–58	$C_{10}H_{14}$	1,3-Dimethyl-5-ethylbenzene	.11±0.06	5	35
575–58	$C_{10}H_{14}$	1,2,3,5-Tetramethylbenzene	.08±0.02	5	35
585–58	$C_{10}H_{14}$	1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene	.14±0.04	5	35
572–58	$C_{11}H_{16}$	1-Methyl-3-*tert*-butylbenzene	.08±0.05	5	35
576–58	$C_{11}H_{16}$	1-Methyl-4-*tert*-butylbenzene	.05±0.03	5	35
586–58	$C_{16}H_{26}$	*n*-Decylbenzene	.20±0.16	5	35

NAPHTHALENES

577–58	$C_{10}H_8$	Naphthalene	0.04±0.03	5	$35
587–58	$C_{10}H_{12}$	1,2,3,4-Tetrahydronaphthalene	.14±0.06	5	35
578–58	$C_{11}H_{14}$	1-Methylnaphthalene	.08±0.03	5	35
579–58	$C_{11}H_{14}$	2-Methylnaphthalene	.09±0.06	5	35

See footnotes at end of table, p. 124.

HYDROCARBONS AND ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS—Continued

POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS

Sample No.[1]	Compound		Amount of impurity [2]	Volume per sample [3]	Price per sample
	Formula	Name			
			mole percent	*ml*	
556-5S	C_9H_{10}	2,3-Dihydroindene (Indan)	0.06±0.02	5	$35
567-5S	$C_{10}H_{18}$	*cis*-Decahydronaphthalene (*cis*-Bicyclo [4.4.0] decane)	.11±0.05	5	35
561-5S	$C_{10}H_{18}$	*trans*-Decahydronaphthalene (*trans*-Bicyclo [4.4.0] decane)	.04±0.03	5	35

ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS [10]

904-5S	C_2H_6S	Ethanethiol (ethyl mercaptan)	0.05±0.04	5	$35
907-5S	$C_2H_6S_2$	Methyldithiomethane (dimethyl disulfide) [11]	.03±0.02	5	35
902-5S	C_3H_8S	Methylthioethane (methyl ethyl sulfide) [11]	.04±0.04	5	35
901-5S	C_4H_4S	Thiophene	.013±0.011	5	35
903-5S	$C_4H_{10}S$	Ethylthioethane (diethyl sulfide) [11]	.06±0.04	5	35
905-5S	$C_4H_{10}S$	2-Methyl-2-propanethiol (*tert*-butyl mercaptan)	.08±0.04	5	35
908-5S	$C_4H_{10}S_2$	Ethyldithiodisulfide (diethyl disulfide) [11]	.10±0.08	5	35
906-5S	$C_5H_{10}S$	1-Pentanethiol (*n*-pentyl mercaptan)	.08±0.05	5	35

[1] The designations following the sample numbers indicate the following: "-5S" or "-8S", a sample of 5 ml or 8 ml sealed "in vacuum" in a special Pyrex-glass ampoule with internal "break-off" tip; "-5", "-25", or "-50", a sample of 5, 25, or 50 ml sealed "in vacuum" in a plain-glass ampoule. Although, with a few exceptions, each of the samples originally distributed by the NBS and the API was from a single preparation, this will not continue to be true when the original preparations are exhausted and replacements are made. Such new preparations will be indicated by differences in the sample number. For example, in this list isopropylbenzene 220-5 and 220-25 are from one preparation and 220a-8S is from another.

[2] Unless otherwise indicated, the purity has been evaluated from measurements of freezing points. See J. Research NBS 35, 355 (1945) RP1676.

[3] Tolerance approximately ±10 percent. All volumes have been estimated in the liquid state, including those of compounds normally solid.

[4] Estimated by analogy with isomers subjected to similar purification.

[5] Certified with regard to density and refractive index.

[6] Certified with regard to calorimetric heat of combustion.

[7] This isomer, formerly known as "*trans*", see Science 105, 647 (1947), has the following properties: Boiling point at one atmosphere, 120.09° C; refractive index, n_D at 25° C, 1.4206; density at 25° C, 0.7620 g/ml. See NBS Circular 461, p. 45 (1947).

[8] This isomer, formerly known as "*cis*", see Science 105, 647 (1947), has the following properties: Boiling point at one atmosphere, 124.45° C; refractive index, n_D at 25° C, 1.4284; density at 25° C, 0.7806 g/ml. See NBS Circular 461, p. 45 (1947).

[9] When sealed. Polymer formed may be removed as residue by simple vaporization of the sample "in vacuum" at an appropriate temperature.

[10] In the determination of the purity of these compounds an apparatus providing no connection with the atmosphere was employed. See Anal. Chem. 22, 1521 (1950).

[11] These compounds are here named in accordance with the recommendations of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. The samples themselves bear labels in accordance with recommendations made for the naming of sulfur compounds in petroleum. See Chem. and Eng. News 24, 2765 (1946). The samples are labeled as follows: 907-5S, 2,3-dithiabutane; 902-5S, 2-thiabutane; 903-5S, 3-thiapentane; and 908-5S, 3,4-dithiahexane.

Samples Certified for Density and Refractive Index

The following three compounds of the original NBS list are certified with respect to values of density, for air-saturated material at 1 atm, at 20°, 25°, and 30° C, to ±0.00002 g/ml, and also with respect to values of refractive index, for each of seven wavelengths (helium 668 and 502, hydrogen 656 (C) and 486 (F), mercury 546 (e) and 436 (g), and sodium 589 (D_1, D_2) at 20°, 25°, and 30° C to ±0.00002):

No. 217a—2,2,4-Trimethylpentane.
No. 218a—Methylcyclohexane.
No. 211a—Toluene.

These standards may be used to calibrate refractometers, picnometers, and density balances, as well as spectrometers. A certificate is supplied with each of these samples.

Samples Certified for Calorimetric Heat of Combustion

Standard Sample 217a, 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane, is also certified with regard to the value for calorimetric heat of combustion, primarily for calibrating apparatus for determining the heating value of gasoline and other liquid fuels.

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Instructions and Connecting Tubes

A set of instructions for transferring standard samples of hydrocarbons "in vacuum" may be obtained on request.

The unsaturated hydrocarbons are usually sealed in ampoules of Pyrex Red glass. In order to facilitate the handling of these ampoules, each laboratory obtaining one or more samples in such ampoules will be supplied gratis one special graded glass connecting tube of appropriate diameter, consisting of Pyrex Red to Pyrex Uranium to Pyrex Clear glass.

Orders

The standard samples of hydrocarbons listed herein were prepared through a cooperative undertaking between the American Petroleum Institute and the National Bureau of Standards. The preparation of the organic sulfur compounds involved, in addition, the cooperation of the U. S. Bureau of Mines at Laramie, Wyo. By agreement with the American Petroleum Institute, distribution of these two groups of standard samples by the National Bureau of Standards is limited to laboratories not directly associated with the petroleum industry. Orders from such laboratories should be sent to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C. Orders from laboratories that are associated with the petroleum industry should be sent, in duplicate, with payment in advance, to the American Petroleum Institute, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In all cases, compounds should be specified by both name and sample number.

Shipments

All orders for hydrocarbons or organic sulfur compounds are shipped express collect.

Oils for Use as Viscometer Calibrating Liquids

These oils are not intended for use as permanent viscosity standards. They are not suitable for stockroom items and should be ordered only for immediate use. More than a 1-pint sample of any given oil is not supplied unless it is established that this quantity is inadequate. All available liquids are hydrocarbon oils and are listed in the following tables.

A. For use with viscometers calibrated in units of absolute or kinematic viscosity. Price covers the sample and a report containing accurate values at time of shipment, for absolute viscosity, kinematic viscosity, and density at the following temperatures:

APPROXIMATE VISCOSITIES [1]

Oil	Absolute, in poises at—						Kinematic, in stokes at—						Price [2] per sample f. o. b. Washington, D. C.
	20° C	25° C	30° C	37.78° C (100° F)	40° C	50° C	20° C	25° C	30° C	37.78° C (100° F)	40° C	50° C	
D	0.020	0.018	.....	0.014	.....	.....	0.026	0.023	.....	0.019	.....	.....	$10
H	.074	.063	.....	.044	.....	.....	.091	.078	.....	.055	.....	.....	10
I	.12	.10	.....	.066	.....	.....	.14	.12	.....	.081	.....	.....	10
J	.21	.17	.....	.11	.....	.....	.25	.21	.....	.13	.....	.....	10
K	.41	.32	.....	.18	.....	.....	.48	.38	.....	.22	.....	.....	10
L	1.0	.74	.....	.37	.....	.....	1.1	.84	.....	.43	.....	.....	10
M	3.0	2.1	.....	1.0	.....	.....	3.4	2.4	.....	1.1	.....	.....	10
N	14	9.6	.....	4.0	.....	.....	16	11	.....	4.6	.....	.....	10
OB	330	210	.....	.....	62	.....	380	240	.....	.....	70	.....	25
P	.....	.....	480	.....	200	95	.....	.....	540	.....	230	110	25

[1] Viscosity values can be supplied, as a special service, for other temperatures in the range 20° to 100° C, except that values for oil P can be supplied only for temperatures in the range 30° to 100° C. An extra charge is made for these special services. For oils D through N, the charge is $10 per sample per temperature in addition to the charge of $10 per sample listed in the table. For oils OB and P, the charge is $16 per sample per temperature in addition to the charge of $25 per sample listed in the table.

[2] Normally, samples are shipped via railway express, express charges collect. Requests for shipment by other methods usually will be disregarded.

HYDROCARBONS AND ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS—Continued

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Sample No.[1]	Compound		Amount of impurity [2]	Volume per sample [3]	Price per sample
	Formula	Name			
			mole percent	*ml*	
556–5S	C_9H_{10}	2,3-Dihydroindene (Indan)	0.06±0.02	5	$35
567–5S	$C_{10}H_{18}$	*cis*-Decahydronaphthalene (*cis*-Bicyclo [4.4.0] decane)	.11±0.05	5	35
561–5S	$C_{10}H_{18}$	*trans*-Decahydronaphthalene (*trans*-Bicyclo [4.4.0] decane)	.04±0.03	5	35

Organic Sulfur Compounds [10]

904–5S	C_2H_6S	Ethanethiol (ethyl mercaptan)	0.05±0.04	5	$35
907–5S	$C_2H_6S_2$	Methyldithiomethane (dimethyl disulfide) [11]	.03±0.02	5	35
902–5S	C_3H_8S	Methylthioethane (methyl ethyl sulfide) [11]	.04±0.04	5	35
901–5S	C_4H_4S	Thiophene	.013±0.011	5	35
903–5S	$C_4H_{10}S$	Ethylthioethane (diethyl sulfide) [11]	.06±0.04	5	35
905–5S	$C_4H_{10}S$	2-Methyl-2-propanethiol (*tert*-butyl mercaptan)	.08±0.04	5	35
908–5S	$C_4H_{10}S_2$	Ethyldithiodisulfide (diethyl disulfide) [11]	.10±0.08	5	35
906–5S	$C_5H_{10}S$	1-Pentanethiol (*n*-pentyl mercaptan)	.08±0.05	5	35

[1] The designations following the sample numbers indicate the following: "–5S" or "–8S", a sample of 5 ml or 8 ml sealed "in vacuum" in a special Pyrex-glass ampoule with internal "break-off" tip: "–5", "–25", or "–50", a sample of 5, 25, or 50 ml sealed "in vacuum" in a plain-glass ampoule. Although, with a few exceptions, each of the samples originally distributed by the NBS and the API was from a single preparation, this will not continue to be true when the original preparations are exhausted and replacements are made. Such new preparations will be indicated by differences in the sample number. For example, in this list isopropylbenzene 220–5 and 220–25 are from one preparation and 220a–8S is from another.

[2] Unless otherwise indicated, the purity has been evaluated from measurements of freezing points. See J. Research NBS 35, 355 (1945) RP1676.

[3] Tolerance approximately ±10 percent. All volumes have been estimated in the liquid state, including those of compounds normally solid.

[4] Estimated by analogy with isomers subjected to similar purification.

[5] Certified with regard to density and refractive index.

[6] Certified with regard to calorimetric heat of combustion.

[7] This isomer, formerly known as "*trans*", see Science 105, 647 (1947), has the following properties: Boiling point at one atmosphere, 120.09° C; refractive index, n_D at 25° C, 1.4206; density at 25° C, 0.7620 g/ml. See NBS Circular 461, p. 45 (1947).

[8] This isomer, formerly known as "*cis*", see Science 105, 647 (1947), has the following properties: Boiling point at one atmosphere, 124.45° C; refractive index, n_D at 25° C, 1.4284; density at 25° C, 0.7806 g/ml. See NBS Circular 461, p. 45 (1947).

[9] When sealed. Polymer formed may be removed as residue by simple vaporization of the sample "in vacuum" at an appropriate temperature.

[10] In the determination of the purity of these compounds an apparatus providing no connection with the atmosphere was employed. See Anal. Chem. 22, 1521 (1950).

[11] These compounds are here named in accordance with the recommendations of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. The samples themselves bear labels in accordance with recommendations made for the naming of sulfur compounds in petroleum. See Chem. and Eng. News 24, 2765 (1946). The samples are labeled as follows: 907–5S, 2,3-dithiabutane; 902–5S, 2-thiabutane; 903–5S, 3-thiapentane; and 908–5S, 3,4-dithiahexane.

Samples Certified for Density and Refractive Index

The following three compounds of the original NBS list are certified with respect to values of density, for air-saturated material at 1 atm, at 20°, 25°, and 30° C, to ±0.00002 g/ml, and also with respect to values of refractive index, for each of seven wavelengths (helium 668 and 502, hydrogen 656 (C) and 486 (F), mercury 546 (e) and 436 (g), and sodium 589 (D_1, D_2) at 20°, 25°, and 30° C to ±0.00002):

No. 217a—2,2,4-Trimethylpentane.
No. 218a—Methylcyclohexane.
No. 211a—Toluene.

These standards may be used to calibrate refractometers, picnometers, and density balances, as well as spectrometers. A certificate is supplied with each of these samples.

Samples Certified for Calorimetric Heat of Combustion

Standard Sample 217a, 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane, is also certified with regard to the value for calorimetric heat of combustion, primarily for calibrating apparatus for determining the heating value of gasoline and other liquid fuels.

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Instructions and Connecting Tubes

A set of instructions for transferring standard samples of hydrocarbons "in vacuum" may be obtained on request.

The unsaturated hydrocarbons are usually sealed in ampoules of Pyrex Red glass. In order to facilitate the handling of these ampoules, each laboratory obtaining one or more samples in such ampoules will be supplied gratis one special graded glass connecting tube of appropriate diameter, consisting of Pyrex Red to Pyrex Uranium to Pyrex Clear glass.

Orders

The standard samples of hydrocarbons listed herein were prepared through a cooperative undertaking between the American Petroleum Institute and the National Bureau of Standards. The preparation of the organic sulfur compounds involved, in addition, the cooperation of the U. S. Bureau of Mines at Laramie, Wyo. By agreement with the American Petroleum Institute, distribution of these two groups of standard samples by the National Bureau of Standards is limited to laboratories not directly associated with the petroleum industry. Orders from such laboratories should be sent to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C. Orders from laboratories that are associated with the petroleum industry should be sent, in duplicate, with payment in advance, to the American Petroleum Institute, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In all cases, compounds should be specified by both name and sample number.

Shipments

All orders for hydrocarbons or organic sulfur compounds are shipped express collect.

Oils for Use as Viscometer Calibrating Liquids

These oils are not intended for use as permanent viscosity standards. They are not suitable for stockroom items and should be ordered only for immediate use. More than a 1-pint sample of any given oil is not supplied unless it is established that this quantity is inadequate. All available liquids are hydrocarbon oils and are listed in the following tables.

A. For use with viscometers calibrated in units of absolute or kinematic viscosity. Price covers the sample and a report containing accurate values at time of shipment, for absolute viscosity, kinematic viscosity, and density at the following temperatures:

APPROXIMATE VISCOSITIES [1]

Oil	Absolute, in poises at—						Kinematic, in stokes at—						Price [2] per sample f. o. b. Washington, D. C.
	20° C	25° C	30° C	37.78° C (100° F)	40° C	50° C	20° C	25° C	30° C	37.78° C (100° F)	40° C	50° C	
D	0.020	0.018	.....	0.014	.....	.....	0.026	0.023	.....	0.019	.....	.....	$10
H	.074	.063	.....	.044	.....	.....	.091	.078	.....	.055	.....	.....	10
I	.12	.10	.....	.066	.....	.....	.14	.12	.....	.081	.....	.....	10
J	.21	.17	.....	.11	.....	.....	.25	.21	.....	.13	.....	.....	10
K	.41	.32	.....	.18	.....	.....	.48	.38	.....	.22	.....	.....	10
L	1.0	.74	.....	.37	.....	.....	1.1	.84	.....	.43	.....	.....	10
M	3.0	2.1	.....	1.0	.....	.....	3.4	2.4	.....	1.1	.....	.....	10
N	14	9.6	.....	4.0	.....	.....	16	11	.....	4.6	.....	.....	10
OB	330	210	.....	.....	62	.....	380	240	.....	.....	70	.....	25
P	.....	.....	480	.....	200	95	.....	.....	540	.....	230	110	25

[1] Viscosity values can be supplied, as a special service, for other temperatures in the range 20° to 100° C, except that values for oil P can be supplied only for temperatures in the range 30° to 100° C. An extra charge is made for these special services. For oils D through N, the charge is $10 per sample per temperature in addition to the charge of $10 per sample listed in the table. For oils OB and P, the charge is $16 per sample per temperature in addition to the charge of $25 per sample listed in the table.

[2] Normally, samples are shipped via railway express, express charges collect. Requests for shipment by other methods usually will be disregarded.

B. For use with Saybolt viscometers. Price covers the sample and a report containing an accurate value at the time of shipment, for the viscosity at the indicated temperature.

APPROXIMATE VISCOSITY [1]

Oil	Temperature, °F.	Viscosity	Price[2] per sample, f. o. b. Washington, D. C.
SB	100	300 seconds, Saybolt Universal	$5
SC	130	300 seconds, Saybolt Universal	5
SF	122	170 seconds, Saybolt Furol	5

[1] Viscosity values at other temperatures or in other units are not supplied.
[2] Normally, samples are shipped via railway express, express charges collect. Requests for shipment by other methods usually will be disregarded.

RADIOACTIVE STANDARDS*

ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA STANDARDS

Sample No.	Radiation	Nuclide	Nominal activity [a]	Volume	Price per sample
4900	α	Polonium-210 [b]	200 dps	(c)	$20.00
4901	α	Polonium-210 [b]	500 dps	(c)	20.00
4902	α	Polonium-210 [b]	1000 dps	(c)	20.00
4903	α	U_3O_8 [d]	15 dps	(c)	20.00
4910	$\beta(\alpha)$	RaD+E [f]	200 dps	(c)	20.00
4911	$\beta(\alpha)$	RaD+E [f]	500 dps	(c)	20.00
4912	$\beta(\alpha)$	RaD+E [f]	1000 dps	(c)	20.00
4913	$\beta(\gamma)$	Cobalt-60	10^4dps/ml [g]	(h)	20.00
4914	$\gamma(\beta)$	Cobalt-60	10^5dps	5.0 ml	20.00
4915	$\gamma(\beta)$	Cobalt-60	10^6dps	5.0 ml	20.00
4916	β	Phosphorus-32 [i]	10^4dps/ml [g]	(h)	20.00
4917	$\beta(\gamma)$	Iodine-131 [i]	10^5dps/ml [g]	(h)	20.00
4918	$\beta(\gamma)$	Gold-198 [i]	10^5dps/ml [g]	(h)	20.00
4919	β	Strontium-90 / Yttrium-90	10^4dps/ml [g]	(h)	20.00
4920	β	Thallium-204	10^4dps/ml [g]	(h)	20.00
4921	$\beta(\gamma)$	Sodium-22	10^4dps j/ml [g]	(h)	20000
4922	$\gamma(\beta)$	Sodium-22	10^5dps	5.0 ml	20.00
4923	$\beta(\gamma)$	Sodium-24 [i]	10^5dps/ml [g]	(h)	20.00
4924	β	Carbon-14	10^5dps/ml [g]	25.0 ml	20.00
4925	β	Carbon-14 [i]	10^4dps/g	(k)	20.00
4926	β	Hydrogen-3	10^4dps/ml	25.0 ml	20.00
4927	β	Hydrogen-3	10^6dps/ml	(h)	20.00
4928	β	Sulphur-35	10^4dps/ml [g]	(h)	20.00
4929	K	Iron-55	10^5dps/ml	(h)	20.00
4930	$(K\gamma)$	Zinc-65	10^5dps/ml	(h)	20.00
4931	$\gamma(\beta)$	Cesium-137	10^5dps/ml	5.0 ml	20.00
4932	$\gamma(\beta)$	Mercury-203	10^5dps/ml	5.0 ml	20.00

*Radioactive standards are shipped express collect.
[a] The disintegration rate as of the reference date is given on a certificate accompanying the standard.
[b] Samples consist of polonium-210, deposited on a silver disk 1 inch in diameter, 1/16-inch thick and faced with 0.002 inch of palladium.
[c] Deposited source.
[d] Samples consist of U_3O_8 deposited on a 0.1 millimeter platinum foil and mounted on an aluminum disk, 1¼-inch in diameter and 1/32-inch thick. The alpha-ray disintegration rate as of the date of calibration is indicated on the certificate accompanying the standard.
[e] Evaporated source.
[f] Standards consist of Pb-210—Bi-210 in equilibrium, deposited on the 0.002 inch thick palladium face of a silver palladium disk.
[g] Total activity has been adjusted so that AEC authorization is not required.
[h] Approximately 3 milliliters of low-solids carrier solution containing the active nuclide in a flame-sealed ampoule.
[i] Distributed periodically at announced intervals.
[j] For use in liquid scintillation counters.
[k] Crystallized benzoic acid.

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RADIOACTIVE STANDARDS—Continued

Radium Standards (for Radon Analysis)

Sample No.	Radium content	Volume (ml)[a]	Price per sample
4950	10^{-9} g	100	$20.00
4951	10^{-11} g	100	20.00
4952	Blank solution	100	2.00

[a] Samples are sealed in glass containers.

Radium Gamma-Ray Standards

Sample No.	Description	Activity	Volume (ml)[a]	Price per sample
4955	Radium	0.1×10^{-6} g	5	$20.00
4956	Radium	0.2	5	20.00
4957	Radium	0.5	5	20.00
4958	Radium	1.0	5	20.00
4959	Radium	2.0	5	20.00
4960	Radium	5.0	5	20.00
4961	Radium	10	5	20.00
4962	Radium	20	5	20.00
4963	Radium	50	5	20.00
4964	Radium	100	5	20.00

[a] Samples are contained in flame-sealed glass ampoules.

Rock and Ore Standards

Sample No.	Radium rock samples[a]		Price per sample
	Rock	Average radium content (gram of radium per gram of rock)	
4975	Dunite	$(0.009\pm0.004)\times10^{-12}$	$3.00
4976	Carthage limestone	0.15 ± 0.03	3.00
4977	Berea sandstone	0.24 ± 0.02	3.00
4978	Columbia River basalt	0.33 ± 0.03	3.00
4979	Chelmsford granite	2.96 ± 0.08	3.00
4980	Quartzite	0.06 ± 0.01	3.00
4981	Graniteville granite	3.3 ± 0.2	3.00
4982	Gabbro-diorite	0.18 ± 0.02	3.00
4983	Milford granite	0.23 ± 0.02	3.00
4984	Triassic diabase	0.18 ± 0.03	3.00
4985	Deccan trap	0.21 ± 0.04	3.00
4986	Kimberlite	0.59 ± 0.04	3.00

[a] Each sample consists of 100 g of pulverized rock taken from bulk material analyzed for radium content. Petrographic data and approximate chemical analysis of a representative sample of each rock is also given in a certificate accompanying each sample.

LIGHT-SENSITIVE PAPERS

Sample No.	Item	Unit of issue	Price per set
1015	Light-sensitive paper for calibration of carbon-arc fading lamp for color-fastness tests of textiles. See NBS Letter Circular 1012 for directions for use.	Package of 100 pieces.	$3.00
1016	Booklet of standard faded strips of light-sensitive paper for use with above sample. See NBS Letter Circular 1012 for directions for using the booklet.	Booklet	26.00

STANDARD COLORS FOR KITCHEN AND BATHROOM ACCESSORIES [1]

Sample No.	Item	Unit of issue	Price per set
1000	Enameled iron plaques, 3 by 5 inches, in accordance with Commercial Standards CS62-38 and CS63-38.	Set of 10	$10.00

[1] Calibration of these standards for use with three-filter reflectometers may be obtained by applying to the Bureau.

LIMESTONE SLABS FOR CALKING COMPOUND TESTS

Sample No.	Description	Unit of issue	Price per set
1005	Limestone slabs, as required by Federal Specification TT-C-598, "Compound, Calking; Plastic".	Set of 12 slabs	$0.00

RESOLUTION TEST CHARTS

Sample No.	Description [1]	Unit of issue	Price per chart
1010	Resolution chart for testing the resolving power of microcopying cameras.	Each	$0.20
		In lots of 1,000 or more	.15

[1] These charts are made photographically, and consist of a series of line-patterns, the lines and spaces being of equal width. Each pattern contains two sets of lines, one set at right angles to the other. The patterns range from 1 to 10 lines per millimeter. Instructions for the use of these charts are furnished with each order.

Standards of Reference

In addition to the standards already enumerated, this Bureau distributes the following standards of reference that have been compared with master standards at the Bureau or measured for compliance with an arbitrary standard. Detailed information and prices concerning these standards of reference can be obtained by applying to the Bureau

Standards of thermal radiation (incandescent electric lamps) for calibrating thermopiles. (Fee Schedule 204.201.)

Lamp standards of candlepower or luminous flux. (Fee Schedule 202.101.)

Spectrophotometric standards. (Fee Schedule 202.105.)

Lamp standards of color temperature. (Fee Schedule 202.107.)

Reflectance standards. (Fee Schedule 202.108.)

Glass opacity standards for the paper industry. (Fee Schedule 202.109.)

Gloss standards. (Fee Schedule 202.110.)

The standard listed below, formerly issued by this Bureau is now issued by the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and further information and prices may be obtained from that division:

Standard finish samples for builders' hardware.

4. SUMMARY OF ANALYSES

The values given in the following sections are listed primarily as a guide to purchasers. In some cases provisional values are given which may differ slightly from those given on the certificates. For this reason *the certificates issued with the standards should always be consulted to obtain the proper values.*

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4.1. Averaged Analyses

ALUMINUM-BASE ALLOYS

Sample No.	Cu	Mn	Si	Mg	Fe	Ti	Zn	Pb	Sn	Ga	Ni	Cr
85a	2.48	0.66	0.114	1.58	0.208	0.016	0.019	0.002	<0.001	0.01	0.41	0.231
86c	7.92	.041	.68	0.002	.90	.035	1.50	.031	------	------	.030	.029
87	0.30	.30	6.21	.39	.46	.16	0.077	.068	.063	------	.59	.17

COPPER-BASE ALLOYS

Sample No.	Kind	Cu	Zn	Sn	Pb	Ni	Fe	Al	Mn
37d	Sheet brass	70.78	26.65	0.97	0.94	0.58	0.076	------	------
164	Aluminum brass	63.76	21.89	.63	.22	.046	2.52	6.21	4.68
52c	Cast bronze	89.25	2.12	7.85	.011	.76	0.004	------	------
62c	Manganese bronze	59.16	37.25	0.39	.24	.28	.74	1.22	0.66
63c	Phosphor-bronze	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
158	Silicon bronze	90.86	2.07	.97	.004	.006	1.48	0.54	1.31
157	Nickel silver	72.14	9.69	------	.023	17.90	0.053	------	0.020
124c	Ounce metal	84.22	4.93	5.13	4.74	0.60	.107	------	------

Sample No.	Kind	Sb	As	Ag	Si	S	P	Co
164	Aluminum brass	------	------	------	0.038	------	------	------
52c	Cast bronze	------	------	------	------	0.002	0.001	------
62c	Manganese bronze	------	------	------	.069	------	------	------
63c	Phosphor-bronze	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
158	Silicon bronze	------	------	------	2.72	------	------	------
157	Nickel silver	------	------	------	------	------	------	0.136
124c	Ounce metal	0.20	------	------	0.002	.048	.024	------

LEAD- AND TIN-BASE ALLOYS

Sample No.	Kind	Pb	Sn	Sb	Bi	Cu	Fe	As	Ag	Ni	Al
53c	Lead-base	------	5.16	10.20	0.093	0.214	0.0017	0.044	------	0.0023	------
127a	Solder	------	30.03	.79	.036	.004	------	.129	0.004	.002	------
54d	Tin-base	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

MAGNESIUM-BASE ALLOY

Sample No.	Al	Zn	Mn	Si	Cu	Pb	Fe	Ni
171	2.98	1.05	0.45	0.012	0.011	0.0033	0.0018	0.0009

NICKEL-BASE ALLOYS

Sample No.	Kind	Ni	Cu	Mn	Si	Co	Fe	Cr	Al	Ti	C	S	P	Zr	V	Ca	N
162	Monel	66.38	28.93	2.34	0.67	0.54	0.34	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.11	0.003	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
161	Ni-base casting	64.29	0.045	1.28	1.56	.47	15.01	16.88	-----	-----	.34	.006	0.012	-----	-----	-----	-----
169	Ni-Cr	77.26	.015	.073	1.42	.19	.54	20.26	.005	.006	.043	.002	-----	0.042	0.018	0.015	0.031

ZINC-BASE DIE-CASTING ALLOY

Sample No.	Al	Cu	Mg	Fe	Mn	Pb	Ni	Sn	Cd
94b	4.06	1.01	0.042	0.017	0.014	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.002

STEELS (SPECTROGRAPHIC STANDARDS)

Sample Nos.[1]		Kind	Mn	Si	Cu	Ni	Cr	V	Mo	Al (total)	Sn	Co
401	801	B. O. H., 0.4 C [2]	0.34	0.015	0.015	0.005	0.015					
402	802	B. O. H., 0.8 C	.46	.060	.025	.010	.025					
403a	803a	A. O. H., 0.6 C	1.04	.34	.096	.190	.101	0.005	0.033			
404a	804a	Basic electric	0.88	.44	.050	.040	.025	.002	.007			
405a	805a	Medium manganese	1.90	.27	.032	.065	.037		.005	0.056		
406	[3]	Chromium-vanadium	0.71	.24	.10	.080	.97	.23	.005	.023		
407a	807a	Chromium-vanadium	.76	.29	.132	.169	.92	.146				
408	808	Chromium-nickel	.62	.22	.12	1.21	.64					
409a	[3]	Nickel	.68	.24	.11	3.48	.025	.004				
409b	809b	Nickel	.46	.27	.104	3.29	.072	.002	.009		0.012	0.025
410a	810a	2 Cr-1 Mo		.36	.11	0.24	2.39		.91			
411a	811a	Cr-Mo (SAE X4130)		.29	.105	.24	0.93	.002	.22			
412a	812a	Cr-Ni-Mo (NE 8637)	.87	.30	.090	.56	.55		.18			
413	813	A. O. H., 0.4 C	.67	.22	.25	.18	.055	.007	.006			
414	[3]	Cr-Mo (SAE 4140)	.67	.26	.11	.080	.99	.003	.32	.020	.014	
415a	815a	Bessemer, 0.5 C		.10	.012	.006	.008	.006		.11		
416a	816a	Nitralloy G	.54	.25	.15	.28	1.14		.20	1.08	.011	
417	817	A. O. H., 0.4 C	.64	.18		.105	0.028	.004		0.013	.020	
417a	817a	B. O. H., 0.4 C	.78		.13	.062	.050		.013		.036	
418	818	Cr-Mo (SAE X4130)	.52	.28		.11	.96		.22			
419	[3]	Ni-Mo (SAE 4620)	.72	.27	.080	1.71	.24		.22		.009	
420a	820a	Ingot iron	.017		.027	0.0092	.0032		.0013	.003	.0017	.006
421	821	Cr-W, 0.9 C	1.24		.080	.10	.49	.012	.040	Tungsten 0.52		
425	825	Mn-Ni-Cr-(NE 9450)										Boron 0.0006
426	826	Cr-Mo (SAE 4150)										.0011
427	827	Cr-Mo (SAE 4150)										.0027
428	828	Mn-Cr										.0059
429	829	Ni-Cr-B										.0091
430	830	Ni-Cr-B										.019

[1] Sizes are: 400 series, rods 7/32 in. in diameter, 4 in. long; 800 series, rods 1/2 in. in diameter, 2 in. long. [2] The carbon contents of the steel standards lie between 0.1 and 0.9 percent. [3] This standard is available in only one size.

STAINLESS STEEL (SPECTROGRAPHIC STANDARDS)

Sample No.[1]	Kind	Al	B	Co	Cu	Mo	Nb	Pb	Sn	Ti	V	W	Zn	Zr
442	16 Cr-10 Ni [2]	0.0003	0.0005	....	0.11	0.12	0.03	0.002	....	....	0.032	0.08	0.003	....
443	18 Cr-9 Ni	.0006	.0012	....	.14	.12	.06	.003	....	....	.064	.09	.005	....
444	21 Cr-10 Ni	.0025	.0033	....	.24	.22	.21	.004	....	....	.12	.18	.004	....

[1] Size: Rods 7/32 in. in diameter, 4 in. long. [2] By difference, the iron content of these standards are: 442, 70.4%; 443, 67.9%; and 444, 62.7%.

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ALUMINUM ALLOYS (SPECTROGRAPHIC STANDARDS) [1]

Sample No.	Kind	Cu	Mg	Si	Mn	Fe	Ni	Cr	Ti	Zn
601	Aluminum alloy, wrought (14S)	4.38	0.39	0.88	0.81	0.52	.....	0.020	0.015	.....
602	Aluminum alloy, wrought (24S)	4.44	1.49	.130	.63	.28	.....	.007	.012	.....
603	Aluminum alloy, wrought (61S)	0.29	1.01	.52	.....	.21	.....	.24	.037	.....
604	Aluminum-base casting alloy (142)	3.98	1.56	.27	.....	.45	2.00	.....	.100	0.029

[1] Aluminum standards are disks 2½ in. in diameter, ¾ in. thick.

TIN METAL (SPECTROGRAPHIC STANDARDS)

Sample Nos.[1]		Cu	Pb	As	Sb	Ni	Zn	Ag	Bi	Cd	Co
431	831	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.338	0.041	0.015	0.020	0.020	0.021
432	832	.097	.094	.075	.095	.020	.020	.0095	.0098	.0095	.011
433	833	.055	.055	.047	.050	.0095	.0095	.0055	.0052	.0053	.0045
434	834	.019	.022	.019	.019	.0044	.0046	.0018	.0020	.0020	.0020
435	835	.0077	.015	.0090	.010	.0024	.0020	.0010	.0011	.0011	.0011

[1] Sizes are 400 series, rods ¼ in. in diameter, 4 in. long; 800 series, rods ¼ in. in diameter, 2 in. long.

4.1. Averaged Analyses—Continued

IRONS (CHEMICAL STANDARDS)

Sample No.	Kind	C		Mn	P	S		Si	Cu	Ni
		Total	Graphitic			By oxidation	Evolved as H_2S			
4h	Cast	2.44	1.79	0.840	0.124	0.071	0.068	1.34	0.243	0.065
5j	Cast	2.37	1.91	.70	.241	.101	.098	2.44	.99	.018
6f	Cast									
7e	Cast	2.92	2.53	.448	.878	.079	.079	1.88	.022	.011
55d	Ingot	0.011		.030	.004	.013		<0.001	.055	.009
82a	Ni-Cr	2.24	1.71	.649	.053	.102	.094	2.07	.076	1.07
107a	Ni-Cr-Mo	2.72	1.84	.582	.278	.095		1.35	.103	0.968
115	Ni-Cr-Cu	2.42	1.85	1.01	.113	.032	.031	1.60	.644	15.89
122c	Cast (car-wheel)	3.06	2.34	0.55	.29	.115	.110	0.64	.050	0.024

STEELS (CHEMICAL STANDARDS)

Sample No.	Kind	C		Mn	P	S		Si	Cu	Ni
		Total	Graphite			By oxidation	Evolved as H_2S			
8h	Bessemer	0.116		0.45	0.094	0.050	0.050	0.028	0.054	0.019
10f	Bessemer	.42		.64	.083	.047	.047	.067	.032	.020
170	B. O. H. (Ti-bearing)	.035		.226	.012	.032		.060	.102	.041
15e	B. O. H	.107		.440	.016	.023	.022	.085	.036	.037
11g	B. O. H									
12f	B. O. H	.45		.84	.015	.037	.037	.25	.12	.060
152	B. O. H. (tin-bearing)	.466		.782	.019	.027	.027	.244	.127	.062
13e	B. O. H	.636		.890	.021	.016	.015	.239	.103	.110
14d	B. O. H	.84		.40	.014	.026	.026	.13	.085	.040
16d	B. O. H									
19f	A. O. H	.192		.50	.028	.043	.041	.206	.151	.31
20f	A. O. H									
21d	A. O. H	.651		1.03	.041	.044	.042	.332	.107	.190
34a	A. O. H	.762		0.501	.028	.026	.026	.276	.222	.232
51a	Electric	1.27		.233	.010	.010	.010	.308	.082	.063
65c	Basic electric	0.339		.878	.023	.031	.031	.440	.050	.040
100a	Manganese (SAE T1345)	.447		1.66	.020	.027	.027	.243	.050	.032
105	High-sulfur	.193								
125	High-silicon	.058		0.103	.008	.005	.004	4.97	.066	.047
128a	High-sulfur (SAE X1112)	.097		.806	.094	.272		0.021	.021	.027
130	Lead-bearing	.454		.688	.025	.021	.022	.237	.017	.009
151	Boron		{ Boron 0.0027 }							
30e	Cr-V steel (SAE 6150)	.505		.79	.026	.036	.036	.270	.094	.027
32d	Cr-Ni steel (SAE 3140)	.396		.795	.012	.027	.027	.301	.096	1.19
33d	Ni-Mo steel (SAE 4820)									
72e	Cr-Mo steel (SAE X4130)	.344		.538	.014	.020	.019	.292	.105	0.241
111b	Ni-Mo steel (SAE 4620)	.193		.706	.012	.015	.013	.302	.028	1.81
36a	Cr 2-Mo 1	.120		.432	.014	.016		.356	.114	0.243
106a	Cr-Mo-Al	.355		.546	.016	.018	.017	.254	.156	.277
135	Cr 5-Mo 0.5	.094		.458	.017	.010	.010	.383	.076	.083
139	Cr-Ni-Mo (NE 8637)	.394		.867	.019	.024	.024	.292	.089	.563
156	Cr-Ni-Mo (NE 9450)	.515		1.40	.032	.017	.017	.226	.053	.475
159	Cr 1-Mo 0.4-Ag 0.1	.521		0.807	.036	.027	.026	.258	.181	.137
50b	W 18-Cr 4-V 1	.728		.325	.029	.007		.294	.110	.089
132a	W 6-Mo 5	.82		.27	.030	.006		.19	.12	.14
134	W 2-Mo 9-Cr 4-V 1	.810		.155	.016	.006		.323	.114	.077
153	W 1.5-Mo 8-Cr 4-V 2-Co 8	.864		.219	.025	.008		.187	.099	.107
155	W 0.5-Cr 0.5	.905		1.24	.015	.010		.322	.083	.100
167	Heat-resisting alloy (S816)									
73b	Cr 14									
133a	Cr 13-Mo 0.3-S 0.3									
101d	Cr 18-Ni 9	.055		0.74	.021	.016		.47	.181	9.05
121b	Cr 18-Ni-10-Ti	.072		1.52	.026	.008		.596	.124	11.14
123a	Cr-Ni-Nb				.035			.46		
123b	Cr-Ni-Nb-Ta				.024			.52		
160a	Cr-Ni-Mo									
166	Cr-Ni	.027								
126a	Ni 36	.056		0.414				.194	.092	35.89
161	Ni 64-Cr 17-Fe 15	.342		1.28	.012	.007		1.56	.045	64.29

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4.1. Averaged Analyses—Continued

IRONS (CHEMICAL STANDARDS)—Continued

Sample No.	Cr	V	Mo	W	Co	Ti	As	Sn	Al (total)	Al_2O_3	N	Nb	Ta	Pb
4h	0.117	0.011	0.017	.....	.....	0.024	0.015	.....	.....	.....	0.007	.....	.....	.....
5j	.021	.012	.005	.....	.....	.044	.026	.....	.....	.....	.008	.....	.....	.....
6f	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7e	.015	.045	.003	.....	.....	.061	.088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82a	.323	.019	.008	.....	.....	.065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107a	.479	.028	.771	.....	.....	.035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	2.17	.009	.002	.....	0.08	.021	.007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122c	0.033	.012	.003	.....	.....	.010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.005	.....	.....	.....

STEELS (CHEMICAL STANDARDS)—Continued

Sample No.	Cr	V	Mo	W	Co	Ti	As	Sn	Al (total)	Al_2O_3	N	Nb	Ta	Pb
8h	0.022	0.017	0.003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.017	.....	.....	.....
10f	.023	.003	.010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.010	.....	.....	.....
17o	.038	.003	.006	.....	.....	0.231	.....	0.018	0.027	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15e	.030	.001	.007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.010	.....	.....	.....
11g	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12f	.074	.003	.010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15?	.050	.001	.013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.036	.....	.....	.004	.....	.....	.....
13e	.128	.003	.032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14d	.066	.001	.007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.004	.....	.....	.....
16d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19f	.052	.008	.058	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.004	.....	.....	.....
20f	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21d	.100	.005	.035	.....	.....	.....	0.010	.077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34a	.275	.007	.003	.....	.....	.....	.009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51a	.056	.002	.002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65c	.025	.002	.007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100a	.051	.003	.008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	.017	.001	.003	.....	.....	.006	.....	.007	.261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129a	.021	.004	.007	.....	.....	.....	.007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	.029	.....	.003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.204
151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30e	.935	.150	.007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.007	.....	.....	.....
32d	.710	.003	.038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.010	.....	.....	.....
33d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72e	.950	.002	.215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111b	.070	.003	.255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36a	2.41	.006	.920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106a	1.15	.002	.203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.08	0.011	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	5.15	.010	.575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.024	.....	.....	.....
139	0.549	.002	.178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
156	.429	.002	.138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ Silver	}	.....	.....	.....	.....
159	1.00	.054	.414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 0.030	}	.....	.....	.....	.....
50b	4.08	1.02	.401	18.05	.....	.....	.041	.025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
132a	4.21	1.94	4.50	6.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	3.73	1.13	8.68	1.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
153	4.14	2.04	8.38	1.58	8.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	0.485	0.014	0.039	0.517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101d	18.67	.050	.110	.....	0.056	.....	.....	.009	.....	.....	.024	.....	.....	.....
121b	17.68	.042	.075	.....	.....	.416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.011	.....	.....	.....
123a	.....	.037	.12	.11	.....	.002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.75	0.02	.....
123b	.....	.05	.17	.18	.....	.006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.20	.....
160a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126a	0.054	.....	.....	.....	.30	.....	{ Iron	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	16.88	.029	.005	.....	.47	.....	{ 15.01	}	.....	.....	.027	.....	.....	.....

4.1. Averaged Analyses—Continued

STEEL-MAKING ALLOY

Sample No.	Kind	C	Mn	P	S	Si	V	Ti	Al	Cu	Fe	Cr
57	Refined silicon	0.087	0.034	0.008	0.005	96.8	.....	0.10	0.67	0.73	0.65	0.025
58	Ferrosilicon (75% Si)	.033	.165	.016	.01	75.6	0.004	.085	.77	.45	22.5	.07
59	Ferrosilicon (50% Si)	.015	.310	.035	.008	50.0	.04	.105	.93	.04	48.4	.08
116a	Ferrotitanium	.023	.....	.18	.....	3.12	.33	25.12	3.25	.....	.....	.23

Sample No.	Kind	C	Mn	P	S	Si	Ni	Cr	V	Al	Fe
61a	Ferrovanadium	1.06	1.78	0.119	0.005	5.12	.....	0.68	50.19	0.02	.....
64a	Ferrochromium	4.41	0.27	.018	.120	2.02	.....	66.01	0.154	.....	.....
66a	Spiegeleisen	4.39	19.77	.049	.021	2.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68b	Ferromanganese	6.77	79.97	.293	.006	0.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	Ferrophosphorus	.....	.....	26.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Calcium molybdate	Mo=35.3; Fe=1.92; Ti=0.06.									

BAUXITE AND ALUMINA REFRACTORIES

Sample No.		Total Al_2O_3	Total Fe_2O_3	Loss on ignition	SiO_2	TiO_2	ZrO_2	P_2O_5
69a	Bauxite	55.0	5.82	29.55	6.01	2.78	0.18	0.08
76	Alumina refractory	37.7	2.4	0.55	54.7	2.2	.07	.07
77	Alumina refractory	59.4	0.90	.21	32.4	2.9	.09	.45
78	Alumina refractory	70.0	.79	.26	20.7	3.4	.12	.62

IRON ORES

Sample No.	Name	SiO_2	P	Fe	Mn
27c	Mesabi	2.08	0.028	65.0	.....
28a	Norrie	.....	.....	.....	0.435

MANGANESE ORE

Sample No.		Total manganese	Available oxygen	Calculated MnO
25c	.....	.....	.....	.....

ZINC ORE

Sample No.	Name	Zn
113	Tri-State concentrate	61.1

PHOSPHATE ROCK

Sample No.	Kind	F_2O_5	Fe_2O_3	Al_2O_3	CaO	MgO	F	SiO2
56b	Tennessee brown	31.55	.....	.....	44.06	.....	3.4	10.1

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4.1. Averaged Analyses—Continued

TIN ORES

Sample No.	Kind	Sn
137	Bolivian concentrate	56.6
138	N. E. I. concentrate	74.8

CHROME REFRACTORY

Sample No.	Cr_2O_3	SiO_2	FeO	Al_2O_3	CaO	MgO	TiO_2
103	36.97	8.24	14.39	20.83	0.79	16.27	0.93

FLUORSPAR

Sample No.	CaF_2	CO_2	SiO_2	Zn	Pb	S	Fe_2O_3	Al_2O_3	P_2O_5	TiO_2	K_2O	Na_2O	MgO	BaO	MnO
79	94.83	0.99	1.88	0.35	0.23	0.13	0.15	0.02	0.005	0.003	0.01	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.003

CLAYS

Sample No.	Kind	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	TiO_2	ZrO_2	Fe_2O_3	P_2O_5	V_2O_3	Cr_2O_3	K_2O
97	Flint clay	42.87	38.77	2.38	0.25	0.98	0.08	0.04	0.079	0.54
98	Plastic clay	59.11	25.54	1.43	.04	2.05	.08	.025	.021	3.17

Sample No.	Kind	Li_2O	Na_2O	CaO	MgO	BaO	SO_3	NnO	CuO	MoO_3	Loss on ignition
97	Flint clay	0.22	.....	0.10	0.26	0.015	0.042	0.002	0.003	0.0002	13.35
98	Plastic clay	.....	.28	.21	.72	.06	.07	.005	.009	.0001	7.28

FELDSPAR

Sample No.	Kind	K_2O	Na_2O	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	CaO	MgO	TiO_2	Loss on ignition
99	Soda	0.41	10.73	68.66	19.06	0.067	0.36	0.053	0.017	0.52

GLASS SANDS

Sample No.		Fe_2O_3	Al_2O_3	TiO_2	ZrO_2	CaO	MgO
81		0.073	0.265	0.095	0.031	0.029	0.016
165		.019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

4.1. Averaged Analyses—Continued

GLASSES

Sample No.	Kind	SiO_2	PbO	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	ZnO	MnO	TiO_2	ZrO_2	CaO	BaO
89	Lead-barium	65.35	17.50	0.18	0.049	.....	0.088	0.01	0.005	0.21	1.40
91	Opal	67.53	0.697	6.01	.081	0.08	.008	.019	.01	10.48	.....
92	Low-boron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	High-boron	80.60	.....	1.94	.076	.....	.....	.027	.013	(1)	.....
80	Soda-lime	74.1	.....	.33	.065	.....	.003	.02	.003	4.65	.....

Sample No.	Kind	MgO	K_2O	Na_2O	B_2O_3	P_2O_5	As_2O_5	As_2O_3	SO_3	Cl	F	Loss on ignition
89	Lead-barium	0.03	8.40	5.70	.....	0.23	0.36	0.03	0.03	0.05	.....	0.32
91	Opal	.008	3.25	8.48	.....	.022	.102	.091	.....	.014	5.72	.....
92	Low-boron	.....	.....	.....	0.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	High-boron	0.026	0.16	4.16	12.76	(1)	.14	.085	.009	.036	.....	.....
80	Soda-lime	3.23	.04	16.65	.....	.....	.07	.03	.41	.047	.....	.30

[1] Not detected.

LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, SILICA BRICK, BURNED MAGNESITE, AND TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Sample No.	Kind	SiO_2	Fe_2O_3	Al_2O_3	TiO_2	MnO	CaO	SrO	MgO	Na_2O
1a	Limestone	14.11	1.63	4.16	0.16	0.038	41.32	0.12	2.19	0.39
88	Dolomite	0.31	0.084	0.067	.005	.006	30.49	<.01	21.48	.08
102	Silica brick [1]	93.94	.66	1.96	.16	.005	2.29	.....	0.21	.....
104	Burned magnesite	2.54	7.07	0.84	.03	.43	3.35	.....	85.67	.04
154	Titanium dioxide	.....	.....	.....	98.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sample No.	Kind	K_2O	SO_3	S	P_2O_5	CO_2	C	H_2	Loss on ignition
1a	Limestone	0.71	0.04	0.25	0.15	33.53	0.61	.....	34.55
88	Dolomite	.03	.035	.013	.003	47.25	.08	0.008	47.52
102	Silica brick	.29	.....	.....	.025	.....	.....	.....	0.38
104	Burned magnesite	<.01	.....	.....	.057	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Density 2.33 g/cm³ at 25° C.

SILICON CARBIDE

Sample No.		Total Si	Total C	Free C	SiC	Fe	Al	Ti	Zr	Ca	Mg
112	.....	69.11	29.10	0.09	96.85	0.45	0.23	0.025	0.027	0.03	0.02

4.2. Chemicals

Sample No.	Name	Purity on basis of titration	Heat of combustion
84d	Acid potassium phthalate	100.04	
39g	Benzoic acid	99.99	26.4338 absolute kilojoules per gram mass (wt in vacuum).
40f	Sodium oxalate	99.96	
83b	Arsenic trioxide	99.99	
136a	Potassium dichromate	99.99	

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4.2. Chemicals—Continued

SUGARS

Sample No.	Kind	Moisture	Reducing substances	Ash
17	Sucrose	<0.003	<0.002	<0.003
41	Dextrose	<.01	.....	<.003

5. GENERAL INFORMATION

5.1. Literature

Detailed certificates of anlayses are sent under separate cover to the same destination as the samples. In the case of new or renewed samples provisional mimeographed certificates will be supplied until the printed certificates are available.

5.2. Samples Out of Stock

The preparation of "renewal" samples is intended to be completed at the time each kind of sample becomes exhausted, but owing to delays encountered in obtaining a proper grade of material and for other reasons, this is not always possible. If orders are received for samples that are out of stock, notice will be mailed to that effect. The "renewal" of an analyzed sample will have a composition more or less different from that of its predecessor, but, as regards the characteristic constituent or constituents, will pattern after it closely.

5.3. New Samples

When new samples or renewals of old ones are issued, announcements will be made in the Federal Register and in scientific and trade journals.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

SUBCHAPTER C—TRANSCRIPT SERVICES

Part 235—Transcript Services

Sec.

235.1 Motion pictures.
235.2 Certification of publications.

AUTHORITY: §§ 235.1 and 235.2 issued under R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22. Interpret or apply sec. 1, 49 Stat. 292; 15 U. S. C. 189a.

§ 235.1 *Motion pictures.* The following films are available for loan upon payment of express charges both ways. Copies may also be purchased by writing to the Office of Technical Information, National Bureau of Standards, for authorization-to-purchase forms. Completed forms, upon approval by the National Bureau of Standards, may be used to authorize duplication of the film by a commercial firm who will bill the purchaser direct.

All films are 16 mm sound and color.

Item and description	*Cost*
34–1.1—"Silicate Cement", 657 feet, running time 18 minutes	$60.00
34–1.2—"Dental Amalgam: Failure Caused by Moisture Contamination", 502 feet, running time 13 minutes	47.00
34–1.3—"Denture Resin", 657 feet, running time 18 minutes	60.00
34–1.4—"The Casting of Dental Gold Alloys: Thermal Expansion Technique", 632 feet, running time 16½ minutes	58.00
34–1.5—"A Method of Mixing Silicate Cement", 329 feet, running time 8½ minutes	30.00
34–1.6—"Hazards of Dental Radiography", 505 feet, running time 13 minutes	47.00
34–1.7—"Dental Materials: Specification and Certification", 766 feet, running time 21 minutes	70.00
34–1.8—"Dental Burs in Action", 365 feet, running time 10 minutes	42.00
34–1.9—"Four Experiments in Hydraulics", 607 feet, running time 16½ minutes	56.00
34–1.10—"A True Standard", 438 feet, running time 12 minutes	41.00

Prices listed are approximate current costs, not including shipment charges, and are indicated for informational purposes only. Actual charges billed are subject to agreement between the purchaser and the firm performing the work.

§ 235.2 *Certification of publications.*

Item and description	Fee
31–2.1—Certification of any Bureau publication whether printed or processed (not including cost of the publication)	$1. 50

For information concerning titles and prices of Bureau publications address inquiries to the Office of Publications, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

A. V. ASTIN,
Director,
National Bureau of Standards.

Approved:
SINCLAIR WEEKS,
Secretary of Commerce.

[F. R. Doc. 55-9924; Filed, Dec. 8, 1955; 8:48 a. m.]

FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD, MARITIME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

FEES FOR SPECIAL SERVICES

1. *Searching, copying, and certification of records; fees therefor.* (a) Upon written request directed to and within the discretion of the Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration, Washington 25, D. C., there are available, with respect to documents subject to inspection as provided in § 201.5 of General Order 41, 2d Rev., and in § 204.1 of General Order 63 (11 F. R. 177A–598; 13 F. R. 7866), services as follows:

(1) Searching files and records;
(2) Copying records and documents; and
(3) Certifying of copies of documents.

(b) Fees for services set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are as follows: [1]

(1) Certifications and validations of documents with Federal Maritime Board or Maritime Administration seal, 50 cents; without either seal, 25 cents.

(2) Searching files and records, except as provided in subparagraph (5), $1.00 per half hour or fraction thereof.

(3) Copying records and documents, except as provided in subparagraph (5):

	First copy of each page (one side)	Additional copies of same page
Typewritten	$1.00	(1)
Photocopy, 18″ x 24″ or smaller	.40	$0.30
Photographic negatives, 14″ x 17″ or smaller	2.00	
Larger sizes, 40″ x 40″ maximum	4.50	
Contact prints (single weight paper), 8″ x 10½″ or smaller	.50	.50
Ozalid (per square foot or fraction thereof)	.07	.07

[1] No charge for carbon copies.

(4) General:

(i) If copy is to be transmitted by registered, air, or special delivery mail, postal fees therefor will be added to fees provided above (or the order must include postage stamps or stamped return envelopes).

(ii) If special handling or packaging is required, the cost thereof will be added to the fees provided above.

(iii) Minimum charge—50 cents.

(5) Medical records of merchant seamen, including packaging and postage:
Searching, $5.00
Abstracting, $3.00

AUTHORITY: § 204, Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, (49 Stat. 1987, as amended; 46 U. S. C 1114). Interprets or applies § 501, Act of August 31, 1951, (65 Stat. 290; 5 U. S. C. 140).

2. Fee for loan of Maritime Administration-owned machine tools and related equipment not otherwise available to private operators for ship operation, construction or repair: [1]

$100.00

* * * * * * *

[1] All costs recovered—P. L. 137.
[2] All costs recovered—P. L. 137 (based on estimated cost of administrative and operating services incurred in processing loan).

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3. Fee for investigation of applications for mortgage or loan insurance, under Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended: [1]

½ of 1% on amounts up to $100,000
¼ of 1% on the next $200,000
⅛ of 1% on amounts in excess of the first $300,000 up to a maximum of $10 million with no charge for amounts in excess of $10 million.

If the applicant for Title XI insurance also has related construction or operating differential subsidy applications, the maximum charge will be $2,500.

Civil Aeronautics Administration

Washington National Airport—Landing and Parking Fees [2]

(a) Landing:

(i) Commercial aircraft operations (regular or scheduled air carriers having contract).

Each Arrival

Lodestar, DC–3, Super DC–3	$2.00
Martin 202, 404; Convair 240	3.50
Convair 340	3.75
Viscount	4.50
Douglas DC–4	5.50
Constellation, DC–6	7.00
DC–6B	7.25
DC–7	7.50
Super Constellation	7.75
Boeing 377	8.50

Discounts allowed per month

Trip arrivals:	*Discount (percent)*
Over 300	10
Over 400	15
Over 500	20
Over 600	25
Over 700	30

(ii) Commercial aircraft operations (irregular or scheduled air carrier not having contract).

Up to 10,000 lbs	$1.00
10,000 to 20,000 lbs	1.50
20,000 to 30,000 lbs	2.50
30,000 to 50,000 lbs	4.00
50,000 to 70,000 lbs	6.25
70,000 to 100,000 lbs	8.00
100,000 to 125,000 lbs	12.00

(b) Parking:

(i) Commercial aircraft operations (regular or scheduled air carrier having contract).

Ramp service fee, 65 cents for each revenue trip arrival.

(ii) Commercial aircraft operations (irregular or scheduled air carrier not having contract).

	Per 24 hours
1 to 5 place plane	$1.50
5 to 10 place plane	2.50
10 to 40 place plane	4.00
Over 40 place plane	6.00

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[1] Established pursuant to law—46 U. S. C. 1274.

[2] All costs recovered—P. L. 137 (direct costs incident to the maintenance and operation of facilities involved).

REGULATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

PART 575

FEDERAL CIVIL AIRPORTS ON CANTON AND WAKE ISLANDS AND COLD BAY, ALASKA

Effective May 1, 1950

SUBPART A—INTRODUCTION

Sec.

575.1 Explanation of terms.

SUBPART B—LANDING AND PARKING FEES

575.11 Landing fees.
575.12 Parking fees.
575.13 Alteration of fees.
575.14 Payment of fees.

SUBPART C—LOADING AND UNLOADING AREAS

575.21 Control of areas.

AUTHORITY: §§ 575.1 through 575.21 issued under sec. 10, 62 Stat. 453; 49 U. S. C. Sup., 1159.

SUBPART A—INTRODUCTION

§ 575.1 *Explanation of terms*—(a) *Aircraft weight.* "Aircraft weight" shall mean the maximum take-off weight permitted by the appropriate aeronautical authority of the State of manufacture of the aircraft. It shall be calculated to the nearest 1,000 pounds.

(b) *Airport.* "Airport" shall mean the Canton Island airport, the Wake Island airport, and the Cold Bay, Alaska, airport operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration (sec. 10, 62 Stat. 453; 49 U. S. C. 1159) (effective October 23, 1954, 19 Federal Register 6831).

(c) *CAA.* "CAA" shall mean the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

SUBPART B—LANDING AND PARKING FEES [1]

§ 575.11 *Landing fees*—(a) *Rate of charge.* A charge of 16 cents per 1,000 pounds shall be made for each landing of an aircraft at the airport. (No additional charge for each take-off shall be made.)

(b) *Exceptions to charge.* The following aircraft shall not be subject to landing fees:

(1) Civil aircraft not engaged in commercial operations;

(2) Aircraft engaged in test flights. (This shall not include survey and proving runs);

(3) Aircraft compelled to return after take-off;

(4) Public aircraft not engaged in commercial operations.

§ 575.12 *Parking fees*—(a) *Hangar parking fee.* A charge of 5 cents per 1,000 pounds of aircraft weight shall be made for each 6-hour period or fraction thereof during which an aircraft is parked in a hangar at the airport.

(b) *Outside parking fee.* A charge of 2.5 cents per 1,000 pounds of aircraft weight shall be made for each 6-hour period or fraction thereof during which an aircraft is parked outside at the airport. The charge shall start six hours after the plane lands.

§ 575.13 *Alteration of fees.* Charges for aircraft based at the airport may be fixed by the CAA Regional Administrator having jurisdiction over the airport, without regard to the landing and parking fees provided in §§ 575.11 and 575.12.

§ 575.14 *Payment of fees*—(a) *Time and means of payment.* Fees shall be paid in United States dollars at the time use is made of the airport.

(b) *Exceptions to time of payment.* Scheduled air carriers and other aircraft operators may make prior financial arrangements with the CAA official in charge of the airport. These arrangements may include provision for payment on a monthly or other suitable basis.

SUBPART C—LOADING AND UNLOADING AREAS

§ 575.21 *Control of areas.* The CAA official in charge of the airport shall have full control of the loading and unloading areas to insure efficient and non-discriminatory utilization. Such authority shall include, but shall not necessarily be limited to, the right to:

(a) Assign space and sequence of use when he concludes that it is necessary or advisable;

[1] Based on value to the recipient, public policy, or interest served.

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(b) Order the movement of a standing aircraft to conform with assignments under paragraph (a) of this section;

(c) Assess an excess parking fee of $5 per hour for non-conformity with paragraph (b) of this section.

REGULATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

PART 612, AS AMENDED TO JULY 1, 1951

AERONAUTICAL FIXED COMMUNICATIONS

Sec.

612.1 Basis and purpose.
612.2 Acceptability of messages.
612.3 Assessment of fees.
612.4 Methods of payment.
612.5 Priority of transmission.

AUTHORITY: §§ 612.1 to 612.5 issued under sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended, sec. 10, 62 Stat. 453; 49 U. S. C; and Sup. 425, 1159. Interpret or apply secs. 301, 302, 52 Stat. 985, sec. 606, 56 Stat. 1067; 49 U. S. C. 451, 452. 5 U. S. C. 606.

§ 612.1 *Basis and purpose.* The purpose of this part is to prescribe the types of messages pertaining to international or overseas aircraft operations which will be accepted for transmission by CAA communications stations and the fees which will be assessed for the transmission of certain types of these messages on an interim basis pending the results of the studies now in progress by the International Civil Aviation Organization and International Telecommunications Union with respect to Resolutions 8 and 11 of the International Telegraph Regulations, Paris 1949 Revision. The basis for the part is found in sections 301 and 302 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and section 10 of the International Aviation Facilities Act of 1948.

§ 612.2 *Acceptability of messages.* (a) CAA Overseas Foreign Aeronautical Communications Stations, and CAA Interstate Airway Communications Stations located in territory (including Alaska) outside the continental United States, will accept for transmission messages regarding international or overseas aircraft operations where such messages are of the following types:

(1) Distress messages and distress traffic.

(2) Messages for the safety of human life.

(3) Flight safety messages comprising:

(i) Air traffic control messages.

(*a*) Air traffic control messages concerning aircraft in flight or about to depart.

(*b*) Departure messages.

(*c*) Flight plan/departure messages.

(*d*) Arrival messages.

(*e*) Flight plan messages.

(*f*) Flight notification messages.

(*g*) Messages concerning cancellation of flight.

(*h*) Messages concerning delayed departure.

(ii) Position reports from aircraft.

(iii) Messages originated by an aircraft operating agency, of immediate concern to an aircraft in flight or to an aircraft about to depart.

(iv) Meteorological advice of immediate concern to aircraft in flight or about to depart.

(4) Meteorological messages comprising:

(i) Messages containing meteorological forecasts.

(ii) Messages containing exclusively meteorological observations.

(iii) Other meteorological messages exchanged between meteorological offices.

(5) Aeronautical administrative messages comprising:

(i) Messages regarding the operation or maintenance of facilities essential for the safety or regularity of aircraft operation.

(ii) Messages essential to the efficient functioning of aeronautical telecommunication services.

(iii) Messages exchanged between Government Civil Aviation Authorities relating to aircraft operation.

(6) Notices to airmen.

(7) Flight regularity messages comprising:

(i) Messages containing details of the number of passengers and crew, weight of cargo and other data required for weight and balance computation. Other remarks essential to the rapid clearance of the load from the aircraft may be included. These messages shall only be acceptable when addressed to the point of intended landing and to not more than two other addressees concerned in the general area of the route segment of the flight to which the message refers.

(ii) Messages concerning changes in aircraft operating schedules to become effective within 72 hours after the message is filed.

(iii) Messages concerning the servicing of aircraft, when the aircraft is en route or scheduled to depart within 48 hours.

(iv) Messages concerning changes in collective requirements for passengers, crew, and cargo, caused by unavoidable deviations from normal operating schedules and necessary for flight regularity in the case of aircraft en route or about to depart. Individual requirements of passengers or crew are not admissible in this type of message.

(v) Messages concerning non-routine landings to be made by an aircraft en route or about to depart.

(vi) Messages concerning parts and materials urgently required for the operation of aircraft en route or scheduled to depart within 48 hours.

(vii) Messages concerning the preflight arrangement of air navigation services and operational servicing for non-scheduled or irregular operations of aircraft, filed within 48 hours of proposed time of departure.

(8) Reservation messages originated by aircraft operating agencies to secure the space required in transport aircraft scheduled to depart within 72 hours after the message is filed.

§ 612.2 *Acceptability of messages.* (Effective Sept. 1, 1953, 18 Federal Register 5120)

(b) CAA Interstate Airway Communications Stations located within the continental United States (excluding Alaska) will accept for transmission messages described in paragraph (a) (1) through (6) of this section. In addition, such stations will relay messages described in paragraph (a) or paragraph (c) of this section, which are originally accepted for transmission at CAA stations located outside the continental United States or are received from foreign stations of the integrated international aeronautical network, and which in normal routing require transit of the continental United States to reach overseas addresses.

(c) Where adequate non-government communication facilities are not available CAA Overseas-Foreign Aeronautical Communications Stations, and CAA Interstate Airway Communications Stations located in territory (including Alaska) outside the continental United States, will accept messages, other than those prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, originated by and addressed to aircraft operating agencies relating to international aircraft operations, overseas aircraft operations, or aircraft operations within a United States territory or possession which, by virtue of their importance, have a direct bearing on the efficient and economic conduct of the day-to-day operations of such agencies, concerning the following:

(1) Messages of the types prescribed in paragraph (a) (7) and (8) of this section which do not conform to the time limitations prescribed therein.

(2) Parts, equipment or supplies required for aircraft, air navigation, communication and other essential ground facilities.

(3) Train reservations or hotel accommodations for passengers or agency personnel.

(4) Lost baggage or personal effects.

(5) Tickets or cargo shipments or payment therefor.

(6) Inquiries relative to passenger whereabouts and cargo receipt or delivery.

(7) New or revised passenger or cargo rates.

(8) Crew assignments and similar operations personnel matters to become effective within seven days after the time of the message.

(9) Post-flight reports for routine record purposes.

(10) Publicity messages and special handling of dignitaries.

NOTE: Third party messages or messages addressed to parties other than aircraft operating agencies or their representatives shall not be acceptable.

§ 612.3 *Assessment of fees.*[1] No fee shall be assessed for the transmission of a message which is of a type or types specified in § 612.2 (a) (1) through (7). A separate fee shall be assessed for the transmission to each addressee of a message which contains, in whole or in part, matter related to any of that described in § 612.2 (a) (8) or (c).

Transmission of such a message to an addressee may in some cases consist of receipt of the message from a non-CAA communications station and the forwarding of that message without additional use of the CAA communications system. Only one fee per addressee shall be assessed regardless of the number of CAA communications stations through which the message may be sent. Each fee

[1] All costs recovered—P. L. 137.

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shall be computed on the basis of twenty-five cents for each ten words or portion thereof contained in the text and signature of the message. If delivery of the message involves refiling with a non-CAA communications facility, such refiling will be accomplished on a "Collect" basis at no additional cost to, or assumption of liability by, the CAA. Local telecommunications facilities required for the acceptance or delivery of messages will be provided by the user without expense to the CAA. (Effective Sept. 1, 1952, 17 Federal Register 7385.)

NOTE: The Internal Revenue Code provides that there shall be imposed on the amount paid within the states of the United States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, for each telegraph, cable, or radio dispatch or message, a tax equal to (a) fifteen percent of the amount so paid, or (b) ten percent of the amount so paid in the case of an international communication. (Sec. 3797 (a) (9), 53 Stat. 469, Sec. 3465 (a) (1) (B), 56 Stat. 975; 26 U. S. C. 3797, 3465)

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended, sec. 10, 62 Stat. 453; 49 U. S. C. and Sup. 425, 1159. Interpret or apply secs. 301, 302, 52 Stat. 985, sec. 606, 56 Stat. 1067; 49 U. S. C. 451, 452, 5 U. S. C. 606)

§ 612.4 *Methods of payment.* Fees shall be paid in United States dollars to the CAA official in charge of the communications station first transmitting or receiving the message or to any other properly designated CAA official. Deferred payment of fees shall be permitted only where prior written arrangements have been made for such payment on a periodic basis or where pre-payment is not practicable in a specific case. Arrangements for the deferred payment of fees may be made with the CAA Regional Administrator having jurisdiction over the CAA communications station first transmitting or receiving the message.

§ 612.5 *Priority of transmission.* The aeronautical messages of the types stated in § 612.2 (a) (1) through (7) shall have priority over messages containing matter described in § 612.2 (a) (8) and (c).

This revision shall become effective 0001 e. s. t., July 1, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-6979; Filed, June 18, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

§ 612.6 *Limitation of liability.* The Government shall not be liable for error or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message accepted for transmission under this part, regardless of whether such error, delay, or non-delivery is due to the negligence of any employee of the Government or otherwise, beyond the amount of the fee assessed for the transmission of such message. (Effective April 15, 1952, 17 Federal Register 3317.)

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended, sec. 10, 62 Stat. 453; 49 U. S. C. and Sup., 425, 1159. Interpret or apply secs. 301, 302, 52 Stat. 985, sec. 606, 56 Stat. 1067; 49 U. S. C. 451, 452, 5 U. S. C. 606)

REGULATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

PART 580—EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 12, 1951

ANCHORAGE AIRPORT AND FAIRBANKS AIRPORT

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AUTHORITY: §§ 580.1 to 580.151 issued under secs. 4 and 8, 62 Stat. 278; 48 U. S. C. Sup. 485.

SUBPART A—INTRODUCTION

§ 580.1 *Basis and purpose*—(a) *Basis.* The basis of this part is sections 4 and 8 of the Alaska Airports Act (62 Stat. 278; 48 U. S. C. Sup. 485) as amended by sections 1 and 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 5 (15 F. R. 1374) and section 3 of Department of Commerce Order No. 115 (15 F. R. 1395).

(b) *Purpose.* The purpose of this part is to prescribe rules and regulations whereby the Administrator may exercise control over and responsibility for, the care, operation, maintenance, improvement, and protection of, public airports in the Territory of Alaska.

§ 580.2 *Explanation of terms.* As used in this part:

(a) "Administration" shall mean the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

(b) "Administrator" shall mean the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

(c) "Aircraft weight" shall mean the maximum take-off weight permitted by the appropriate aeronautical authority of the country of manufacture of the aircraft. It shall be calculated to the nearest 1,000 pounds.

(d) "Airport" shall mean the Anchorage Airport, including all land and water areas within the Anchorage Airport Reserve, and the Fairbanks Airport, including all land and water areas within the Fairbanks Airport Reserve, operated by the Administrator.

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(e) "Airport Manager" shall mean that person appointed by the Administrator to administer, govern, superintend, control, and protect (1) the Anchorage-International Airport and Lake Hood-Lake Sprinard Landing Area or (2) the Fairbanks International Airport and Chena River Landing Area.

(f) "Board" shall mean the Civil Aeronautics Board.

(g) "Government" shall mean the government of the United States.

(h) "Person" shall mean any individual, firm, co-partnership, corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, or body politic; and shall include any trustee, receiver, assignee, or other similar representative thereof.

SUBPART B—GENERAL RULES

§ 580.11 *Airport manager.* All persons on any portion of the property comprising the airport shall be governed by the regulations prescribed in this part and by orders and instructions of the Airport Manager relating to the use or occupancy of any portion of the property comprising the airport.

§ 580.12 *Aeronautical activities.* All aeronautical activities at the airport, and all flying of aircraft departing from or arriving at the airport in the airspace above the airport, shall be conducted in conformity with the current pertinent provisions of the Civil Air Regulations (Subchapter A of Chapter I of this title) and with orders issued by the Airport Manager or air-traffic control-tower operator which are not in conflict with the said regulations.

§ 580.13 *Taxicabs.* (a) Except as otherwise expressly permitted by the Administrator, no person shall operate any taxicab or other vehicle carrying passengers for hire from the airport unless he is the holder of an appropriate permit issued by the Airport Manager.

(b) Except as otherwise permitted by the Airport Manager, no person shall park on the airport any taxicab or other vehicle used for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire, except for the purpose of discharging passengers, unless he is the holder of an appropriate permit issued by the Airport Manager.

(c) No person shall, within the boundary of the airport, solicit or invite persons to ride in any taxicap or other vehicle used for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire, by driving slowly past loading entrances to airport buildings, by committing other acts, or by uttering words which are calculated to induce persons to engage such taxicab or other vehicle, unless such activity is carried on with the express approval of the Airport Manager and under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

(d) Any person desiring the approval of the Airport Manager to operate on the airport a taxicab or other vehicle used for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire, shall file a written application with the Airport Manager for a permit. Such application shall contain the following information:

(1) Applicant's name and address;

(2) Make, model and license number of the vehicle the applicant desires to operate on the airport;

(3) Description of all permits and licenses applicant holds governing the operation of the vehicle, with the serial or other identification numbers of such permits;

(4) A list of all the public liability insurance policies carried by the applicant, with their serial or other identification numbers of the policies, the names of the insurance companies who issued them, and their expiration dates.

Upon receipt of such an application, the Airport Manager may issue a permit authorizing the holder thereof to operate a taxicab or other passenger-carrying vehicle for hire on the airport. Such permits shall be revocable at any time in the sole discretion of the Airport Manager.

§ 580.14 *Lost articles.* Any person finding lost articles shall deposit them at the office of the Airport Police. Articles unclaimed within 60 days may be turned over to the finders thereof. Articles not claimed or turned over to the finders thereof shall be disposed of by the Airport Manager.

SUBPART C—LANDING AND PARKING FEES

§ 580.21 *Landing fees*—(a) *Rate of charge.* A charge of 30 cents per 1,000 pounds shall be made for each landing of an aircraft at the airport. (No additional charge for each take-off shall be made.)

(b) *Exceptions to charge.* The following aircraft shall not be subject to landing fees:

(1) Aircraft weighing 6,000 pounds or less;

(2) Aircraft engaged in test flights (this shall not include survey and proving runs);

(3) Aircraft compelled to return after take-off;
(4) Public aircraft not engaged in commercial operations.

§ 580.22 *Parking fees*—(a) *Aircraft weighing over 6,000 pounds.* The charge per 1,000 pounds of aircraft weight shall be:

(1) Day or fraction thereof	$0.15
(2) Week	.70
(3) Calendar month	2.50

(b) *Commercial aircraft weighing 6,000 pounds or less.* The charge per aircraft shall be:

(1) Day or fraction thereof	$1.00
(2) Week	3.00
(3) Calendar month	10.00

(c) *Non-commercial aircraft weighing 6,000 pounds or less.* The charge per aircraft shall be:

(1) Day or fraction thereof	1.00
(2) Week	2.00
(3) Calendar month	5.00

(d) *Exceptions to charge.* Aircraft utilizing airport services such as fueling or repair shall not be subject to parking fees for the first three hours after landing.

§ 580.23 *Alteration of fees.* Charges for aircraft based at the airport may be fixed by the CAA Regional Administrator having jurisdiction over the airport, without regard to the landing and parking fees provided in §§ 580.21 and 580.22.

§ 580.24 *Payment of fees*—(a) *Means of payment.* Fees shall be paid in United States dollars.

(b) *Time of payment.* Landing fees shall be paid at the time of landing. Parking fees shall be paid in advance based upon estimated parking time on the airport. Fees paid in advance shall be adjusted at the time of departure.

(c) *Exceptions to time of payment.* Aircraft based at or making regular use of the airport may be required by the Airport Manager to make prior financial arrangements. These arrangements may include provision for payment on a monthly or other suitable basis.

SUBPART D—LOADING AND UNLOADING AREAS

§ 580.31 *Control of areas.* The Airport Manager shall have full control of the loading and unloading areas to insure efficient and nondiscriminatory utilization. Such authority shall include, but shall not necessarily be limited to, the right to:

(a) Assign space and sequence of use when he concludes that it is necessary or advisable;

(b) Order the movement of a standing aircraft to conform with assignments under paragraph (a) of this section;

(c) Assess an excess parking fee of $5.00 per hour for nonconformity with paragraph (b) of this section.

SUBPART E—AIRCRAFT RULES

§ 580.41 *Radio contact.* (a) Radio contacts between pilots of aircraft and air-traffic control-tower operators shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures and by means of the phraseologies prescribed by the Administrator whenever practicable.

(b) Pilots of outbound aircraft equipped with functioning two-way radio shall not taxi or take off without a control-tower clearance.

(c) Pilots of aircraft not equipped with functioning two-way radio shall not land, taxi, or take off without a clearance by radio or light signal: *Provided*, That this shall not prohibit sufficient movement of an outbound aircraft not equipped with a functioning transmitter to attract the attention of the control-tower operator.

§ 580.42 *Report of arrival.* Unless impracticable because of weather conditions or unless Air Traffic Control instructions preclude such actions, pilots of inbound aircraft equipped with functioning two-way radio shall report at or near a contact reporting point and as they enter the airport control zone.

§ 580.43 *Confinement of aircraft operations.* Aircraft operations shall be confined to hard surfaced areas. Taxi strips shall not be used for take-offs or landings.

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§ 580.44 *Parking of aircraft.* No person shall park aircraft in any area on the airport other than that prescribed by the Airport Manager or his authorized representative. No employee of the Administration shall have the authority to make the Government responsible for the care or protection of any aircraft parked on the airport other than Government-owned aircraft.

§ 580.45 *Payment.* Payment for use of airport facilities, storage, repairs, supplies, or other service rendered by the airports shall be made before flight clearance will be granted unless satisfactory credit arrangements have been made with the Airport Manager.

§ 580.46 *Disabled aircraft.* All disabled aircraft and parts thereof on the airport shall be either promptly repaired or removed from the airport by the owners unless required or directed to delay such action pending an investigation of an accident.

§ 580.47 *Accident reports.* A person involved in an aircraft accident occurring on the airport shall make a full report of such accident, including his name and address, to the Airport Manager as soon as possible after the accident. When a written report of an accident is required by Part 62 of this title a copy of such report may be submitted to the Airport Manager in lieu of the report required above.

§ 580.48 *Refusal of clearance.* The Airport Manager may delay or restrict any flight or other operation at the airport and may refuse take-off clearance to any aircraft for any reason he believes justifiable.

§ 580.49 *Private pilot's license.* No pilot other than one possessing at least a private pilot rating or the equivalent shall operate an aircraft on the airport. However, student training flights may be made under the supervision of certificated instructors.

§ 580.50 *Registering of aircraft.* The pilot of any itinerant or other aircraft whose owner or lessee does not have a contract with the Government permitting such aircraft to use the airport shall register at the Airport Manager's office located on the airport immediately after landing and shall report to the Airport Manager's office prior to taking off.

§ 580.51 *Demonstrations.* No flight or ground demonstrations shall be conducted on the airport without the express approval of the Airport Manager.

§ 580.52 *Fueling or defueling of aircraft.* No aircraft shall be fueled or defueled while passengers are on board the aircraft unless a passenger loading ramp is in place at the cabin door of the aircraft, the aircraft door is in open position, and a cabin attendant is present at or near the cabin door. No other persons shall be permitted within 100 feet of such aircraft during any such operations, except employees engaged in fueling, defueling, maintenance, or service operations.

§ 580.53 *Aircraft equipment rules.* No aircraft other than a seaplane or amphibian operating on a seaplane landing area, shall be operated on the airport unless it is equipped with a tail or nose wheel and wheel brakes, except with the permission of the control tower operator. When a pilot of an aircraft that is not equipped with adequate brakes receives permission from the control tower operator to taxi such aircraft such pilot shall not taxi such aircraft near buildings or parked aircraft unless an attendant is at the wing of the aircraft to assist the pilot: *Provided,* That an aircraft with wings and tail higher than five feet from the ground that does not have adequate brakes shall not be taxied on the airport, with or without the airport control tower operator's permission, but shall be towed if it is necessary to move such an aircraft.

§ 580.54 *Taxiing rules.* (a) No person shall taxi an aircraft until he has ascertained that there will be no danger of collision with any person or object in the immediate area by visual inspection of the area and, when available, through information furnished by airport attendants.

(b) No person shall operate an aircraft in a careless or reckless manner or taxi it except at a safe and reasonable speed.

(c) No pilot shall taxi onto or across a runway in use until specifically cleared to do so by radio or visual signal.

(d) Aircraft shall be taxied in accordance with the prescribed taxiing patterns when any particular runway is in use.

(e) No person shall start or run any engine in an aircraft, unless a competent person is in the aircraft attending the engine controls. Blocks shall always be placed in front of the wheels before starting the engine or engines, unless the aircraft is provided with adequate parking brakes.

(f) No person shall run the engine or engines of an aircraft parked in front of the Terminal Building or in front of any hanger or at any location on the airport

in such manner as to cause damage to other aircraft or property or in such manner as to blow paper, dirt, or other materials across taxiways or runways and thereby endanger the safety of operations on the airport.

§ 580.55 *Landing and take-off rules.* (a) Landings and take-offs shall be made on the runway assigned, and in the direction given, by the Control Tower.

(b) Landings and take-offs shall be made at a safe distance from buildings and aircraft.

(c) Unless otherwise authorized or directed by the Control Tower, landings and take-offs shall be made in conformity with the air traffic patterns prescribed by the Administrator in §§ 60.18–4 and 60.18–5 of this title. (The patterns are also published in the C. A. A. Alaska Airman's Guide and Alaska Flight Information Manual.)

§ 580.56 *Visual signal procedures.* Aircraft shall be operated in conformity with visual signal procedures prescribed by the Administrator in § 617.23 of this chapter.

SUBPART F—RULES OF CONDUCT

§ 580.71 *Disorderly conduct.* No person while on the airport shall:

(a) Be or become intoxicated or drunk;

(b) Commit any disorderly, obscene, or indecent act;

(c) Use any profane or vulgar language;

(d) Commit any act of nuisance.

§ 580.72 *Gambling.* No person shall play, participate in, engage in, conduct, promote, operate, manage, or draw on the airport a lottery, raffle, numbers game, policy lottery, policy shop, any kind of gaming table, or gambling device adapted, devised, or designed for the purpose of playing any game of chance for money or property.

(b) No person shall buy, sell, or transfer, or aid in selling, exchanging, negotiating, or transferring on the airport a chance, ticket, certificate, writing, bill, or token, or other device purporting or intended to assure any person of an interest in any lottery, raffle, numbers game, or game of chance.

(c) The possession of any chance, ticket, certificate, writing, bill, token, or other device purporting or intended to assure any person of an interest in any lottery, raffle, numbers game, or other game of chance shall be prima facie evidence of operating, promoting, aiding in the promotion of, or playing such lottery, raffle, numbers game, or other game of chance.

§ 580.73 *Sanitation.* (a) No person shall dispose of garbage, papers, refuse, sewage, or other material on the airport except in the receptacles provided for that purpose.

(b) No person shall use a comfort station other than in a clean and sanitary manner.

(c) No person shall expectorate or spit on the floors, walls, or other surfaces of any airport building.

§ 580.74 *Preservation of property.* No person shall do the following on the airport without the express permission of the Airport Manager:

(a) Destroy, injure, deface, or disturb in any way any building, sign, equipment, marker, other structure, tree, flower, lawn, or other public property;

(b) Walk on the lawns or seeded areas;

(c) Alter, add to, or erect, any building;

(d) Make excavations;

(e) Abandon any personal property.

§ 580.75 *Airports and equipment.* No person shall interfere with, tamper with, or injure any part of the airport or any of the equipment thereof.

§ 580.76 *Weapons, explosives, and inflammable material.* (a) No person except a peace officer, duly authorized post office, airport, or air carrier employee; or member of the armed forces of the United States on official duty, shall carry any loaded or concealed weapon, explosive, or inflammable material on the airport without the written permission of the Airport Manager.

§ 580.77 *Coin operated machines.* No person shall use a coin operated machine that requires the deposit of a coin for such use privilege without first depositing such coin as required by instructions posted on the machine.

§ 580.78 *False statements.* No person shall knowingly or wilfully make any false statement or report to the Airport Manager or any airport policeman concerning the operation or use of the airport.

§ 580.79 *Interfering or tampering with aircraft.* No person shall without permission of the owner:

(a) Interfere with, or tamper with, any aircraft;

(b) Put in motion the engine of any aircraft;

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(c) Use any aircraft, aircraft parts, instruments, or tools.

§ 580.80 *Repairing of aircraft.* No person shall repair an aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, or apparatus in any area of the airport other than that specifically designated for such purpose by the Airport Manager, except that minor adjustments may be made while the aircraft is on a loading ramp preparatory to take-off when such adjustment is necessary to prevent a delayed departure.

§ 580.81 *Restricted areas.* No person shall enter a restricted area posted as being closed to the public, except as may be permitted by these regulations, without the written permission of the Airport Manager.

§ 580.82 *Particular areas.* No person shall enter upon the landing field apron, runways, or taxi strips, or enter into the Control Tower, restricted areas, offices of the Terminal Building, or hangars, except:

(a) Persons assigned to duty therein;

(b) Authorized representatives of the Administrator or the Board;

(c) Persons authorized by the Airport Manager;

(d) Passengers, under appropriate supervision, entering the apron for the purpose of embarkation and debarkation.

§ 580.83 *Observation areas.* No person shall throw paper, cigars, cigarettes, bottles, or any other material from the Observation Areas, or from any part of the Terminal Building.

§ 580.84 *Conduct of business or commercial activity.* No person shall engage in any business or commercial activity of any nature whatsoever on the airport except with the approval of the Administrator or Airport Manager, and under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

§ 580.85 *Soliciting.* (a) No person shall solicit fares, alms, or funds for any purpose on the airport without the permission of the Airport manager.

(b) No person shall make a sale of any kind, charge an admission fee, or expose an article for sale, on the airport, without permission from the Airport Manager unless the person is authorized to do so by the terms of a contract between him and the Government.

§ 580.86 *Advertisements.* No person shall post, distribute, or display signs, advertisements, circulars, or any other printed or written matter at the airport except with the approval of the Airport Manager and in such manner as the Airport Manager may prescribe unless the person is authorized to do so by the terms of a contract between him and the Government.

§ 580.87 *Commercial photography.* No person shall take still, motion, or sound pictures for commercial purposes on the airport without permission of the Administrator, except that the following persons may take pictures for commercial purposes with permission of the Airport Manager only:

(a) Professional photographers and motion picture cameramen taking scenes of events on the airport as representatives of news concerns and bona fide news publications;

(b) Professional photographers and motion picture cameramen taking scenes of events on the airport, for nonprofit exhibits and for the purpose of stimulating general interest in air commerce or travel.

(c) Professional photographers and motion picture cameramen taking scenes of events on the airport for nonprofit educational purposes.

(d) Professional photographers taking scenes on the airport for general artistic purposes.

§ 580.88 *Use of roads and walks.* (a) No person shall travel on the airport except on the roads, walks, or other places provided for the particular class of traffic.

(b) No person shall occupy a road or a walk in such a manner as to hinder or obstruct its proper use.

(c) No person shall walk in a picket line as a picket or take part in any labor or other public demonstration on any part of the airport except in those places which may be specifically assigned for use by such picket lines or other public demonstrations by the Airport Manager.

(d) No person shall operate any type of vehicle for the disposal of garbage, ashes, or other waste material on the airport without the approval of the Airport Manager.

§ 580.89 *Animals.* No person shall enter the Terminal Building or landing area of the airport with a dog or other animal with the following exceptions:

(a) Seeing-eye dogs may be permitted in the Terminal Building for appropriate purposes, and

(b) Dogs to be transported by air may be permitted in the Terminal Building or landing area if they are restrained by leash or properly confined.

(c) Dogs and other animals may be permitted in other areas of the airport if they are restrained by leash or confined in such manner as to be completely under control.

§ 580.90 *Loitering.* No person shall loiter or loaf on any part of the airport or in any building located on the airport.

§ 580.91 *Use of airport.* No person shall come upon or use the airport, except while traveling through as a passenger on a bus or taxicab or while enplaning or deplaning as a passenger on an aircraft operating on the airport, after such person has been denied the use of the airport by the Airport Manager.

§ 580.92 *Drugs.* No person other than a physician or pharmacist licensed to practice his profession in one of the States of the United States or a territory, or a possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, shall within the boundaries of the Airport prescribe, dispense, sell, give away, offer to sell, or administer any dangerous drugs, or have such drugs in his possession, with intent to sell, give away, or administer them. The words "dangerous drugs" as used herein shall mean opium, coca leaves, cocaine, isonipecaine, opiate, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof; diethyl barbituric acid (barbital), or any compound, preparation, mixture, or solution thereof; sulfanilamide or its derivatives, sulfathiozole, sulfapyridine, sulfadiazine, or sulfaguanidine.

SUBPART G—FIRE HAZARDS

§ 580.101 *Use of cleaning fluids.* No person shall use an inflammable volatile liquid having a flash point of less than 110 degrees Fahrenheit for the purpose of cleaning an aircraft, engine, propeller, appliance, or any other object, on the airport, unless the cleaning operation is conducted in the open air, or in a room which is specifically set aside for that purpose, is properly fireproofed, and is equipped with adequate and readily accessible fire extinguishing apparatus.

§ 580.102 *Open-flame operations.* No person shall conduct any open-flame operations in any hangar, or on the airport grounds, or part thereof unless specifically authorized by the Airport Manager.

§ 580.103 *Storage.* (a) No person shall store or stock material or equipment on the airport in such manner as to constitute a fire hazard.

(b) No person shall keep or store any inflammable liquids, gases, signal flares, or other similar material in the hangars or in any building on the airport: *Provided,* That such materials may be kept in an aircraft in the proper receptacles installed in the aircraft for such purpose, or in rooms or areas specifically approved for such storage by the Airport Manager, or in Underwriter's approved safety cans

(c) No person shall keep or store lubricating or waste oils in or about the hangars: *Provided,* That such material may be kept in rooms specifically designated for oil storage, and that not more than a twenty-four hour supply of lubricating oil may be kept in or about a hangar in containers or receptacles approved by insurance underwriters.

(d) Lessees of hangars shall provide suitable metal receptacles with self-closing covers for the storage of waste, rags, and other rubbish. All used waste, rags, or other rubbish shall be removed by the lessees daily.

§ 580.104 *Smoking.* No person shall smoke on the airport aprons, in any hangar or shop, or in any building, room, or place on the airport where smoking is specifically prohibited by the Airport Manager.

§ 580.105 *Floor care.* All lessees on the airport shall keep the floors of the hangars, and hangar and terminal apron pits, and areas adjacent thereto, leased by them respectively, free and clear of oil, grease, and other inflammable materials.

§ 580.106 *Doping.* "Doping" processes shall be conducted only in properly designed, fireproofed, and ventilated rooms, or buildings in which all illumination, wiring, heating, ventilation equipment, switches, outlets, and fixtures shall be explosion-proof, spark-proof, and vapor-proof, and all windows and doors shall open easily. No person shall enter or work in a "dope" room while "doping" processes are being conducted unless such person wears spark-proof shoes.

§ 508.107 *Fueling operations.* The following rules shall govern the fueling and defueling of aircraft.

(a) No aircraft shall be fueled or defueled while the engine is running, or being warmed by applications of exterior heat, or while such aircraft is in a hangar or enclosed space.

(b) No person shall smoke, light matches, or use any flame or spark-producing object within 100 feet of an aircraft being fueled or defueled.

(c) No person shall operate any radio transmitter or receiver, or switch electrical appliances off or on, in an aircraft during fueling or defueling.

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(d) During refueling the aircraft and fuel dispensing apparatus shall both be grounded to a point or points of zero electrical potential.

(e) Persons engaged in the fueling and defueling of aircraft shall exercise care to prevent overflow of fuel.

(f) No person shall use any material during fueling or defueling of aircraft which is likely to cause a spark or to be a source of ignition.

(g) Adequate fire extinguishers shall be within ready reach of all persons engaged in fueling or defueling operations.

(h) No person shall start the engine of any aircraft when there is any gasoline on the ground under such aircraft.

(i) Fueling hoses and defueling equipment shall be maintained in a safe, sound, and non-leaking condition.

(j) All hoses, funnels, and appurtenances used in fueling and defueling operations shall be equipped with a grounding device to prevent ignition of volatile liquids.

(k) All fueling and defueling of aircraft shall be conducted at least 50 feet from any hangar or other building.

§ 580.108 *Radio operation.* No person shall operate any radio equipment in any aircraft when such aircraft is in a hangar during the time any maintenance other than radio maintenance is being performed on the aircraft.

§ 580.109 *Motor vehicle operation in hangar.* No person shall operate, in a hangar on the airport, a motor scooter, truck, or other motor vehicle, other than tractors with exhausts protected by screens or baffles to prevent the escape of sparks or the propagation of flame.

SUBPART H—OBLIGATIONS OF TENANTS

§ 580.121 *Trash containers.* No tenant, lessee, concessionaire, or the agent or agents of any such person or persons, doing business on the airport, shall keep uncovered trash containers on sidewalks, roadways, or in public areas. All vehicles hauling trash shall be covered. No vehicle used for hauling trash, dirt, or any other materials shall be operated on the airports unless such vehicle is constructed so as to prevent the contents thereof from dropping, sifting, leaking, or otherwise escaping therefrom. No person shall spill dirt or any other materials from vehicles operated on the airport.

§ 580.122 *Signs and bulletin boards.* The lessee of a hangar shall maintain a bulletin board in a conspicuous place.

§ 580.123 *Use of bulletin boards.* The lessee of a hangar shall post on the bulletin board, workmen's compensation notices, lists of competent physicians, names of liability insurance carriers, and all pertinent notices issued by the Airport manager.

§ 580.124 *Storage of equipment.* No tenant or lessee of any hangar or shop facility on the airport shall store or stack material or equipment in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to personnel or property. No person shall park an aircraft in a hangar unless such aircraft is properly grounded.

§ 580.125 *Fire apparatus.* All tenants or lessees of hangars or shop facilities shall supply and maintain such adequate and readily accessible fire extinguishers, approved by fire underwriters for the particular hazard involved, as may be deemed necessary by the Airport Manager.

§ 580.126 *Discrimination or segregation.* In the operation of all facilities of the airport, services shall be rendered without discrimination or segregation as to race, color, or creed.

SUBPART I—MOTOR VEHICLE RULES

§ 580.131 *General.* No person shall operate any motor vehicle on the airport otherwise than in accordance with the general rules prescribed by the Airport Manager or other applicable laws for the control of such vehicles, except when given special instructions by authorized employees of the airport.

§ 580.132 *Motorized equipment.* (a) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on the landing areas, aprons, or ramps of the airport unless such motor vehicle has been inspected and approved by the Airport Manager or his authorized agent.

(b) No motor vehicle may be operated on the landing areas, aprons, or ramps except by persons possessed of a valid operator's permit issued by the Airport Manager. The Airport Manager shall have the authority to grant motor vehicle operator permits to such competent operators as he may deem necessary for the safe and efficient operation of the airport, such permit to be revocable at the will of the Airport Manager.

(c) No person shall operate a two-wheeled motor vehicle on the landing areas aprons, or ramps.

§ 580.133 *Operator's certificate.* (a) No person shall operate a motorized vehicle of any kind on the roadways of the airport unless he holds a valid operator's license issued by some legal political jurisdiction or Government agency.

(b) No person shall operate a motorized vehicle of the CAA on the airport unless he holds a valid CAA Operator's Certificate.

§ 580.134 *Speed.* (a) No person shall operate a motor vehicle of any kind on the airport in a reckless manner or in excess of the speed limits prescribed by the Airport Manager and indicated by posted traffic signs. Motor vehicles shall be so operated as to be under safe control at all times, weather and traffic conditions considered.

(b) No person shall operate a motor vehicle of any kind on the aprons or ramps of the airport at a speed in excess of 25 miles per hour.

§ 580.135 *Operation rules.* (a) A person operating a vehicle traveling on any road in the airport, when overtaken by a faster moving vehicle, and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, shall move to the right to allow safe passage.

(b) Pedestrians within pedestrian lane markings shall have the right-of-way over vehicular traffic.

(c) No person shall operate a vehicle following another vehicle on the airport closer than 15 feet to the preceding vehicle.

(d) No person shall sound a motor vehicle horn except as a warning signal.

(e) The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows, unless a different method of turning is directed by buttons, markers, or signs at the intersections, in which event turns shall be made in accordance with the directions of such buttons, markers or signs:

(1) Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

(2) Approach for a left turn from a two-way street into a two-way street shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof, and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered.

(3) Approach for a left turn from a two-way street into a one-way street shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of such center line where it enters the intersection. A left turn from a one-way street into a two-way street shall be made by passing to the right of the center line of the street being entered upon leaving the intersection.

(4) Where both streets or roadways are one-way, both the approach for a left turn and a left turn shall be made as close as practicable to the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

(5) No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to, or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen at a distance of 500 feet by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction.

(f) No person shall start and move a vehicle which is stopped, standing, or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.

(g) No person operating a motor vehicle on the airport shall fail to give proper hand signals. The following signals shall be given by extending the hand and arm from the left side in the following manner:

(1) Left turn. The hand and arm shall be extended horizontally.

(2) Right turn. The hand and forearm shall be extended upward.

(3) Stop or decrease speed. The hand and forearm shall be extended downward: *Provided*, That in lieu of such hand signals, signals may be given by a signal lamp or a signal device which conveys an intelligible warning to another driver approaching from the front or rear.

(h) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on the airport contrary to the directions of posted traffic signs.

(i) No person shall operate a motor vehicle or aircraft of any kind on the airport while he is under the influence of liquor or narcotic drugs.

(j) No person shall operate on the airport a motor vehicle which is overloaded or carrying more passengers than it was designed to carry.

(k) No person shall ride on the running board, stand up in the body of a moving vehicle, ride on the outside of the body of a vehicle, or ride with arms or legs protruding from the body of a motor vehicle.

§ 580.136 *Accident reports.* Any person involved in an accident, other than one involving an aircraft, occurring on the airport, shall make a full report thereof

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to the nearest airport police officer as soon after the accident as possible. The report shall include his name and address.

§ 580.137 *Parking.* (a) No person shall park a motor vehicle on the airport except in the areas specifically established for parking and in the manner prescribed by the Airport Manager.

(b) No person shall abandon any motor vehicle on the airport or park a motor vehicle on the airport for a period in excess of seventy-two hours unless express approval for such parking is obtained from the Airport Manager.

(c) No person shall park a motor vehicle in any space marked off for the parking of vehicles, in such manner as to occupy part of another marked space.

(d) No person shall park any motor vehicle in excess of the time limit prescribed by the Airport Manager for the particular parking area, or park any motor vehicle in any restricted or reserved area unless authorized by the Airport Manager to do so.

(e) No person shall park a motor vehicle in a metered parking space without depositing in the parking meter controlling such parking space the required sum of money for the length of time stated on such meter, or park a motor vehicle in an area requiring payment for parking thereon without paying the required parking fee. If at any time during which any person's motor vehicle shall be parked in a space controlled by a parking meter, such parking meter shall indicate that there has been a violation, the owner or operator of such motor vehicle shall be deemed to be guilty of a violation of this regulation unless such owner or operator can show that the parking meter was not operating properly.

§ 580.138 *Motor vehicle lights.* Each motor vehicle, except a motorcycle, shall be equipped with two headlights and one or more red tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliance to assure safety in driving at night, and all lights shall be kept lighted after sunset when the vehicle is on any roadway of the airport. The operator of a vehicle shall dim or lower the beam of headlights or other lights on such vehicle when meeting an oncoming vehicle.

§ 580.139 *Repair of motor vehicles.* No person shall clean or make any repairs to a motor vehicle on a roadway or in a parking area of the airport, unless authorized by the Airport Manager, except those minor repairs necessary to remove such motor vehicle from the airport; nor shall any person move, interfere with or tamper with, any motor vehicle, or put in motion the engine, or take, or use any motor vehicle part, instrument, or tool thereof, without the permission of the owner or satisfactory evidence of the right to do so duly presented to the Airport Manager.

§ 580.140 *Busses.* No carrier by motor bus for hire shall load or unload passengers at the airport at any place other than that designated by the Airport Manager.

§ 580.141 *Moving of vehicles.* The Airport Manager or his duly authorized agent shall have the authority to tow or otherwise move motor vehicles which are parked by their owners or operators on the airport in violation of the regulations of the airport whenever the Airport Manager or his agents determine that such motor vehicles so parked create a nuisance or a hazard. The Airport Manager shall have the authority to make a reasonable charge against the owner or operator of such vehicle for such towing or moving service, and the motor vehicle so towed or moved shall be subject to lien for such charge.

§ 580.142 *Motor vehicle license tags.* No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any airport roadway when such vehicle does not possess valid license tags issued by appropriate authority unless such operation is approved by the Airport Manager.

SUBPART J—ENFORCEMENT OF RULES

§ 580.151 *Penalties.* (a) Any person who knowingly and wilfully violates any rule or regulation prescribed in this part, or any order or instruction issued by the Airport Manager authorized herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $500.00, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

(b) In addition to the penalties prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, the Airport Manager may remove or eject from the airport premises any person who knowingly and wilfully violates any rule or regulation prescribed in this part, or any order or instruction issued by the Airport Manager authorized herein, and the Airport Manager may deny the use of the airport and its facilities to any such person if he determines that such denial is necessary under the circumstances.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14662; Filed, Dec. 11, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

REGULATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

PART 414

FEES FOR COPYING, CERTIFICATION, AND SEARCH OF RECORDS [1]

Effective July 1, 1954

In accordance with the provisions of Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952 (65 Stat. 290, 5 U. S. C. 140) and Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–28 dated January 23, 1954, a new Part 414 of the regulations of the Administrator is hereby adopted, which prescribes the schedule of fees for the copying, certification and search of records performed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The fees prescribed herein have been prescribed in the various certification rules of the Administration. Further compliance with the notice, procedures and effective date provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act is impracticable and unnecessary.

Sec.
414.1 General.
414.2 Copying and search of records.
414.3 Certifications or validations and affixing Department Seal.
414.4 Acceptable remittances.

AUTHORITY: §§ 414.1 to 414.4 issued under 56 Stat. 1067, 65 Stat. 290; 5 U. S. C. 606, 140.

§ 414.1 *General.* Fees for services performed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration shall be imposed and collected in accordance with the schedules prescribed in this part.

§ 414.2 *Copying, and search of records.* (a) For the search of records and the furnishing of facsimile copies of documents not more than 12″ x 18″ by photostatic or similar process the following fees are charged:

	Per page
Aircraft and airman records	$0. 50
Operations Specifications	1. 00
Air carrier safety records	1. 00
Report of medical examinations	1. 00

(b) For the search of records and the furnishing of duplicate original documents the following fees are charged:

Airman certificates	$2. 00
Certificate of Registration (Aircraft, ACA–500.1)	1. 00
Letter authorizing issuance of Airworthiness Certificate	1. 00
Medical Certificate	2. 00
Report of Written Examination (Airman), Form ACA–578A	1. 00
Notice of Disapproval of Application (Airman), Form ACA–666	1. 00

§ 414.3 *Certifications or validations and affixing Department Seal.* The charge for each certification or validation with the Department Seal is $1.00.

§ 414. 4 *Acceptable remittances.* Checks, Drafts or Postal Money Orders made payable to the CAA, Department of Commerce, are acceptable as payment for the fees listed in this part.

This part shall become effective July 1, 1954.

REGULATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

PART 501

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES [1]

(Revised Effective June 15, 1955)

Part 501 of the Regulations of the Administrator is revised in its entirety, to make editorial changes and to provide a more specific statement of the several standards covering the application for, and issuance of, aircraft certificates of registration. The fees required are stated in §§ 501.3 (a) (4) and 501.4 (c) (2). The statutory definition of "conditional sale" contained in the Civil Aeronautics Act and already applicable by virtue of that Act is added to the first sentence of

[1] All costs recovered—Public Law 137.

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§ 501.4 (b) (2) (ii) as footnote 6. Section 501.8 provides for a temporary certificate of registration pending receipt of a duplicate certificate required because the original was lost, stolen or mutilated. An additional obligation is imposed by § 501.11 in that aircraft owners are required to notify the Administration of any sale or export of the aircraft.

Part 501 appeared as a Notice of Proposed Rule Making in 19 F. R. 9292–9294 on December 29, 1954. All interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to submit written views, data or argument and consideration has been given all relevant data presented.

Part 501 is adopted to read as follows:

Sec.

501.1 Basis and purpose.
501.2 Scope.
501.3 Application.
501.4 Issuance of certificate of registration.
501.5 Effective date.
501.6 Transferability.
501.7 Duration.
501.8 Display.
501.9 Invalidation.
501.10 Surrender.
501.11 Notice of change of address or ownership.

AUTHORITY: §§ 501.1 to 501.11 issued under sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interpret or apply sec. 501, 52 Stat. 1005, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 521.

§ 501.1 *Basis and purpose.* The basis for this part is found in sections 205 and 501 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended. The purpose of this part is to prescribe the regulations under which persons may register aircraft in accordance with the requirements of section 501 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.[1a]

§ 501.2 *Scope.* Except as provided in Part 502 of this chapter with respect to Dealers Aircraft Registration Certificates, the requirements for aircraft certificates of registration shall be as prescribed in this part.

§ 501.3 *Application*—(a) *Form.* Application for the registration of an aircraft shall be made upon the Form ACA–500–B furnished by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. The Form ACA–500 contains three parts: Part A, "Certificate of Registration"; Part B, "Application for Registration"; and Part C, "Bill of Sale." An applicant for a certificate of registration shall submit to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C., the following:

(1) An original and a duplicate of Part A;

(2) Signed duplicate of Part B;

(3) A signed and executed duplicate of Part C [2] or another bill of sale or other form of conveyance specified in § 501.4 (b) (2);

(4) A registration fee of $4.00, in the form of a check or money order made payable to CAA, Department of Commerce.

The name of the purchaser shall be identical on Parts A, B, and C. If a contract of conditional sale is submitted, an additional fee of $4.00 shall be enclosed to record it. The applicant shall retain the original of Part B in the aircraft as a temporary registration for 60 days, pending receipt of Certificate of Registration, Part A of the Form ACA–500.

(b) *Signatures.* All signatures on applications for registration shall be in ink and shall comply with the following, where applicable:

(1) *Agent.* If an instrument is signed by an agent, the name of the applicant for registration shall be shown above the signature. The agent shall indicate that he is signing as "agent" or "attorney in fact" and shall submit the signed and acknowledged power of attorney under which he is acting or a certified true copy thereof or other acceptable evidence of his authority.

[1a] The certificate of registration issued by the Civil Aeronautics Administration is issued only to the owner of an aircraft. However, section 501 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, states that "registration shall not be evidence of ownership of aircraft in any proceeding in which such ownership by a particular person is, or may be, in issue." The Civil Aeronautics Administration does not issue any certificates of ownership, nor is information with respect to ownership endorsed on certificates of registration.

The records of aircraft ownership which are maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration are public records and are open for inspection at Temporary Building No. 4, 17th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. Individuals interested in such information may make a personal search of the records or may avail themselves of the services of an agent or an attorney or of one of the several private aircraft title search companies located in Washington, D. C. A list of such companies may be obtained by addressing a request to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C.

[2] A separate Part C (Bill of Sale) to Form ACA–500 has been provided for use when an additional bill of sale is required to complete the chain of ownership, or the execution of a new bill of sale is required to replace that submitted which did not meet the recording requirements of the Act or the Regulations of the Administrator. This form will also serve the aircraft manufacturers, dealers, distributors, and purchasers, who buy for immediate resale.

(2) *Corporation.* The person signing on behalf of a corporation shall show his corporate title on the instrument. The signature of a person signing for a corporation other than the president, vice president, secretary, or treasurer will not be accepted unless there is submitted a certified copy of the authority granted him by the Board of Directors of the corporation to act in that capacity.

(3) *Partnership.* Where one partner signs for the entire partnership, the names of all partners shall be shown and the person signing shall indicate that he is signing on behalf of the partnership by showing the word "partner" beneath his signature.

(4) *Cotenants.* A document executed in connection with aircraft owned by several persons as cotenants or tenants in common shall be executed by each of the individuals who have title to the aircraft under that form of ownership.

(5) *Trade name.* Documents for aircraft owned by one or more persons doing business under a trade name may be executed in the trade name and the signer shall show the capacity (owner, partner, manager, etc.) under which he executed the documents.

§ 501.4 *Issuance of certificate of registration*—(a) *New or previously unregistered aircraft*—(1) *Application.* A certificate of registration will be issued by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for aircraft owned by citizens of the United States [3] and not previously registered under the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, if the applicant

(i) Mails or delivers a duly executed application for registration, accompanied by the $4.00 registration fee, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C.; and

(ii) Submits with the application proof satisfactory to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics that the applicant is the owner of such aircraft.

(2) *Proof of ownership.* An aircraft will be registered only in the name of the owner. The applicant for registration of a new or a previously unregistered aircraft shall submit proof of his ownership. Part "C" of Form ACA–500, or its equivalent, may be used for this purpose.[4] Recognized manufacturers shall submit evidence from an official of the company setting forth the fact of ownership by reason of fabrication of component parts. The owner of home-built aircraft or of an aircraft assembled from parts shall submit his affidavit setting forth that the aircraft was built from parts and that the affiant is the owner of all right, title and interest therein.

(3) *Identification.* (i) The applicant for registration of an aircraft which has not previously been assigned a registration number shall obtain such a number from the nearest Civil Aeronautics Aviation Safety Agent in the field. In addition to the prefix "N", an aircraft identification number will not exceed five symbols, which may consist of 1 to 5 digits; 1 to 4 digits followed by 1 letter; or 1 to 3 digits followed by 2 letters.

(ii) If the owner of an aircraft desires the assignment of a number not available from the Aviation Safety Agent, or any change from the registration number on the aircraft, he shall apply directly to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C., and shall accompany his request with a check or money order made payable to CAA, Department of Commerce, in the amount of $10.00 for the special number desired.

(b) *Previously registered aircraft*—(1) *Application.* A certificate of registration will be issued by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for aircraft previously registered under the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, if

(i) The applicant submits a duly executed application for registration to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by the registration fee of $4.00;

(ii) The applicant submits with the application for registration a conveyance which meets the requirements prescribed in Part 503 of this chapter and evidence applicant's ownership of the aircraft; and

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[3] As defined by section 1 (13) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, "'Citizen of the United States' means (a) an individual who is a citizen of the United States or of one of its possessions, or (b) a partnership of which each member is such an individual, or (c) a corporation or association created or organized under the laws of the United States or of any State, Territory or possession of the United States, of which the president and two-thirds or more of the Board of Directors and other managing officers thereof are such individuals and in which at least 75 percentum of the voting interest is owned or controlled by persons who are citizens of the United States or of one of its possessions."

[4] *Aircraft donated under Surplus Property Act.* Aircraft have been donated to public organizations and educational institutions for the purpose of carrying out public health and educational functions. The documentary evidence of ownership furnished these institutions was in varying forms and frequently contained restrictions regarding future disposition of the aircraft. Therefore, when registration of the aircraft is desired, all available documents and vouchers issued to the welfare institution should be submitted to the Administrative and Records Branch for decision regarding their acceptability.

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(iii) The conveyance submitted with the above application establishes, within the recordation system of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, ownership to the aircraft in the applicant: *Provided*, That this requirement shall not be applicable to contracts of conditional sale, in which the seller is the legal owner of the aircraft, if the purchaser is granted the right of possession: *And provided further*, That if for good reason an applicant for registration cannot comply with the provisions of subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph and this subdivision as specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, title evidence satisfactory to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be submitted.[5]

(2) *Proof of ownership.* (i) If the applicant for registration purchased the aircraft from the last registered owner, he shall submit a conveyance executed by such person to him. If the applicant did not purchase the aircraft from the last registered owner, he shall submit documents showing consecutive transactions from the last registered owner, through all intervening owners, and thence to him. Part C of Form ACA–500 is a bill of sale which should be completed by the seller. Its use is not compulsory and any equivalent bill of sale is acceptable as proof of ownership provided it is acceptable for recording under the requirements outlined in § 503.1 of this chapter.

(ii) The purchaser of an aircraft under a contract of conditional sale is the owner for the purpose of registration and shall submit the contract of conditional sale as proof of ownership when applying for registration.[6] The contract of conditional sale shall meet the applicable requirements of Part 503 of this chapter. Where an equitable interest under a contract of conditional sale has been assigned, the assignee is the owner for the purpose of registration and shall submit the original contract of conditional sale (unless it has already been recorded with the Civil Aeronautics Administration), and an assignment from the original conditional purchaser to the applicant for registration. This assignment shall meet the applicable requirements of Part 503 of this chapter and there shall also be affixed the signature of the holder (conditional seller or his assignee) of the contract of conditional sale to show assent to the assignment of the equitable interest.

(iii) Where a person repossessing an aircraft desires registration in his name, he shall submit as evidence of his ownership his certificate of repossession, on Form ACA–909 or its equivalent, setting forth that the aircraft has been repossessed pursuant to the terms of the financing agreement involved and the pertinent local laws, together with an original or certified true copy of the financing agreement under which the aircraft was repossessed, unless such financing agreement has been previously recorded by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

(iv) The purchaser of an aircraft at a foreclosure sale shall submit as evidence of his ownership: A bill of sale, which meets the applicable requirements of Part 503 of this chapter, executed by the officer, sheriff, auctioneer, or other person responsible for the conduct of such sale; an affidavit, on Form ACA–909 or its equivalent, by the holder of the encumbrance stating that the aircraft has been repossessed or otherwise seized, and sold pursuant to the terms of the financing agreement involved and the pertinent local laws; and an original or certified true copy of the financing agreement under which the aircraft was repossessed and sold, unless such financing agreement has been previously recorded by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

(v) Where the applicant for registration purchased the aircraft at a sale to satisfy a lien for storage or repair, he shall submit as proof of his ownership a bill of sale from the officer, sheriff, auctioneer, or other person responsible for the conduct of such sale, which document shall state that the sale was conducted in accordance with the pertinent local laws.

(vi) In any case where the title to an aircraft has been in controversy and ownership has been determined by a court, the applicant for registration shall submit a properly certified order of the court.

(vii) If the applicant for registration is the administrator or executor of the estate of the deceased former owner, he shall submit with the application for

[5] Acceptable evidence might consist of an affidavit from the applicant for registration setting forth the circumstances of his inability to obtain the required document and submitting therewith any available evidence he may have in support of the transaction.

[6] As defined by Section 1 (17) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, "'Conditional sale' means (a) any contract for the sale of an aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or spare part under which possession is delivered to the buyer and the property is to vest in the buyer at a subsequent time, upon the payment of part or all of the price, or upon the performance of any other condition or the happening of any contingency; or (b) any contract for the bailment or leasing of an aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or spare part, by which the bailee or lessee contracts to pay as compensation a sum substantially equivalent to the value thereof, and by which it is agreed that the bailee or lessee is bound to become, or has the option of becoming, the owner thereof upon full compliance with the terms of the contract. The buyer, bailee, or lessee shall be deemed to be the person by whom any such contract is made or given."

registration a certified copy of the letters of administration or letters testamentary appointing the applicant administrator or executor. If the aircraft is sold to another party, the applicant for registration shall submit a bill of sale executed for the estate by the administrator or executor, together with a certified copy of the letters of administration or letters testamentary. When no executor or administrator has been or is to be appointed, the bill of sale shall be executed in the name of the estate of the former owner by the heir at law and shall be accompanied by an affidavit from the signer that no application has been made for the appointment of an executor or administrator, that insofar as the applicant can determine, no such application will be made, and that he is the person entitled to the aircraft under the laws of the state having jurisdiction, or that under such laws he or she has the right to dispose of the aircraft.

(c) *Aircraft previously registered in foreign countries*—(1) *Application.* A certificate of registration will be issued by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for aircraft which have been last registered under the laws of a foreign country if the applicant:

(i) Submits a duly executed application for registration and the $4.00 registration fee to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C.; and

(ii) Submits with the application a bill of sale from the foreign seller or other proof satisfactory to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics that the applicant is the owner of the aircraft; and

(iii) Submits a statement signed by a proper official of the country of foreign registry to the effect that all holders of recorded rights against the aircraft have been satisfied or have consented to the transfer of registry; or

(iv) Submits evidence satisfactory to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, (*a*) if the country of foreign registry has not ratified the Convention on International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft, that the foreign registry has terminated or is invalid, or (*b*) if the country of foreign registry has ratified the Convention, that the foreign registry has terminated or is invalid, or that ownership in the country of export has been terminated by a sale in execution carried out in conformity with the provisions of the Convention, or that the country of foreign registry does not supply information with respect to recorded rights in aircraft.

(2) *Identification.* The purchaser of the aircraft shall apply to the Civil Aeronautics Aviation Safety Agent at the port of entry of the aircraft into the United States or to the CAA International Field Office for assignment of a registration number to the aircraft. If the purchaser desires the assignment of a number not available from the agent or field office, he shall apply directly to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C., and shall accompany his request with a check or money order made payable to CAA, Department of Commerce, in the amount of $10.00 for the special number desired.

§ 501.5 *Effective date.* An aircraft will be deemed to be registered upon the date the documents required by § 501.4 (a), (b), or (c), whichever is applicable, are submitted to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

§ 501.6 *Transferability.* A certificate of registration is not transferable.

§ 501.7 *Duration.* Upon application for registration made upon the prescribed form, and submission of the required proof of ownership, an aircraft may be operated for a period of sixty (60) days pending registration by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. (See § 406.14 (c) of this chapter.) The certificate of registration issued by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics pursuant thereto shall remain in effect indefinitely unless suspended or revoked: *Provided,* That such registration and certificate shall immediately expire on the date,

(a) The aircraft is registered under the laws of any foreign country; or

(b) The registration of the aircraft is cancelled at the written request of the owner; or

(c) The aircraft is totally destroyed or scrapped; or

(d) The ownership of the aircraft is transferred.

§ 501.8 *Display.* The certificate of registration issued for any aircraft shall be carried at all times in such aircraft and shall be presented upon request of any duly authorized representative of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, or any State or municipal official charged with enforcing local laws or regulations involving compliance with Federal law. If a certificate of registration is lost stolen or mutilated, the person to whom such certificate was issued may apply for a duplicate to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C. A fee of one dollar ($1.00) will be charged for the issuance of a duplicate certificate of registration. If a duplicate

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certificate has been requested and need for operation of the aircraft arises before the duplicate certificate of registration can be received, on request from the owner, the Administrative and Records Branch will issue a temporary certificate in the form of a telegram to be carried in the aircraft, which will be good for a period not to exceed ten days.

§ 501.9 *Invalidation.* Any registration of an aircraft shall be null and void if at the time of registration:

(a) The aircraft was registered under the laws of a foreign country; or

(b) The person registered as owner was not the true and lawful owner of the aircraft; or

(c) The person registered as owner was not a citizen of the United States; or

(d) The person registered as owner was a citizen of the United States but the interest of such person in the aircraft was created by a transaction not entered into in good faith, being made rather for the purpose of avoiding, with or without the knowledge of the registered owner, the provision of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, which prevents the registration of an aircraft in the name of a person not a citizen of the United States.

§ 501.10 *Surrender.* Upon the suspension, revocation, expiration, or invalidation of a certificate of registration, the owner of the aircraft shall, upon request, surrender such certificate to any authorized representative of the Administrator.

§ 501.11 *Notice of change of address or ownership.* The registered owner of any aircraft shall notify the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C., immediately of any change of permanent mailing address or of the sale or export of the aircraft.

This revision shall become effective June 15, 1955.

Regulations of the Administrator

PART 502

DEALERS' AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

(Revised effective June 15, 1955)

Part 502 of the Regulations of the Administrator governing the application for, and issuance of, dealers' aircraft registration certificates, is revised in its entirety. With the exception of specifying the required fees in § 502.2, substantive revisions are made only in § 502.2 to provide that application for, and issuance of these certificates shall be administered in the CAA Washington Office rather than the several Regional Offices; in § 502.4 (a) (1) (ii), to make clear that these certificates may be employed for demonstration flights of single place aircraft flown by prospective purchasers and to specify certain prohibited uses; and § 502.4 (b) to notify aircraft dealers they are not required to submit documentary evidence of ownership of a particular aircraft prior to operation of the aircraft.

Part 502 appeared as a Notice of Proposed Rule Making in 19 F. R. 9295 on December 29, 1954. All interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to submit written views, data or argument and consideration has been given all relevant data presented.

Part 502 is adopted to read as follows:

Sec.

502.1 Basis and purpose.
502.2 Application.
502.3 Requirements.
502.4 Limitations.
502.5 Rules.
502.6 Notice.

AUTHORITY: §§ 502.1 to 502.6 issued under sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interpret or apply sec. 501, 52 Stat. 1005, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 521.

§ 502.1 *Basis and purpose.* The purpose of the regulations in this part is:

(a) To prescribe regulations for the registration of aircraft by persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, distributing or selling of aircraft;

(b) To facilitate the operation, demonstration, and merchandising of aircraft moving in the ordinary trade channels from the manufacturer, distributor, or dealer to the ultimate purchaser without imposing upon the manufacturer, distributor, or dealer the burden of obtaining an individual certificate of registration for such aircraft with each transfer of ownership as required under the registration provisions of Part 501 of this chapter, and

(c) To permit manufacturers to conduct required production flight tests. A dealers' aircraft registration certificate is an alternate form for the registration

of civil aircraft from that prescribed by Part 501. Persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, distributing or selling aircraft, upon application, may obtain one or more dealers' aircraft registration certificates issued under the provisions of this part. The basis for this part is found in section 501 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.

§ 502.2 *Application.*[1] Application for a dealer's aircraft registration certificate shall be made upon the Form ACA–1706 furnished by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics and shall be submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C., with the required registration fee of $5.00 for the first certificate and $1.00 for each additional or subsequent certificate issued to the same dealer. An application containing current data shall be signed in ink and shall be submitted each time certificates are requested and may cover as many certificates as are desired at that time.

§ 502.3 *Requirements.* To be eligible for a dealers' aircraft registration certificate an applicant shall be a citizen of the United States [2] with an established place of business located in the United States or any Territory or possession of the United States, engaged in the following activities:

(a) The manufacture of aircraft, or

(b) The distribution or sale of new aircraft under authority of a franchise, license, letter of authority, agreement, or other arrangement from the manufacturer or his authorized agent, or

(c) The distribution or sale of used aircraft to ultimate purchasers through ordinary trade channels.

§ 502.4 *Limitations*—(a) *Operation.* (1) A dealers' aircraft registration certificate shall be valid for the navigation of an aircraft only by a person to whom such certificate was issued, his duly authorized agent or employee, or a prospective purchaser.

(2) A dealers' aircraft registration certificate is valid only for an aircraft owned by a person to whom such certificate was issued and which is being operated. (i) In the ordinary trade channels between any two of the following persons: the manufacturer, the distributor, the dealer, or the purchaser from any of such persons, or

(ii) For demonstration purposes necessary to the sale of such aircraft (Single place aircraft may be flown by prospective purchasers for sales demonstration purposes under the direct supervision and control of the person or his agent to whom the dealers' aircraft registration certificate was issued, provided the prospective purchaser is a properly certificated airman. Charter flights or other flights which involve the carriage of passengers or property for hire are not permitted. The use of a dealers' aircraft registration certificate in an aircraft which is rented or leased under contract is prohibited.), or

(iii) To conduct required production flight tests.

(3) A dealers' aircraft registration certificate is valid for an aircraft only while the aircraft is operated within the United States and the territories and possessions of the United States, including the territorial waters and the overlying air space thereof.

(b) *Transfer of ownership.* Whenever the ownership of an aircraft is transferred to a person who is not the possessor of a valid dealers' aircraft registration certificate, the purchaser shall make application for registration of the aircraft in his name in accordance with the provisions of Part 501 of this chapter prior to the operation of the aircraft. Aircraft distributors or dealers, who are operating under the terms of a dealers' aircraft registration certificate are not required to submit documentary evidence of their ownership of a particular aircraft prior to operation of the aircraft.[3]

§ 502.5 *Rules*—(a) *Display.* The dealers' aircraft registration certificate shall be carried in the aircraft when operated by the person to whom the certificate was issued, or by his authorized agent or employee.

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[1] All costs recovered—P. L. 137.

[2] As defined by section 1 (13) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, " 'Citizen of the United States' means (a) an individual who is a citizen of the United States or of one of its possessions, or (b) a partnership of which each member is such an individual, or (c) a corporation or association created or organized under the laws of the United States or of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States of which the president and two-thirds or more of the board of directors and other managing officers thereof are such individuals and in which at least 75 per centum of the voting interest is owned or controlled by persons who are citizens of the United States or of one of its possessions."

[3] If bill of sale is forwarded to Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C., by the dealer prior to sale of the aircraft, it will be recorded under section 503 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and thus be safeguarded from loss or destruction. There is no fee for the recording of such document.

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(b) *Duration.* A dealers' aircraft registration certificate shall expire one year from the date of issuance thereof.

(c) *Transferability.* A dealers' aircraft registration certificate is not transferable.

§ 502.6 *Notice.* The holder of a dealers' aircraft registration certificate shall notify the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C., immediately of any change which affects his status as a citizen of the United States as defined in section 1 (13) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, or otherwise affects his eligibility for a dealers' aircraft registration certificate.

This revision shall become effective June 15, 1955.

Regulations of the Administrator

PART 503

RECORDATION OF AIRCRAFT OWNERSHIP [1]

(Revised effective June 15, 1955)

Part 503 of the Regulations of the Administrator governing the recordation of documents affecting the title to, or interest in, aircraft, is revised in its entirety. While some editorial changes are made throughout and the fee is specified in § 503.3 (a) (6), the revision consists for the most part of the addition of express statements of the standards applicable to the recording of instruments under the part. A substantive revision is made in the definition of "conveyance" in § 503.2. This revision expressly provides for the recordation of such instruments affecting interests in aircraft as judicial decrees and notices of tax liens or of other liens.

Part 503 appeared as a Notice of Proposed Rule Making in 19 F. R. 9295–9296 on December 29, 1954. All interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to submit written views, data or argument and consideration has been given all relevant data presented.

Part 503 is adopted to read as follows:

Sec.

503.1 Basis and purpose.
503.2 Definition.
503.3 Eligibility of conveyance.

AUTHORITY: §§ 503. to 503.3 issued under sec. 205, 52 stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interpret or apply sec. 501, 52 Stat. 1005, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 521.

§ 503.1 *Basis and purpose.* The purpose of this part is to prescribe regulations for the recordation of conveyances affecting title to, or any interest in, any aircraft registered under the provisions of section 501 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and Part 501 or Part 502 of this chapter.[2] The basis for this part is found in section 503 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.

§ 503.2 *Definitions.* As used in this part "conveyance" means:

(a) A bill of sale, contract of conditional sale, assignment of contract of conditional sale, or assignment of equitable interest under contract of conditional sale, mortgage, assignment of mortgage, lease, judicial decree, notice of tax lien or of other lien, or other instrument affecting title to, or any interest in, aircraft; and

(b) Any release, cancellation, invalidation, discharge, or satisfaction relating to any instrument recorded under this part.

§ 503.3 *Eligibility of conveyance.* (a) A conveyance shall be eligible for recordation only if:

(1) It is executed upon the form prescribed by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for such type of conveyance, or upon a form deemed appropriate by the Administrator, and is submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C.;

(2) It describes the aircraft by make, manufacturer's serial number and Civil Aeronautics registration number, or by other detail sufficient to enable identification;

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[1] All costs recovered—P. L. 137.

[2] A recordable instrument is one which purports to be a "conveyance" as that term is defined by section 1 (18) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Recordation of an instrument does not mean the instrument does, in fact, affect the title to, or any interest in, an aircraft.

(3) It is the original document or an executed duplicate thereof, with all signatures in ink; [3]

(4) It is accompanied by a duly executed application for registration and the required registration fee, and complies with the other provisions of § 501.4 (a), (b), or (c) of this chapter, whichever is applicable: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to conveyances affecting title to United States registered aircraft where such a conveyance does not transfer ownership of the aircraft from the United States citizen: *And provided further*, That a bill of sale or contract of conditional sale to the holder of a dealer's aircraft registration certificate will be recorded as set forth in § 502.4 of this chapter although not accompanied by an application for registration and registration fee; [4]

(5) It affects an aircraft registered under the terms of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended;

(6) It is accompanied by the required recordation fee of $4.00 in the form of a check or money order made payable to CAA, Department of Commerce, for each aircraft covered by the conveyance (See § 407.14 of this chapter): *Provided*, That this paragraph shall apply only to conveyances executed for security purposes, and not to any release, cancellation, invalidation, discharge, or satisfaction thereof; and

(7) It is acknowledged by the signer or signers before a notary public or other officer authorized by the law of the United States, or of a State, Territory or possession thereof, or the District of Columbia, to take acknowledgment of deeds.

(b) Additional requirements: (1) Where the seller is not shown on the records of the Civil Aeronautics Administration as being the owner of the aircraft, the bill of sale shall be accompanied by a bill or bills of sale or similar instruments showing consecutive transactions from the last registered owner through all intervening owners and thence to him.

(2) A contract of conditional sale shall be signed and acknowledged by both the conditional seller and the conditional purchaser. If the conditional seller is not shown on the records of the Civil Aeronautics Administration as being the owner of the aircraft, the contract of conditional sale shall be accompanied by a bill or bills of sale or other documents establishing the fact that the conditional seller is the owner.

(3) An assignment of a contract of conditional sale shall be executed by the conditional seller (assignor) and contain a description of the aircraft unless it is attached to, and is a part of, the original contract of conditional sale.

(4) An assignment of equitable interest under a contract of conditional sale shall contain a description of the original contract so as to permit identification; shall be signed and acknowledged by the assignor (conditional purchaser under the original contract) and also be signed by the holder (conditional seller or his assignee) of the contract of conditional sale to show assent to the assignment of the equitable interest.

(5) When the payments and conditions of the contract of conditional sale have been made or performed, the holder shall execute a release on the reverse side of Form ACA–818, which form is sent to the holder of the contract at the time of the recordation of the encumbrance, or its equivalent, and forward it for recordation.

(6) A chattel mortgage shall be eligible for recording if:

(i) It is signed by the mortgagor; and

(ii) It is executed in the name of the registered owner, or the mortgagor applies for registration as provided in Part 501 of this chapter; except that, a chattel mortgage may be recorded without the submission of an application for registration and registration fee if the mortgagor is the holder of a valid dealers' aircraft registration certificate and submits the documents establishing his ownership as outlined in § 501.4 of this chapter or if the mortgagor was the owner on the date of the execution of the mortgage and the documents recorded with this office establish that fact.

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[3] When return of the original conveyance to the sender is desired, a certified true copy thereof shall be submitted with the original document. After recording, the certified true copy will be retained and the original will be returned to the sender stamped with the date and hour of recordation. A certified true copy of an original document is a document which is a complete copy of the original in all respects, including the dates, signatures, and acknowledgments and to which is attached a certificate of a notary public stating that such officer has compared the copy with the original document and that it is a true and correct copy in all respects.

[4] Documents of this nature are recorded under the numbers assigned to aircraft by their manufacturers. No particular dealers' aircraft registration certificate is associated with a particular aircraft. This action of recordation provides information to those consulting the records as to the ownership of the aircraft. The question of whether the full benefits of the recording provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act are thus acquired has not yet been the subject of judicial review.

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(7) An assignment of a chattel mortgage shall be signed by the mortgagee (assignor) and unless it is attached to, and made a part of, the original mortgage, it shall contain a description of the mortgage and be accompanied by the $4.00 recordation fee for each aircraft listed in the mortgage.

(8) A supplement to a chattel mortgage which has been previously recorded by the Civil Aeronautics Administration shall meet all of the requirements for recording an original mortgage, which shall be described in the supplement in sufficient detail so as to permit identification, and shall be accompanied by a $4.00 recordation fee for each aircraft listed therein.

(9) When a chattel mortgage has been satisfied or any of the mortgaged aircraft released from the terms of the mortgage, the holder of the mortgage shall execute the release on the reverse side of Form ACA–506 (which form is sent to the holder at the time of recordation of the mortgage) or its equivalent, and forward it for recordation. If the mortgage is secured by a number of aircraft and all of the collateral is released, it is not necessary that the collateral be described in detail in the release document. However, the mortgage shall be clearly identified through the names of the mortgagor, mortgagee, and/or assignee, the date of recording of the mortgage with the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the document number thereof.

This revision shall become effective June 15, 1955.

Regulations of the Administrator

PART 504

RECORDATION OF ENCUMBRANCES AGAINST SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT ENGINES

(Revised effective June 15, 1955)

Part 504 of the Regulations of the Administrator dealing with the recordation of encumbrances against specifically identified aircraft engines is revised in its entirety. Similar to the revision proposed in Part 503 of this chapter, § 504.2 expressly includes as recordable conveyances such instruments affecting interests in aircraft engines as judicial decrees and notices of tax liens or of other liens. In addition, the revision includes in § 504.3 (a) (3) a statement of the required fee and in § 504.3 (b) the standards which are applicable to the recording of releases of interests in aircraft engines.

Part 504 appeared as a Notice of Proposed Rule Making in 19 F. R. 9297 on December 29, 1954. All interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to submit written views, data, or argument and consideration has been given, all relevant data presented.

Part 504 is adopted to read as follows:

Sec.

504.1 Basis and purpose.
504.2 Definitions.
504.3 Eligibility of conveyances.

Authority: §§ 504.1 to 504.3 issued under sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interpret or apply sec. 503, 52 Stat. 1006, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 523.

§ 504.1. *Basis and purpose.* The purpose of this part is to prescribe regulations for the recordation of conveyances affecting the title to, or any interest in, any specifically identified aircraft engine or engines of seven hundred and fifty or more rated takeoff horsepower for each such engine or the equivalent of such horsepower. The basis for this part is found in section 503 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.

§ 504.2. *Definitions.* As used in this part, "conveyance" means:

(a) Any lease, mortgage equipment trust, contract of conditional sale, judicial decree, notice of tax lien or of other lien, or other instrument executed for security purposes, which instrument affects the title to, or any interest in, any specifically identified aircraft engine or engines of seven hundred and fifty or more rated takeoff horsepower for each such engine or the equivalent of such horsepower; or

(b) Any assignment, amendment, or supplement of or to an instrument set forth in paragraph (a) of this section; or

(c) Any release, cancellation, discharge, or satisfaction relating to any of the instruments set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

§ 504.3. *Eligibility of conveyances.*[1] (a) A conveyance shall be eligible for recordation only if:

[1] All costs recovered—P. L. 137.

(1) It affects an aircraft engine which is specifically identified by make, model, and manufacturer's serial number;

(2) It affects an aircraft engine of seven hundred and fifty or more rated takeoff horsepower or the equivalent of such horsepower;

(3) It is accompanied by the required recordation fee of $2.00 in the form of a check or money order made payable to CAA, Department of Commerce, for each aircraft engine affected by the conveyance (see § 407.23 of this chapter): *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any release, cancellation, invalidation, discharge, or satisfaction relating to any conveyance recorded under this part;

(4) It is signed in ink and submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C.; and

(5) It is acknowledged before a notary public or other officer authorized by the law of the United States, or of a State, Territory, or possession thereof, or the District of Columbia, to take acknowledgment of deeds.

(b) Release: A release, of the collateral listed in the encumbrance, or any part thereof, shall be signed in ink and acknowledged by the holder of the encumbrance. This release shall be in form equivalent to the release Form ACA–506, and shall contain a description of the encumbrance, the recording data furnished the holder at the time of its recording, and the collateral released. If a number of engines were listed in the encumbrance and all of that collateral is released, it will not be necessary to list the engines by serial number, but the release shall set forth that all of the engines encumbered have been released. The original recorded document shall be clearly identified by the names of the parties to the transaction, the date of recording with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the document number thereof.

This revision shall became effective June 15, 1955.

Regulations of the Administrator

Part 505

Recordation of Encumbrances Against Aircraft Engines, Propellers, Appliances, or Spare Parts

(Revised effective June 15, 1955)

Part 505 of the Regulations of the Administrator governing the recordation of encumbrances against aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, and spare parts is revised in its entirety. Section 505.2 expressly includes as recordable conveyances such instruments affecting interests in aircraft engines as judicial decrees and notices of tax liens or of other liens. In addition, the revision includes in § 505.3 (a) (3) a statement of the required fee and in § 505.3 (b) the standards which are applicable to the recording of releases of interests in aircraft engines.

Part 505 appeared as a Notice of Proposed Rule Making in 19 F. R. 9297–9298 on December 29, 1954. All interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to submit written views, data, or argument; and consideration has been given all relevant data presented.

Part 505 is adopted to read as follows:

Sec.

505.1 Basis and purpose.
505.2 Definitions.
505.3 Eligibility of conveyances.

Authority: §§ 505.1 to 505.3 issued under sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interpret or apply sec. 503, 52 Stat. 1006, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 523.

§ 505.1 *Basis and purpose.* The purpose of this part is to prescribe regulations for the recordation of conveyances affecting the title to, or any interest in, any aircraft engines, propellers, or appliances maintained by or on behalf of an air carrier certificated under section 604 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, for installation or use in aircraft, aircraft engines, or propellers, or any spare parts maintained by or on behalf of such an air carrier, which instrument need only describe generally by types the engines, propellers, appliances, and spare parts covered thereby and designate the location or locations thereof. The basis for this part is found in section 503 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.

§ 505.2 *Definitions.* As used in this part, "conveyance" means:

(a) Any lease, mortgage, equipment trust, contract of conditional sale, judicial decree, notice of tax lien or of other lien or other instrument executed for security

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purposes, which instrument affects the title to, or any interest in, any aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, or spare parts maintained by or on behalf of an air carrier certificated under section 604 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended; or

(b) Any assignment, amendment, or supplement of or to an instrument set forth in paragraph (a) of this section; or

(c) Any release, cancellation, discharge, or satisfaction relating to any of the instruments set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

§ 505.3 *Eligibility of conveyances.*[1] (a) A conveyance shall be eligible for recordation if:

(1) It affects aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, or spare parts maintained by or on behalf of an air carrier certificated under section 604 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended;

(2) It specifically describes the location or locations of the aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, or spare parts covered thereby;

(3) It is accompanied by the required recordation fee of $2.00 in the form of a check or money order made payable to CAA, Department of Commerce, for each location. (See § 407.33 of this chapter): *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any release, cancellation, invalidation, discharge, or satisfaction relating to any conveyance recorded under this part;

(4) It is signed in ink, and submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Administrative and Records Branch, W–240, Washington 25, D. C.; and

(5) It is acknowledged before a notary public or other officer authorized by law of the United States, or of a State, Territory, or possession thereof, or the District of Columbia, to take acknowledgment of deeds.

(b) Release: A release of all of the collateral listed in the encumbrance or of all of the collateral at a particular location or location,[1] shall be signed in ink and acknowledged by the holder of the encumbrance releasing all of the collateral at the particular location or locations. This release shall be in form equivalent to the release Form ACA–506, and shall contain a description of the encumbrance, the recording data furnished the holder at the time of its recording, and the location or locations of the released collateral. If the collateral at all of the locations listed in the encumbrance is released, it will not be necessary to list the locations, but the release shall set forth that all of the collateral at all of the locations listed in the encumbrance has been released. The original recorded document shall be clearly identified by the names of the parties to the transaction, the date of recording with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the document number thereof.

This revision shall become effective June 15, 1955.

Manual of Orders (Pt. 1)

Department Order No. 59 (Amended) Effective Date December 30, 1955

Subject: Services and Publications of the Department and Charges Therefor

Section 1. Purpose

The purpose of this order is to define and delegate the authorities of the Department of Commerce governing the performance of services for the public and particular segments thereof; the pricing of departmental publications; and the establishment and disposition of charges therefor.

Section 2. Legislative Authorities

The basic authorities of the Department for the performance of services and the preparation and issuance of publications including the establishment of charges therefor are set forth in the following statutes, the listing of which shall not be deemed to preclude the application of other provisions of law authorizing the charging of fees for services or prices for publications:

1. The Organic Act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 826; 5 U. S. C. 596) under which the Department from time to time prepares and publishes studies of a technical nature as a service to business and industry and particular segments thereof. Such studies are based primarily upon information, statistical or otherwise, available to or gathered by the Department and consist not only of the basic data but of analysis and comment thereon.

[1] All costs recovered—P. L. 137.

2. The act of May 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 292; 15 U. S. C. 189a) which authorizes the Department, upon the written request of any person, firm, or corporation, to make special statistical studies relating to foreign trade, domestic trade, and other economic matters falling within the province of the Department; to prepare from its records special statistical compilations; and to furnish transcripts of its studies, tables, and other records, upon the payment of the actual cost of such work by the person, firm, or corporation requesting it.

3. The act of May 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1335; 15 U. S. C. 189) which authorizes the establishment of charges for lists of foreign buyers, special statistical services, special commodity news bulletins, and World Trade Directory Reports.

4. The act of December 19, 1942 (56 Stat. 1067; 5 U. S. C. 606) which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to establish a schedule or schedules of reasonable fees or charges for services performed or for any publications furnished by the Department of Commerce or any agency thereof.

5. In addition, organic and other legislation peculiar to certain primary organization units of the Department authorizes the performance of specified services and the preparation and issuance of publications as part of their functional authorities.

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this order, the following definitions shall apply:

1. Publications are those printed documents initiated and prepared for the public by the Department as part of or incident to its basic functions. They do not include documents or reports resulting from a special service or study performed at the specific request of an individual, company, or group unless such documents or reports are also made generally available in the public interest.

2. Services are those functions performed for the public or any segment thereof as part of the regular operations of a primary organization unit and special studies or services undertaken at the specific request of and for the benefit of private groups or individuals.

3. Fees are the charges made for services rendered.

4. Prices are the charges made for publications.

SECTION 4. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

.01 Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Commerce by law the head of each primary organization unit, subject to the conditions and limitations imposed in this or any other order of the Department, is hereby authorized to:

1. Approve fees for services.

2. Approve special studies or services performed under the authority of the applicable legislation referred to in section 2 hereof.

3. Approve the estimated and/or actual cost of special studies or services, and, when the public interest is involved in a particular case, the proportion of the total cost fairly attributable to a private individual or group requesting such a special study or service.

4. Establish estimated costs of $500 or less as fixed fees.

.02 Pursuant to the same authority, the Director, Office of Publications, is hereby authorized to approve prices for publications sold to the public. In exercising this authority, the Director, Office of Publications, will assure the application of the policy expressed in sections 5.01 and 5.02 of this order.

.03 The authority delegated herein may be redelegated to such officers or employees as the head of the organization unit may deem necessary.

SECTION 5. POLICY

.01 The Department of Commerce adopts the policy of Public Law 137, approved August 31, 1951 (5 U. S. C. 140), to relieve the public from bearing the cost of services to individuals or groups by establishing charges for publications and services that are for the special use and benefit of private groups and individuals. The fees established for such services and the prices for publications shall be determined so that the services or publications will be self-sustaining, to the full extent possible. The establishment of such fees and prices shall be on a fair and equitable basis, taking into consideration direct and indirect costs to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy, or interest served, and other pertinent facts.

.02 In accordance with this policy each organization unit of the Department shall continually examine the services or publications it furnishes to the public,

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including those furnished without charge, to assure that the charges for any or all of such services or publications are established in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and the policy announced herein. Schedules of fees proposed to be charged shall be published in the Federal Register in accordance with the provisions of administrative order 201–22.

.03 In all cases of studies or reports prepared at the request of and for the benefit of private individuals or groups the right must be reserved to make the results generally available to the public in appropriate cases and no proprietary interest shall accrue to the private individual or group.

.04 From time to time a special study or research project is requested by a private individual or group as a special service, but is, nevertheless, of such a nature that its preparation, publication and dissemination in its original form or in augmented or expanded form to persons other than the requesting person or group will serve the public interest and will tend to promote commerce and industry of the United States. It is the policy of the Department to undertake such a project upon payment by the person or group requesting it of that portion of the total cost thereof which is determined to be attributable to his special benefit after taking into account the public interest involved in the particular study. To avoid improper augmentation of Department appropriations, authorizing officers must assure that the private need or special service is bona fide and that cost sharing arrangements are appropriately related to such need or service.

.05 No service or publication shall be approved which would violate existing or future acts requiring that information furnished by contributors be held confidential.

.06 The primary organization unit head, within the limits of applicable law, may make exceptions to cost recovery either by exempting the applicants specified below or by fixing fees or prices so as to recover less than the full cost under conditions indicated:

1. State or local governments or their agents when payment of the full charge would not be in the interest of the program or would conflict with State law;
2. Foreign countries or international organizations or their agents when the furnishing of the service without charge is an appropriate courtesy;
3. Nationals of a foreign country with whom comparable charges are fixed on a reciprocal basis;
4. Charitable nonprofit organizations; and
5. When the cost of collecting the charges would outweigh the cost of the activity.

SECTION 6. PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING REQUESTS AND ESTABLISHING CHARGES

.01 Each applicant desiring a special study or special service shall submit a formal written request therefor. Such request shall be submitted to the head of the primary organization unit concerned or his designee who shall either approve or disapprove the request after study of the nature and scope of the project, the estimated cost thereof, and other pertinent information. The applicant shall be notified as to whether his request for a project has been approved or disapproved.

.02 The fixed fee or estimated cost established for a study or service shall be kept as close to the actual cost as possible. There shall be included such direct costs as (1) labor, including value of leave accrued and supervision; (2) the purchase of services from other Federal agencies including printing from the Government Printing Office or Department of Commerce printing plant; (3) rental of equipment; (4) maintenance and operation of Government-owned equipment used; (5) travel; (6) communications; and (7) all other necessary expenditures. In addition, an adequate percentage of cost shall be included to cover generally such indirect agency overhead costs as collection and deposit of charges or costs, maintenance, operation, and depreciation of buildings, depreciation of equipment, the Government's share of the retirement or social security benefits for the employees, and workmen's compensation.

.03 If the request is approved, the applicant shall be advised as follows:

1. If the project has been approved on the basis of a fixed fee of $500 or less, the applicant will be requested to forward a check, bank draft, or postal money order in the total amount of the charge; and

2. If the project has been estimated to cost more than $500, the applicant will be so informed and requested to forward a check, bank draft, or postal money order in the sum of the estimate. It shall be clearly pointed out to the applicant that the amount is an estimated cost only and is subject to revision as the work progresses. If the sum deposited is insufficient to cover the cost, the applicant shall be required to deposit the additional necessary amount before the project

is completed. Conversely, if the original deposit is more than sufficient to cover the cost, the difference will be refunded to the applicant.

.04 If the applicant is a State or local government and is prohibited from making advance payments, collection may be deferred until the work is completed and the actual cost known; provided, that the commitment to pay is officially stated in writing and that collection is accomplished prior to delivery of the service.

.05 The head of the primary organization unit in his discretion may make exception to the requirement that the applicant for services be required to make advance payment for the service.

.06 The establishment of fees for the regular services performed by the Department and prices of publications shall also be kept as close to actual cost as possible. There shall be considered such of the cost items referred to in subsection 6.02 above as are applicable to the particular service or publication.

.07 Fees for services and prices for publications specifically established by statute are excluded from the provisions of this section.

SECTION 7. DISPOSITION OF RECEIPTS

.01 Receipts from the sale of publications or services shall be disposed of or utilized in accordance with the legislative direction applicable to the particular service or publication involved.

.02 As permitted by law or regulation, moneys deposited in trust may be disbursed to (1) cover direct outlays by the primary organization unit on account of the project, (2) reimburse applicable appropriations, and (3) make refunds.

.03 Money collected for special studies or projects on which a fixed fee of $500 or less is established, need not be separately accounted for within a trust fund. Where the estimated cost is in excess of $500, amounts deposited in a trust fund shall be accounted for on an individual project basis and in accordance with prescribed accounting procedures.

.04 That part of the fees or prices which represents (1) the percentage of cost factor covering indirect agency overhead, (2) unexpended balances on account of particular projects, and (3) receipts not available for reimbursement or expenditure, shall be transferred periodically or deposited directly to Miscellaneous Receipts of the Treasury.

SECTION 8. EFFECT ON OTHER ORDERS

This order supersedes Department Order No. 59 of December 24, 1946, as amended, Department Order No. 71 of May 8, 1947, as amended, Department Order No. 102 of June 16, 1948, and Administrative Circular No. 222 of March 4, 1954.

SINCLAIR WEEKS,
Secretary of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington 25, D. C., December 23, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: This is in response to your letter of December 1, 1955, addressed to Secretary Wilson concerning a study by the Committee on Government Operations of fees charged for general and special services rendered by the executive branch of the Government, which was referred to me for reply. As you know, the Department of Defense was not included in the list of agencies studied previously by your committee and reported on in Senate Report 2120, 81st Congress, dated July 25, 1950.

Title V of Public Law 137, 82d Congress, "Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952," provides that the imposition of charges for services rendered by executive agencies shall be as uniform as practicable and subject to policies prescribed by the President. The Department of Defense action in establishing charges for services under the provisions of this statute has therefore followed the issuance of Bureau of the Budget Circulars A–25 of November 5, 1953 and A–28 of January 23, 1954, which set forth the basic policies established by the President. A review, which was completed in September of 1953, indicated that all services rendered to the general public or to any special interests by the military departments either fall within the scope of the cited circulars or are covered by specific

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statutes or regulations which establish the basis for existing charges for such services or exempt such services from charge.

Bureau of the Budget Circular A–25 prescribed the general policies to be followed in establishing fees for licensing, registration, and related activities. Attached as Enclosures 1 and 2 are interim and final reports to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on the steps taken within the Department of Defense to comply with this circular. It will be noted from such reports that the Departments of the Navy and Air Force conducted a survey with respect to the subject and determined that the provisions of circular A–25 did not apply to any activities conducted by such Departments.

In a similar survey conducted by the Department of the Army, it was found that the only activities of that department falling within the scope of such circular were those performed by the Corps of Engineers as required by sections 401 and 403, title 33 of United States Code, requiring prior approval by the Department of the Army for any work or structure in or under a navigable water of the United States. Accordingly, the Department of the Army developed a proposed schedule of fees for issuance of permits which was published in the Federal Register of January 29, 1954, and which was computed to recover 100 percent of the costs. Over 1,000 protests were received from individuals, corporations, State and local governments, and Members of Congress objecting to the schedule as being unfair, unreasonable, contrary to public interest, and a tax upon taxes paid for services performed. A revised schedule, calculated to recover approximately 30 percent of the costs, was developed and published in the Federal Register of April 17, 1954, and again the protests were received, in approximately the same volume, for the same reasons and from the same sources.

On a review of the matter, the Department of the Army concluded that the permits issued under the cited provisions of law conferred no exclusive privilege or franchise. If two applications were received for the same work at the same site, both would be approved if neither interfered with navigation. Further, practically all the work involved under the permits, such as waterfront construction and dredging, actually contributes to the development of our ports, and it is in the public interest to encourage such improvements. Considering the provisions of the statute and the Bureau of the Budget circular, it was determined by the Army that the strong opposition to the fees indicated clearly that a cost recovery would manifestly be contrary to public interest and recommended that such permits be exempted from fee as provided in paragraph 5 (e) of Bureau of the Budget Circular A–25. The Department of Defense concurred with the recommendation of the Department of the Army and so advised the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. No reply was received from the Bureau of the Budget but we learned informally that the findings and determination were acceptable to the Bureau of the Budget, and we believe that it is consistent with the philosophy of your committee, as reported in the previous study of this subject.

Bureau of the Budget circular A–28, January 23, 1954, established the general policies to be applied for charging of fees by executive agencies for copying, certification, and search of records. A comprehensive study was made of the services performed in this area by the three military departments and through a joint ad hoc committee a schedule of such services and fees was developed. The standards prescribed in circular A–28 were followed as closely as practicable in establishing the fees which were made uniform for all three departments, although cost data or estimates differed between the departments. In some cases the schedule adopted the fee customary for similar service by private enterprise. For example, the fee for transcripts or certificates of attendance or graduation from service schools was established at the nominal amount of $1 consistent with the practice of most universities and colleges, although our estimates of cost would indicate that this fee should be higher. Within the framework of the general policy prescribed by the circular, a list of exemptions was prepared and a policy directive developed which designated the services for which a fee shall be collected and prescribed such fee. After coordination with all interested elements in Defense and the Bureau of the Budget the directive was issued November 3, 1954 with the provision that it be made operative within 90 days thereafter. It was published in the Federal Register of November 10, 1954, and a copy is attached hereto marked "Enclosure 3." The three military departments issued implementing instructions and the charges became applicable February 1, 1955.

In the 10 months that have elapsed since the fees became effective, the military departments and this office have received a heavy volume of correspondence

from Members of Congress, organizations of veterans and others, State and local governments, and individuals protesting the fees. A very high percentage of these protests relate to the charge for a "certificate in lieu of lost discharge," or similar document or information concerning military service. Some of these protests and supporting documents were referred to the Bureau of the Budget with the request that further consideration be given to the policy prescribed in Bureau of the Budget circular A–28. A reply dated September 9, 1955, attached as enclosure 4, expresses the opinion that the provisions of the circular permit the Department of Defense to meet the problem by issuing one free certificate in lieu of lost discharge or one free copy of other records to a veteran or his dependent making such request. The letter further points out that the circular provides that a service may be provided free when "furnishing the service free saves costs or yields income equal to the direct costs of the agency providing the service."

As you are no doubt aware, there were a number of bills introduced during the last session of Congress which had as a common objective the requirement that the Department of Defense furnish certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharge or copies of statements of service free to veterans or their dependents. Hearings were held on H. R. 6274 by the House Armed Services Committee which recommended favorable action. The bill was called up on the consent calendar on July 30, 1955 but failed to pass. Also the House Appropriations Committee heard testimony on this subject and in Report No. 493, May 5, 1955 on H. R. 6042, Department of Defense appropriation bill, 1956, the following statement appears:

"It is the sense of the committee that former servicemen upon request should be provided free of charge one certificate in lieu of discharge. However, it is felt that this matter can be best handled administratively with the Bureau of the Budget which issued the basic regulations implementing title V, of Public Law 137, 82d Congress. Some relief and clarification in this matter is recommended and if a solution is not reached administratively, then further discussion of the subject with the Committee is invited."

In the development of Department of Defense Directive 7230.3, the Department of Defense tried to observe both the spirit and the letter of Bureau of the Budget Circular A–28. Since a "certificate in lieu of lost discharge" is quite obviously a copy of information previously furnished, it was believed appropriate to establish a fee for such document (with certain exemptions provided), especially since this obviated a search of the files and maintenance of some record of issuance and thus avoided increased administrative costs. Accepting the Bureau of the Budget interpretation that a "certificate in lieu of lost discharge" may be considered as an original document, one copy of which may be furnished free, we would be faced with the problem of maintaining a record of issuance or searching the files to determine if a previous certificate had been furnished. On the basis of a sampling in one department, it is estimated that over 90 percent of the requests for certificates in lieu of lost discharge are from veterans who have not previously been furnished this document. It would therefore be necessary to search all files and maintain a record of issuance in order that fees would only be charged for duplicates, representing approximately 5 to 10 percent of the requests. This would quite likely represent an excessive cost and pursuant to Bureau of the Budget policy, the "certificate in lieu of lost discharge" should be provided free since this would save costs.

The military departments are now developing cost information and related statistics on the first 6 months of operations under Department of Defense directive 7230.3 which can be used in reviewing the adequacy of the fee schedules. A revision of the directive has been developed which would discontinue the fee for certificates in lieu of lost discharge, except in those instances where it can be determined from the request that such a certificate had previously been furnished thus obviating the maintenance of a record of issuance or the search of files. The revision also clarifies certain sections relating to exemptions which have been the source of numerous questions. It is expected that the coordination will be completed and the revision of the directive published by January 31, 1956.

Your letter asks for the opinion of this agency on four specific questions which relate to the policy followed in establishing the schedule of charges for services. As previously stated, the Department of Defense has followed the basic general policy laid down in Circular A–28, and it is therefore believed that it would be

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more appropriate if these specific questions were directed to the Bureau of the Budget.

Sincerely,

W. J. McNeil,
Assistant Secretary of Defense.

4 Enclosures.

Enclosure No. 1

Assistant Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D. C., May 11, 1954.

Hon. Rowland R. Hughes,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

Dear Mr. Hughes: As required by section 9, Budget circular A–25, dated November 5, 1953, concerning the establishment of fees for licensing, registration, and related activities, this letter is to report on the steps taken within the Department of Defense to comply with such circular.

The Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force have each conducted a survey with respect to this subject and have determined that the provisions of circular A–25 do not apply to any activities conducted by such departments.

The Department of the Army reports that the only activities performed by the Army which fall within the scope of circular A–25 are those performed by the Corps of Engineers as required by sections 401 and 403, title 33 of the United States Code which require prior approval by the Department of the Army of any work or structure in or over a navigable water of the United States.

The Department of the Army developed a proposed schedule of fees for issuance of permits as referred to in the preceding paragraph and published such schedule in the Federal Register of January 29, 1994. This proposed schedule was computed to recover all costs to the Government of the work performed in connection with the issuance of such permits. Over 1,000 protests were received which objected to the schedule as being unfair, unreasonable, contrary to public interest, and as a tax upon taxes paid for the services performed. The protests were from individuals, corporations, State and local governments, and Members of Congress and as a result of the review of such objections, the Department of the Army developed a revised schedule which was published in the Federal Register of April 17, 1954. The revised schedule which exempts from fee the work of State and other public authorities is expected to recover approximately 30 percent of the costs incident to issuance of permits.

Final action will be taken after comments are received and it is expected that the revised schedule will be finally established and published in time to become effective by July 1, 1954. A copy of both the preliminary and revised schedules is attached together with a memorandum dated April 14, 1954, which recites in some detail the action taken by the Corps of Engineers in this matter.

Sincerely,

Enclosures.

Lyle S. Garlock,
Deputy Comptroller.

Enclosure No. 2

Assistant Secretary of Defense,
Washington 25, D. C., July 14, 1954.

Hon. Rowland R. Hughes,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

Dear Mr. Hughes: Reference is made to our interim report to you dated May 11, 1954, on the steps taken within the Department of Defense to comply with the provisions of Budget circular A–25 dated November 5, 1953, concerning the establishment of fees for licensing, registration, and related activities. This letter is to report on further developments and final action on the matter as it relates to the Department of the Army.

Sections 401 and 403, title 33 of the United States Code, require prior approval by the Department of the Army of any work or structure in or over a navigable water of the United States. Such approvals are granted in the form of permits. As mentioned in our May 11, 1954, letter, the proposed schedule of fees published in the Federal Register of January 29, 1954, resulted in over 1,000 protests. A revised schedule exempting from fee the work of State and other public authorities

was published in the Federal Register of April 17, 1954. The Department of the Army reports that protests received from the revised schedule, while fewer in number, still reflect strong opposition to the principle of charging fees for this service.

The Department of the Army states that permits issued under the above-cited provision of law confer no exclusive privilege or franchise. If two applications are received for the same work at the same site, both would be approved if neither interfered with navigation. Practically all of the applications received consist of work, such as waterfront construction and dredging, which actually contributes to the development of our ports, and it is in the public interest to encourage such improvements.

Title V of Public Law 137, 82d Congress, requires that any fees imposed under authority thereof shall be "fair and equitable taking into consideration * * * value to the recipient, public policy or interests served and other pertinent facts * * *." Considering all aspects of the matter and believing that the strong public opposition to the proposed schedule of fees is a clear indication that cost recovery would manifestly impair the public interest, the Department of the Army has recommended that the permits referred to in the preceding paragraphs be exempted from the requirements of title V, Public Law 137, 82d Congress, as provided in paragraph 5 (e) of Budget Circular A–25. This recommendation has the concurrence of the Department of Defense.

Sincerely,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Deputy Comptroller.

Enclosure No. 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE No. 7230.3

NOVEMBER 3, 1954.

Subject: Schedule of Fees and Charges for Copying, Certification, and Search of Records.

References: (*a*) Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952 (5 U. S. C. 140). (*b*) Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–28, dated January 23, 1954, subject: "Fees for Copying, Certification, and Search of Records."

I. PURPOSE

(*a*) To designate the types of services relating to copying, certification and search of records that are rendered to the public by the Department of Defense for which a fee shall be collected.

(*b*) To establish the fees that shall be collected for specified services.

II. AUTHORITY AND APPLICABILITY

Reference (*a*) provides that it is the sense of Congress that fees shall be charged for services rendered the public by Federal agencies in order that such services may be performed on a self-sustaining basis to the fullest extent possible. Reference (*a*) further provides that the President shall prescribe policies to insure uniform application of fees within the executive branch. The general policy and implementing instructions for the executive branch are prescribed in reference (*b*). The provisions of this directive and the attachment are applicable to all components of the Department of Defense.

III. DEFINITIONS

Public: As used herein, the public shall include any person or group of persons, including associations organizations, partnerships, corporations, businesses, municipalities, counties, or State governments. Public does not include agencies or branches of the Federal Government.

Services: As used herein, services shall refer to the furnishing of information or documentation, certification or search of records as listed or described under exhibit A.

IV. FEES

(*a*) *Service and fees.*—The types of service rendered the public by the Military Establishment for which a fee shall be collected, subject to the exemptions indicated in paragraph (*b*) below, are contained in exhibit A. The specific fees

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that shall be imposed for such services are also indicated in exhibit A. In all cases where the fees can be determined in advance, such fees shall be collected in advance by activities designated by the agency prior to rendering the service.

(*b*) *Exemptions.*—No fee shall be imposed for the following types of service when received from the sources specified, provided such service is consistent with established policy, does not interfere with the mission of the furnishing agency and the cost of the service can be provided within the limitation of available funds:

1. Any service requested by members of the Armed Forces when the document or information requested is required by such personnel in their capacity as members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

2. Any service requested by the next of kin or legal representative of military personnel who were or are in a casualty status.

3. Location or whereabouts information requested by next of kin or legal representative of military personnel who are on active duty as members of the Armed Forces.

4. Any service requested by a member or former member of the Armed Forces pertaining to:

(*a*) Requests for information required to obtain financial benefits, except that a fee shall be imposed for furnishing information that had been previously furnished.

(*b*) Requests for information relating to a decoration or award.

(*c*) Request for review or change in type of discharge.

(*d*) Requests for correction of records.

(*e*) Requests for personal documents (e. g., birth certificates) when such documents were required to be furnished by the individual for retention by an agency of the Department of Defense.

5. Those services that are furnished free in accordance with existing statutes or Executive orders, pending changes thereto.

6. Requests for information from or copies of medical and dental records of civilians and dependents of military personnel when such data is required for further medical or dental care in Government medical facilities or at Government expense and when the requests for such data are (*a*) submitted through official medical channels, (*b*) approved by an appropriate Government medical authority, or (*c*) request return of the data directly to a Government medical facility.

7. Requests from courts for copies of documents or information, when the furnishing of such shall serve as a substitute for the appearance of a representative of the Department of Defense.

8. Any news service furnished the press, magazine, radio, television, and newsreel representatives for dissemination to the general public.

9. Any service involving confirmation of employment and salaries of active or separated civilian or military personnel when requested by prospective employers or recognized sources of inquiry for credit or financial purposes.

10. Any service requested by a Member of Congress for official use.

11. Any service requested by a State, county, or municipal government which is carrying on a function related to or in furtherance of an objective of the Department of Defense.

12. Any service requested by a contractor when the cost of such service would be ultimately charged to the Federal Government by the contractor.

13. Any service requested by donors with respect to their gifts.

14. Any request which results in an unsuccessful search of records other than requests to determine the existence or nonexistence of a record.

(*c*) *Existing fees.*—Services to the public (other than those services indicated in exhibit A) for which fees are currently being collected in accordance with charges established prior to date of these instructions shall be continued in effect provided that such services are not exempted from charge by the provisions of paragraph (*b*) above. The charge for such services shall be in conformity with the cost standards established by reference (*b*) above.

V. DISPOSITION OF COLLECTIONS

Funds received from the public in payment of the prescribed fees for services financed by working capital funds shall be credited to the appropriate working-capital fund. In all other cases, such funds shall be credited to the appropriate general fund miscellaneous receipt account.

VI. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In any case when the collection of a fee for service of the types contained in exhibit A is prohibited by statute or Executive order, proposed change to such legislation or Executive order shall be submitted as may be necessary to permit the fixing of fees as required by this directive.

VII. REVIEW OF SCHEDULE OF FEES

The schedule of fees shall be reviewed whenever significant changes in costs occur and at least once every 2 years to determine whether a fee should be collected for any additional service rendered the public or whether any of the fees prescribed in the schedule should be changed or discontinued. Appropriate recommendations for change in the schedule of fees shall be submitted to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller). The cost standards contained in reference (*b*) above shall be applied in establishing fees for additional services and for changing existing fees when such fees are considered to be in excess or less than actual costs of rendering a service to the public.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION

The schedule of fees shall be placed into operation within 90 days after date of these instructions. Copies of implementing instructions will be furnished to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) when issued.

C. E. WILSON,
Secretary of Defense.

EXHIBIT A

Schedule of fees applicable to authorized services of copying, certification, and search of records rendered to the public by components of the Department of Defense

Requests involving:	*Fee*
1. Training and education (including requests for transcripts, certificates, and verification of attendance, course completion and graduation from service schools and other facilities)	$1.00
2. Medical and dental records of civilians and dependents of military personnel (includes requests for information from or copies of medical records including clinical records, outpatient records, dental records, and loan of X-rays)	2.00
3. Military service:	
(*a*) Location (whereabouts):	
Inquiries:	
Single name	1.00
Each additional name	.50
(*b*) Certificate in lieu of lost discharge	1.50
(*c*) Statement or verification of service	2.00
(*d*) Furnishing copies or extracts of orders or other documents relating to an individual's service	1.00
4. Photography:	
(*a*) Pictorial or documentary photographic prints. 8 by 10 black and white only and not more than 3 prints may be sold from any individual negative on each order:	
Single-weight glossy finsih, each	.55
Double-weight matte finish, each	.60
4 by 5 color transparencies in quantities not to exceed 3, each	5.00
(*b*) Aerial photographic prints, contact prints, or exact negative size, single-weight glossy or double-weight semimatte:	
Size 7 by 9 inches or 9 by 9 inches, in quantities:	
1 to 100	.65
101 to 1000	.50
over 1000	.45
Size 9 by 18 inches, in quantities:	
1 to 100	1.30
101 to 1000	1.00
over 1,000	.90

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Schedule of fees applicable to authorized services of copying, certification, and search of records rendered to the public by components of the Department of Defense—Continued

	Fee
Requests involving—Continued	
4. Photography—Continued	
(c) Aerial photographic indexes and mosaic copies, in any number, size 20 by 24, each	$1.10
(d) Reproductions of cover overlays:	
Ozalid transparent foil film overlays	1.50
Ozalid transparent paper overlays	.60
Ozalid transparent paper plot maps (per square foot used)	.10
Photostat plot maps (maximum size 17½ by 23 inches)	.65
(e) Motion picture:	
Black and white unedited footage and/or sound track supplies, per foot	.10
Color unedited footage:	
16 millimeter, per foot	.15
35 millimeter, per foot	.20
Searching (includes overhead):	
Up to 2½ hours	5.00
Each additional hour	2.00
5. Construction and engineering information. Copies of aerial photographic maps, contracts, specifications, permits, charts, blueprints, and other technical engineering documents:	
Searching per hour (includes overhead costs)	2.00
First print	.50
Each additional print of same document	.25
6. Copies of medical articles and illustrations. (Standards contained in BOB Circular A–28 will be utilized in computing costs.)	
7. Claims and litigation:	
(a) Requests from litigants pertaining to private litigation (if not covered in 2 and 3 above):	
Searching per hour (includes overhead costs)	2.00
Each photocopy	.20
Certification and validation with seal	.50
Certification and validation without seal	.25
(b) Requests pertaining to cases in which the United States is a party and where court rules provide for reproduction of records without cost to the Government:	
Searching per hour (includes overhead costs)	2.00
Each photocopy	.20
Certification and validation with seal	.50
Certification and validation without seal	.25
(c) Furnishing information from investigative reports, i. e., automobile collision investigations: Searches, overhead, analysis, and preparation of report (per hour)	2.00
8. General: Furnishing any additional services not specifically provided for above as determined to be appropriate and in consonance with BOB Circular A–28 by respective agencies. (Standards contained in BOB Circular A–28 will be utilized in computing costs.)	

Enclosure No. 4

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D, C., September 9, 1955.

Hon. W. J. MCNEIL,
Assistant Secretary of Defense,
The Department of Defense, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MCNEIL: This is in reply to your letter of April 30, 1955, requesting this office to give further consideration to the policy prescribed in Bureau of the Budget circular A–28.

After a careful review of the attachments to your letter and the pertinent congressional hearings and other documents of the past several years, including

the report of the House Committee on the Department of Defense appropriations for 1956, we do not believe that a revision of circular A–28 is necessary. The provisions of circular A–28 permit each department to take account of the kind of administrative problems the Department of Defense seems to have encountered in carrying out the policy set forth in that circular.

It should be noted that, with reference to certificates of discharge, circular A–28 does not relate to the furnishing of the original of a discharge certificate, or other document of a similar nature, but to "* * * the issuance of duplicates, substitutes, or replacements of documents such as licenses, certificates, and bonds." Furthermore, circular A–28 specifically recognizes the special relationships of veterans to the Government, by listing "veterans or their dependents" in the illustrative group of those to whom the agencies are authorized to give one free duplicate of a document or one free copy of a record in order for them to obtain financial benefits to which they may be entitled.

The circular does require that charges be made for additional copies, and we believe that it is entirely appropriate. The veteran himself (or his dependents) may have additional photostats of his documents and copies of his records made commercially at his own expense, We do not believe that the Government should provide an unlimited number of such copies free in competition with commercial enterprise.

Under the above circumstances and in view of the fact that the duplicate of discharge certificates would normally be wanted for the purpose of obtaining some of the many benefits rendered to those who can show that they are veterans or dependents of veterans, it would appear that the Department of Defense is authorized under circular A–28 to give one free certificate in lieu of discharge or one free copy of other records to a veteran or his dependent making such request.

With respect to the costs of administering this program (cf. Army testimony, House hearings on the Department of the Army Appropriations for 1956, page 954), paragraphs 2 and 3 of circular A–28 call for the fees to be set at a level to cover costs. However, paragraph 5(e) provides that a service may be provided free when "furnishing the service free saves costs or yields income equal to the direct costs of the agency providing the service."

Accordingly, we are of the opinion that Circular A–28 does not need to be revised and continue to believe that the Department of Defense can attain the objectives sought by the Circular through appropriate administrative action.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,
Acting Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., December 5, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: Reference is made to your letter of October 5 requesting certain information with respect to fees charged for services provided the general public and any changes resulting from the enactment of Public Law 137, 82d Congress, 1st session, approved August 31, 1951.

Each of the bureaus of the Department has reviewed its various operations to determine the types of licensing activities conducted and the fees prescribed. There is attached a schedule showing the result of this analysis.

The following is furnished in answer to your four specific questions:

1. Fees charged for licensing operations and services are fixed by statute or determined by taking into consideration its relationship with the value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, together with the cost of the service.

2. Fees charged for services have generally been determined by taking into consideration the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of the activity.

3. In our opinion, the phrase "the Government shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible" does not make mandatory the recovery of the aggregate costs for the conduct of an activity. It requires that each activity be considered

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separately on its merits and that an equation be drawn between the public interest or objective and the value of the service or privilege to the recipient. More often than not, the public interest is the controlling factor and the fees should not be fixed on the basic value to the recipient, but at a rate that is most consistent with achieving the Government's objective.

4. Answer not required.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) D. Otis Beasley,
Administrative Assistant Secretary.

the report of the House Committee on the Department of Defense appropriations for 1956, we do not believe that a revision of circular A–28 is necessary. The provisions of circular A–28 permit each department to take account of the kind of administrative problems the Department of Defense seems to have encountered in carrying out the policy set forth in that circular.

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With respect to the costs of administering this program (cf. Army testimony, House hearings on the Department of the Army Appropriations for 1956, page 954), paragraphs 2 and 3 of circular A–28 call for the fees to be set at a level to cover costs. However, paragraph 5(e) provides that a service may be provided free when "furnishing the service free saves costs or yields income equal to the direct costs of the agency providing the service."

Accordingly, we are of the opinion that Circular A–28 does not need to be revised and continue to believe that the Department of Defense can attain the objectives sought by the Circular through appropriate administrative action.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,
Acting Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., December 5, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

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The following is furnished in answer to your four specific questions:

1. Fees charged for licensing operations and services are fixed by statute or determined by taking into consideration its relationship with the value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, together with the cost of the service.

2. Fees charged for services have generally been determined by taking into consideration the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of the activity.

3. In our opinion, the phrase "the Government shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible" does not make mandatory the recovery of the aggregate costs for the conduct of an activity. It requires that each activity be considered

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separately on its merits and that an equation be drawn between the public interest or objective and the value of the service or privilege to the recipient. More often than not, the public interest is the controlling factor and the fees should not be fixed on the basic value to the recipient, but at a rate that is most consistent with achieving the Government's objective.

4. Answer not required.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) D. Otis Beasley,
Administrative Assistant Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau or office	Types of licensing activities	Steps taken to reexamine fees	Fees prescribed
Office of the Secretary	Permits for archeological work upon Interior lands under the Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906.	No fee is charged inasmuch as this work is always undertaken in the interest of advancement of science by educational institutions and museums.	None.
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Licenses issued to traders to regulate trade with Indians (25 U. S. C. 1936 edition, secs. 261–262) on various reservations.	Traders on the Navaho and Hopi reservations in Arizona and on the reservations and Pueblos in New Mexico are licensed pursuant to 25 C. F. R. 277. The fees prescribed are $50 annually except as to Indians who obtain licenses, in which case the area director is authorized to determine the amount of fees charged. The fees collected on the Navaho reservation, more than $6,000 annually, are used for the salary and expenses of a trading supervisor who carries on the licensing functions on that reservation. Thus the operation on the Navaho reservation is self-sustaining. Traders on reservations other than those mentioned above are licensed pursuant to 25 C. F. R. 276. No fee is assessed in connection with the preparation of the licenses. Revision of pts. 276 and 277 have been under study and consideration in this Bureau for some time. The revised regulations will contain provisions for fair and equitable fees adequate to cover the cost of the licensing operation.	$50 annually.
Bureau of Reclamation	Permits (or licenses) for operating boats on various waters within Reclamation areas.	Each regional office reviewed its fees. Only 2 regions (5 and 7) issue permits. Fees established cover costs involved.	Various, but generally as follows: Boats manual, $1. Sail and motor: 16 feet or less, $2; 16 to 26 feet, $4; more than 26 feet, $6.
Fish and Wildlife Service	1. Whaling licenses	Licenses issued in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 9 1950 (64 Stat. 421) and exceed the cost of issuance. None issued since 1951.	$100 to $250.
	2. Permits for the collecting and propagating migratory birds (in accordance with Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755).	No fees are charged and none are proposed. These permits require, in most instances reports that are essential to the management of such resources by the Department and it is believed the charging of a fee is not justified.	None.
	3. Hunting, fishing, and export licenses and permits.	No change in fees are warranted since present fees cover cost. These fees were established in the Alaska game law of Jan. 13, 1925 (57 Stat. 301).	(a) Fishing and hunting, $1 to $3 for residents and from $2.50 to $50 for nonresidents. (b) Registered guide licenses, $10. (c) Alien hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses, $100. (d) Other miscellaneous (see 57 Stat. 301).
Bureau of Land Management			

Bureau of Land Management	Service fees and charges	Applications for lease, purchase, renewal, and assignment required for color-of-title and riparian claims (43 C. F. R., pts. 140 and 141; 19 F. R. Dec. 23, 1954 and 20 F. R. May 24, 1955).	$10.
		Cemetery-site applications (43 C. F. R., pt. 253; 19 F. R. Dec. 23, 1954).	$10.
		Recreation and public purpose applications (43 C. F. R., pt. 254; 19 F. R. Dec. 23, 1954).	$10.
		Applications for potassium permits (43 C. F. R., Part 194; 19 F. R. Dec. 24, 1954).	$10.
		Applications for sodium permits (43 C. F. R., pt. 195; 19 F. R. Dec. 24, 1954).	$10.
		Applications for small tracts (43 C. F. R., pt. 257; 20 F. R. Jan. 15, 1955).	$10.
		Applications for leases for minerals in lands withdrawn for reclamation purposes within Lake Mead recreational area (43 C. F. R., pt. 199; 20 F. R. Aug. 10, 1955).	$10.
		Applications for leases of mineral deposits other than oil, gas, oil shale, coal, phosphate, potassium, sodium and sulphur on acquired lands (43 C. F. R., pt. 200; 20 F. R. Aug. 18, 1955).	$10.
		Applications for extension of potassium permits (43 C. F. R., pt. 194; 20 F. R. Sept. 1, 1955).	$10.
		Applications for phosphate leases and applications for assignments of such leases (43 C. F. R., pt. 196; 20 F. R. Sept. 1, 1955):	$10.
		Applications for coal lease by competitive bidding in Alaska.	$10.
		Application for modification of such coal leases in Alaska.	$10.
		Applications for renewal of coal licenses in Alaska (43 C. F. R., pt. 20; 70 F. R. Sept. 13, 1955).	$10.
		Application for coal leases.	$10.
		Application for modification of lease.	$10.
		Application for extension of lease.	$10.
		Application for renewal of coal license (43 C. F. R., pt. 193; 20 F. R. Sept. 13, 1955).	$10.
		Applications for sodium use permits (43 C. F. R., pt. 195; 20 F. R. Sept. 13, 1955).	$10.

Schedule of additional fees and charges published in the Federal Register, September 14, 1955, as follows:

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

CHAPTER I—BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REVISION OF SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES RELATING TO LANDS AND RESOURCES UNDER JURISDICTION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Pursuant to a notice published March 24, 1955 (20 F. R. 1790), the following schedule of fees is adopted for applications and services filed with or furnished by the Bureau of Land Management of this Department.

Appropriate changes will be made in specific existing regulations in Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, where required.

The revised fees and charges will be effective 20 days from the date hereof, and are not returnable unless so indicated.

SECTION 1. *Application service fees for public lands in Alaska.*

Applications for—	*Fee*
1.1 Fur farm leases (Part 62)	$10
1.2 Purchase of homesites or headquarters (Part 64)	10
1.3 Landing and wharf permits on reserved shorespaces (Part 68)	10
1.4 Rights-of-way for reservoirs and canals, and for roadway, power, telephone, and telegraph purposes (Part 74)	10
1.5 Rights-of-way for railroads, wagon roads, and tramways (Part 74)	10
1.6 Leases or sales of certain lands in the Matanuska Valley (Part 75)	10
1.7 Sales of lands at public auction for industrial or commercial purposes, including housing (Part 75)	[1] 10
1.8 Townsites entered by trustees (Part 80)	10
1.9 Purchase of trade and manufacturing sites (Part 81)	10

SEC. 2. *Application service fees for public and acquired lands in Continental United States and Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon.*

Applications for—	*Fee*
2.1 *Homesteads:*	
2.1a Extension of time to establish residence (Part 166)	$5
2.1b Reduction in residence requirement because of climatic conditions (Part 166)	5
2.1c Leave of absence for one year or less because of failure of crops, sickness, or other unavoidable casualty (Part 166)	5
2.1d Reduction in requirement as to cultivation (Part 166)	5
2.1e Assignment of homestead entries under Reclamation law (Part 230)	5
2.1f Leave of absence within Federal irrigation projects under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 864; 43 U. S. C. 444) (Part 230)	5
2.2 *Desert lands:*	
2.2a Desert-land entries (Part 232)	[2] 15
2.2b Recognition of assignment of desert-land entry (Part 232)	10
2.2c Extension of time for final proof (Part 232)	10
2.2d Approval of State irrigation districts pursuant to the act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 506; 43 U. S. C. 621–630) and of irrigation associations or companies as an adequate source of irrigation water in connection with desert-land entries (Part 231)	10
2.3 *Permits for the development and utilization of subterranean waters in Nevada for irrigation purposes:*	
2.3a Extension of time for the beginning, recommencement, or completion of the work of water development and submission of final proof (Part 234)	10

[1] Fee to be returned to the applicant where the application is allowed and the sale is held but the applicant is not the successful bidder. The $10 fee will be collected from the successful bidder.

[2] In addition to the payment of 25 cents per acre, which is made at the time of filing applications as required by law.

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	fee
2.4 *Rights-of-way:*	
2.4a Railroads and station grounds where right-of-way is located within a national forest (Part 243)	$10
2.4b Other than for railroad purposes and other than for logging road purposes on revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in Oregon; where applicant is an individual, corporation, or association (Part 244)	10
2.4c Filing of transfers, by assignment, lease, operating agreement, or otherwise, of rights-of-way other than for railroad purposes, and other than for logging road purposes on revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in Oregon (Part 244)	10
2.5 *Special land-use permits:*	
2.5a Permits for advertising displays on public domain lands or the renewal thereof (Part 258)	10
2.5b Other permits on public domain lands, or the renewal thereof, where the applicant is an individual, corporation, or association (Part 258)	10
2.5c Permits on revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in Oregon (Part 115)	10
2.5d Filing of assignments (Part 258)	10
2.6 *Mineral leases and permits:*	
2.6a Extension of noncompetitive oil and gas leases (Part 192)	10
2.6c Filing of any instrument of transfer of leases or any interest therein for sulphur, silica sands (in Nevada), sand and gravel (in Nevada), and minerals on acquired lands other than minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (Part 199)	10
2.6d Extension of leases and permits for silica sands (in Nevada), sand and gravel (in Nevada), and minerals on acquired lands other than minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (Part 199)	10
2.6e Prospecting and mining permits and leases for mineral deposits other than oil, gas, oil shale, coal, phosphate, potassium, sodium, and sulphur in acquired lands, except Indian lands, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, and in acquired lands under the act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1150; 16 U. S. C. 520); Title II of the act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195, 200, 202, 205; 40 U. S. C. 401, 403 (a), and 408); the act of April 18, 1935 (48 Stat. 115, 118); section 55 of Title I of the act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 750, 781); the act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522, 525, 530, as amended July 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 725; 7 U. S. C. 1011 (c) and 1018) (Part 200)	10
2.7 *Grazing leases:*	
2.7a Grazing leases, including applications arising out of the assignment of leased lands, where the application in whole or in part embraces lands that were not under lease to the applicant therefor on the date of filing such application (Parts 115, 160)	10
2.8 *Other applications:*	
2.8a Amendment of entries or patents (Part 104)	10
2.8b Reinstatement of canceled entries (Part 105)	10
2.8c Equitable adjudication of entries under the act of September 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 857; 43 U. S. C. 1161–1163) (Part 107)	[1] 10
2.8d Location of scrip, warrants, and certificates (Part 130)	10
2.8e Purchase of erroneously meandered lands in Arkansas and Louisiana (Part 141)	10
2.8f Airport and aviation field leases for use by individuals and associations (Part 251)	10

[1] In addition to all other fees or charges due or payable under the entry.

SEC. 3 *Service charges.*

Service		Charge
3.1	*Homesteads:*	
3.1a	Recordation of final proof (Part 166)	$5
3.1b	Recordation of notice of beginning and terminating leave of absence of entryman, not exceeding five months each year (Part 166)	5
3.1c	Recordation of notice of interest by mortgagee in homestead within a Reclamation project (Part 230)	5
3.2	*Desert lands:*	
3.2a	Recordation of final proof (Part 232)	5
3.2b	Recordation of annual proof (Part 232)	5
3.2c	Recordation of notice of interest by mortgagee of desert lands embraced within a Reclamation project (Part 230)	5
3.2d	Recordation of notice of claim by transferee, after final proof, mortgagee, or other encumbrancer (Part 232)	[4] 10
3.3	*Rights-of-way:*	
3.3a	Recordation of evidence of construction under right-of-way for railroads or station grounds (Part 243)	5
3.3b	Recordation of proof of construction under right-of-way other than for railroad and other than for logging road purposes on the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in Oregon (Part 244)	5
3.4	*Townsites:*	
3.4a	Recordation of transcripts of plats, field notes, and statements filed in connection with townsites platted by or for occupants under R. S. 2382–2386; 43 U. S. C. 713–717 (Part 255)	5
3.4b	Filing of notice of intention to make proof of preemption claim in a townsite platted by or for occupants under R. S. 2382–2386; 43 U. S. C. 713–717 (Part 255)	5
3.5	*Other services:*	
3.5a	Amendment of entries and patents (Part 104)	[5] 10
3.5b	Reinstatement of canceled entries (Part 105)	[6] 10
3.5c	Recordation of notices of location of scrip, warrants, and certificates (Part 130)	5
3.5d	Search of records and furnishing information to non-Federal lending agencies concerning land status, terms and conditions of grazing leases, licenses or permits, or other related information in connection with proposed or outstanding pledges of such licenses, permits, or leases as security for loans (Parts 160, 161)	10
3.5e	Publication (advertising) of notice of the offer of lands for oil and gas, coal, potassium, sodium, or phosphate leases by competitive bidding; and of notice of the public sale of materials, including, but not limited to, sand, stone, gravel, yucca, manzanita, mesquite, cactus, common clay, and timber or other forest products on public domain lands: (1) where the cost of such publication, under the regulations, was advanced by the Government; or (2) where the cost of such publication, under the regulations, was advanced by the applicant and where the purchaser at the sale is other than the applicant (Parts 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 259)	[7]

DOUGLAS MCKAY,
Secretary of the Interior.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1955.

[4] The $10 service charge is also to entitle the transferee, mortgagee, or other encumbrancer to receive notice of any action taken by the Bureau of Land Management with reference to the entry.

[5] In addition to the proposed application service fee; Provided, that such service charge may be waived by the authorized officer if in his discretion it is determined that the error requiring the amendment was due to the fault of the Government.

[6] In addition to the proposed application service fee; Provided, that such service charge may be waived by the authorized officer if in his discretion it is determined that the cancellation of the entry was due to error on the part of the Government.

[7] Cost of publication to be borne by the successful bidder(s).

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[F. R. Doc. 55-7363; Filed, Sept. 13 1955; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INFORMATION SERVICE

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

For Release To PM's September 19, 1955.

FINAL APPROVAL GIVEN NEW BLM FEE SCHEDULE

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay today announced final approval of a new schedule of service charges for processing public land transactions, mineral leases, and permits that are expected to save taxpayers an estimated $219,000 a year in the form of increased Treasury receipts.

Proposed by the Bureau of Land Management, the new schedule will become effective on September 28. The fees, ranging from $5 to $15, apply to 59 separate categories of time-consuming operations heretofore handled without charge and 6 other types of services for which only nominal charges have been made.

It is estimated that revenues from the more realistic pricing of services rendered the public will approximate $220,000 yearly as compared with an annual average of $600 received in the past for those categories of services.

BLM Director Edward Woozley said the new fee schedule is another step in the Bureau's program to place operations on a more businesslike basis, and is in accord with the policy of Congress and the administration to recover, where appropriate, at least a part of the cost of Government services.

The revision resulted from studies initated by Director Woozley in October 1953 to establish a new fee schedule based on equitable costs and taking into account value of services rendered to the recipient, public interest served, and aggregate cost of services rendered. The schedule was first published in the Federal Register last March on a tentative basis for public comments and suggestions, some of which were adopted.

Transactions included in the new schedule are applications for desert-land entries, rights-of-way, special-land use permits, certain classes of mineral leases and permits, public auction sales, and record keeping of various documents associated with entries such as assignments, proofs, leaves of absence, extensions of time, and amendments.

The new schedule imposes a $10 application service fee for grazing leases where the applicant has not previously held a lease on the lands applied for. Henceforth, a charge of $10 per case will be made for any search of BLM records pertaining to grazing leases, licenses, or permits where the requested information is supplied to lending agencies in connection with security for loans.

The new fee schedule does not affect grazing rentals or forage-use fees which were adjusted on January 1, 1955, Director Woozley said.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOVEMBER 1, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: This has further reference to your letter of October 5, 1955, addressed to the Attorney General, with respect to fees charged for services pursuant to Public Law 137 of the 82d Congress (5 U. S. C. 140). The Immigration and Naturalization Service is the only branch of the Department which renders services along the lines contemplated by this public law. The fees for such services are published in the Code of Federal Regulations under title 8, section 2.5. The latest published fees are contained in the pocket part for use during 1955. These are amended by certain changes appearing in the June 1, 1955, Federal Register on page 3818. Photostatic copies of the applicable pages of pocket part and of the page of the Federal Register are enclosed, with notations to indicate the present fees.

The fees prescribed are deemed by the Department to be fair and just, and in line with the value to the recipient. In fixing them due regard has been taken of the cost to the Government of the service rendered, which seems to be the intent of the law.

Sincerely yours,

S. A. ANDRETTA,
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.

CHAPTER I—IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

* * * * * * *

§ 2.4 *Copies of Service records and information: fees.* Except as otherwise provided by law or regulations, there shall be paid in advance for furnishing any person or agency (other than an officer or agency of the United States or of any State or any subdivision thereof for official use in connection with the official duties of such officers or agencies) copies, certified or uncertified, of any part of, or information from, the records of the Service, a fee of 25 cents per folio of one hundred words or fraction thereof, with a minimum fee of 50 cents for any such service. Whenever it is desired that a copy of a document or written information from the records be officially certified under seal, an additional fee of $1.00 is required.

[19 F. R. 8053, Dec. 8, 1954]

§ 2.5 *Fees for service, documents, papers, and records not specified in the Immigration and Nationality Act.* In addition to the fees enumerated in sections 281 and 344 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, (Public Law 414, 82d Cong.), hereafter indicated, the following fees and charges are prescribed:

For filing application for United States citizen border crossing identification card	$5.00
For filing application for the benefits of section 316 (b) or 317 of the Immigration and Nationality Act	10.00
For filing an appeal from, or a motion to reopen or reconsider, a decision in an exclusion or deportation proceeding. (The minimum fee of $25 shall be charged whenever such an appeal or motion is filed by or on behalf of two or more aliens and all of such aliens are covered by one decision.)	25.00
For filing an appeal from, or a motion to reopen or reconsider, any decision under the immigration laws, except from a decision in an exclusion or deportation proceeding. (The minimum fee of $10 shall be charged whenever such an appeal or motion is filed by or on behalf of two or more aliens and all of such aliens are covered by one decision.)	10.00
For filing application for Alien Registration Receipt Card or Form 257a, Form I–94C, or Form I–95A in lieu of one lost, mutilated or destroyed, or in changed name, or in lieu of Form AR–3 or AR–103	5.00
For filing application for approval of a school	25.00
For filing application for permission to reapply in the case of excluded or deported aliens, aliens who have fallen into distress and have been removed, aliens who have been removed as alien enemies, or aliens who have been removed at Government expense in lieu of deportation	5.00
For filing application for discretionary relief under section 212 (c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act	25.00
For filing application for discretionary relief under section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, except in emergency cases or where the granting of the application is in the interest of the United States Government	25.00
For filing application for Alien Laborer's Identification Card in lieu of one lost, mutilated, or destroyed	1.00
For filing application for waiver of passport or visa of an individual alien at time he applies for temporary admission to the United States. (This fee shall not be applicable to an admissible alien who is officially engaged in activities in connection with any multipartite treaty organization of which the United States is signatory, or who is a member of the armed forces of any foreign government, or who is seeking admission under section 101 (a) (15) (A) or 101 (a) (15) (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.)	[1] 10.00
For filing application for waiver of visa of an individual alien at the time he applies for admission to the United States as a returning resident	[1] 10.00
For a search of an arrival record in case information is for personal benefit	3.00
For filing application for certificate of Citizenship—Hawaiian Islands	12.00
For annual subscription for "Passenger Travel Reports via Sea and Air"	10.00
For an annual table on "Passenger Travel Reports via Sea and Air"	.20
For set of six annual tables on "Passenger Travel Reports via Sea and Air"	1.00
For filing application for waiver of grounds for exclusion contained in section 212 (a) (14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act	10.00

[1] Plus communication costs.

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For special statistical tabulations a charge will be made to cover the cost of the work involved.

For filing application for stay of deportation under § 243.3 (b) of this chapter, except when made concurrently with a motion to reopen or reconsider a decision in an exclusion or deportation proceeding..... $25.00

For filing application for waiver of passport of an individual alien at the time he applies for admission to the United States for permanent residence..... [1] 10.00

For filing application for preexamination. (The fee shall not be applicable to an alien who has submitted the required fee with an application for suspension of deportation which is still pending.)..... 25.00

[1] Plus communication costs.

CODIFICATION: § 2.5 was revised, 18 F. R. 6232, Sept. 30, 1953. Subsequently the schedule of fees was amended at: 18 F. R. 6316, Oct. 2, 1953; 19 F. R. 6910, Oct. 28, 1954; 19 F. R. 6159, Sept. 25, 1954; 19 F. R. 931, Feb. 18, 1954; 19 F. R. 6910, Oct. 28, 1954; 19 F. R. 6910, Oct. 28, 1954.

Prior amendments

1953: 18 F. R. 3526, June 19.

§ 2.6 *Designation of Application Receiving Offices.* [Revoked]

CODIFICATION: § 2.6 was revoked, 19 F. R. 8054, Dec. 8, 1954.

Sections 281 and 344 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, referred to previously, follow:

SCHEDULE OF FEES

SEC. 281. The following fees shall be charged:

(1) For the furnishing and verification of each application for an immigrant visa (which shall include the furnishing and verification of the duplicate), $5;

(2) For the issuance of each immigrant visa, $20;

(3) For the issuance or each extension of a reentry permit, $10;

(4) For the filing of each application for adjustment of status under sections 245 and 248, for the creation of a record of admission for permanent residence under section 249, or for suspension of deportation, $25;

(5) For the issuance of each extension of stay to nonimmigrants, other than nonimmigrants described in section 101 (a) (15) (F) and, upon a basis of reciprocity, the nonimmigrants described in section 101 (a) (15) (A) (iii) or 101 (a) (15) (G) (v), $10;

(6) For filing with the Attorney General of each petition under sections 204 (b), 205 (b), and 214 (c), $10; and

(7) For approval of each application for, including issuance of each certificate of, admission to practice as attorney or representative before the Service, pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Attorney General, $25.

The fees for the furnishing and verification of applications for visas by nonmmigrants of each foreign country and for the issuance of visas to nonimmigrants of each foreign country shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State in amounts corresponding, as nearly as practicable, to the total of all similar visa, entry, residence, or other fees, taxes, or charges assessed or levied against nationals of the United States by the foreign countries of which such nonimmigrants are nationals or stateless residents: *Provided*, That nonimmigrants visa issued to aliens coming to the United States in transit to and from the headquarters district of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement shall be gratis.

FISCAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 344. (a) The clerk of court shall charge, collect, and account for the following fees:

(1) For making, filing, and docketing a petition for naturalization, $10, including the final hearing on such petition, if such hearing be held, and a certificate of naturalization, if the issuance of such certificate is authorized by the naturalization court.

(2) For receiving and filing a declaration of intention, and issuing a duplicate thereof, $5.

(b) The Attorney General shall charge, collect, and account for the following fees:

(1) For application for a certificate of naturalization or declaration of intention in lieu of a certificate or declaration alleged to have been lost, mutilated, or destroyed, $5.

(2) For application for a certificate of citizenship, $5.

(3) For application for the issuance of a special certificate of citizenship to obtain recognition, $5.

(4) For application for a certificate of naturalization under section 323 of the Nationality Act of 1940, or under section 343 (a) of this title, $5.

(5) For application for a certificate of citizenship in changed name, $5.

(6) Reasonable fees in cases where such fees have not been established by law, to cover the cost of furnishing copies, whether certified or uncertified, of any part of the records, or information from the records, of the Service. Such fees shall not exceed a maximum of 25 cents per folio of one hundred words, with a minimum fee of 50 cents for any one such service, in addition to a fee of $1 for any official certification furnished under seal. No such fee shall be required from officers or agencies of the United States or of any State or any subdivision thereof, for such copies or information furnished for official use in connection with the official duties of such officers or agencies.

(7) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, no fee shall be charged or collected for an application for declaration of intention or a certificate of naturalization in lieu of a declaration or a certificate alleged to have been lost, mutilated, or destroyed, submitted by a person who was a member of the military or naval forces of the United States at any time after April 20, 1898, and before July 5, 1902; or at any time after April 5, 1917, and before November 12, 1918; or who served on the Mexican border as a member of the Regular Army or National Guard between June 1916 and April 1917; or who has served or hereafter serves in the military, air, or naval forces of the United States after September 16, 1940, and who was not at any time during such period or thereafter separated from such forces under other than honorable conditions, who was not a conscientious objector who performed no military duty whatever or refused to wear the uniform, or who was not at any time during such period or thereafter discharged from such military, air, or naval forces on account of alienage.

(c) The clerk of any naturalization court specified in subsection (a) of section 310 (except the courts specified in subsection (d) of this section) shall account for and pay over to the Attorney General one-half of all fees up to the sum of $6,000, and all fees in excess of $6,000, collected by any such clerk in naturalization proceedings in any fiscal year.

(d) The clerk of any United States district court (except in Alaska and in the District Court of the Virgin Islands of the United States and in the District Court of Guam) shall account for and pay over to the Attorney General all fees collected by any such clerk in naturalization proceedings: *Provided, however*, That the clerk of the District Court of the Virgin Islands of the United States and of the District Court of Guam shall report but shall not be required to pay over to the Attorney General the fees collected by any such clerk in naturalization proceedings.

(e) The accounting required by subsections (c) and (d) of this section shall be made and the fees paid over to the Attorney General by such respective clerks in their quarterly accounts which they are hereby required to render to the Attorney General within thirty days from the close of each quarter of each and every fiscal year, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

(f) The clerks of the various naturalization courts shall pay all additional clerical force that may be required in performing the duties imposed by this title upon clerks of courts from fees retained under the provisions of this section by such clerks in naturalization proceedings.

(g) All fees collected by the Attorney General and all fees paid over to the Attorney General by clerks of courts under the provisions of this title shall be deposited by the Attorney General in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided, however*, That all fees received from applicants residing in the Virgin Islands of the United States, and in Guam, required to be paid under subsection (b) of this section, shall be paid over to the treasury of the Virgin Islands and to the treasury of Guam, respectively.

(h) During the time when the United States is at war no clerk of a United States court shall charge or collect a naturalization fee from an alien in the military, air, or naval service of the United States for filing a petition for naturalization or issuing a certificate of naturalization upon admission to citizenship, and no clerk of any State court shall charge or collect any fee for such services unless the laws of the State require such charge to be made, in which case nothing more than the portion of the fee required to be paid to the State shall be charged or collected. A report of all transactions under this subsection shall be made to the Attorney General as in the case of other reports required of clerks of courts by this title.

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(i) In addition to the other fees required by this title, the petitioner for naturalization shall, upon the filing of a petition for naturalization, deposit with and pay to the clerk of court a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of subpenaing and paying the legal fees of any witnesses for whom such petitioner may request a subpena, and upon the final discharge of such witnesses, they shall receive, if they demand the same from the clerk, the customary and usual witness fees from the moneys which the petitioner shall have paid to such clerk for such purpose, and the residue, if any, shall be returned by the clerk to the petitioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WASHINGTON, *October 24, 1955.*

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: This is in further response to your letter of October 5, 1955, regarding the charging of fees by Government agencies for services rendered to the general public or special interests pursuant to Public Law 137, 82d Congress, 2d session.

This Department fully agrees with the principles prescribed in Public Law 137 and with Budget Circular No. A–28, which was issued by the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of carrying out those principles.

The Department receives many requests for copies of labor-management agreements and we have adopted the minimum fees, prescribed by circular A–28, for copying by mechanical methods.

However, the great majority of services performed by this Department of the type covered by Public Law 137 are occasional and incidental. It has been administratively determined under paragraph 5 (a) of circular A–28 that the charging of a fee would be inappropriate in these cases.

In addition to the above-dscribed services, the Department fulfills requests for special compilations of materials from its files under authority of 29 United States Code 9. These compilations are made at actual cost on an individual contract basis, as prescribed by General Order No. 52 enclosed.

If I can be of any further assistance to you in this or in any regard, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES P. MITCHELL, *Secretary of Labor.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR GENERAL ORDER NO. 52

PREPARATION OF SPECIAL STATISTICAL STUDIES AND FURNISHING OF DATA TO THE PUBLIC AT COST

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 3 of the act entitled "An Act to authorize the Department of Labor to make special statistical studies upon the payment of the cost thereof, and for other purposes," approved April 13, 1934 (48 Stat. 582), as amended, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. Upon request made in writing by any person, bureaus are hereby authorized to conduct special statistical studies relating to employment, hours of work, wages, and other conditions of employment, and to prepare from their records special statistical compilations, subject to the following conditions:

(*a*) Such studies or compilations shall be conducted only pursuant to a written agreement specifying the subject matter of the study or compilation and the time for performance, and requiring the payment of the actual cost thereof; and

(*b*) All such agreements shall, upon receiving the approval of the Solicitor, be signed by the bureau head or his designated representative. The official signing the agreement may in his discretion require the filing of a bond or other security to guarantee payment of the actual cost of the project, and the form of such bond of security shall be approved by the Solicitor.

Such statistical studies and compilations may include an interpretation of the statistics and any other information that may be necessary for their proper use.

2. Upon written request, bureaus are hereby authorized to furnish transcripts of the Department's studies, tables, or other records upon the payment to the Department of Labor of the actual cost of duplicating such materials, except that

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no specific information submitted to the Department in confidence, and no information classed as confidential under departmental orders, regulations, or instructions, shall be disclosed, and no transcripts shall be furnished of materials which are printed and available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

3. The bureau undertaking the project shall furnish the Director of Budget and Management with a copy of the memorandum of agreement. Approval of the Director of Budget and Management shall be obtained before entering any agreement the execution of which would require the diversion of personnel services from the purpose for which they were budgeted and to an extent which would interfere with the program of the bureau.

4. This order shall take effect April 5, 1951, and shall supersede all prior administrative orders, regulations, or instructions inconsistent herewith.

MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 5, 1951.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., December 16, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your letter of December 1 regarding fees charged for general and special services rendered by the executive branch of the Government.

The Post Office Department, as you know, has substantial revenues from postage and fees for other services. These do not, however, equal the aggregate cost of the postal service. In fiscal year 1955 these revenues were $363 million less than expenditures. In 1956 the excess of expenditures over revenues is estimated at $441 million. It is the policy of the present administration of the postal system that so far as practicable revenues should equal expenditures.

By far the largest parts of the rates for postal income are under control of the Congress from which we have requested increases in such rates. A limited area of rate control is within the jurisdiction of the Postmaster General and since January 1953 a number of fees for special services have been increased or added. Among these are the fee for the certificate of mailing, a fee for early postal savings withdrawals, post office lock box rentals, and prices of printed and unprinted stamped envelopes.

None of these revisions resulted directly from the passage of Public Law 137 but were in line with the intent of that law which is in harmony with the policy of the Post Office Department. These fees take into consideration the value of the service as well as the cost incurred in conducting the activity.

We have in mind the possibility of charges for other services and these are under consideration.

If you wish more detailed information, we shall be glad to supply it.

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE H. STANS,
Acting Postmaster General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 1, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: Reference is made to your letter of October 5, 1955, and to the Department's acknowledgment of October 11, 1955. The following numbered paragraphs are in reply to the corresponding questions raised in your letter with respect to schedules of fees that have been prepared or are in the process of being prepared by the Department of State as a result of the pertinent provisions of Public Law 137 which was enacted by the 82d Congress, 2d session, and approved on August 31, 1951.

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(1) Whenever possible, the specific fees now charged or contemplated are determined by taking into consideration their relationship to public policy.

(2) In determining the charge for any specific type of service, it is the Department's intent primarily to take into consideration, insofar as possible, the average aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of such activity.

(3) The Department is of the opinion that the pertinent provision of Public Law 137 is a mandatory requirement to recover to the fullest extent possible the aggregate cost incurred in connection with the performance of those services for which a charge might properly be made.

(4) The formula indicated in the previous paragraph would seem to be fair and equitable with respect to any services which the Government renders to an interested party, when the benefits of the service accrue primarily to that party and only to a smaller extent to the Government or to the people at large.

The following information is submitted with respect to studies made by the Department pursuant to Public Law 137, concerning the possible establishment of new or revised fees and fees now being charged by the Department of State and by the United States Foreign Service for various services rendered within the United States and abroad on behalf of the public.

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 137, the Department is in the process of bringing up to date and making appropriate revisions in the "Tariff of United States Foreign Service Fees," in order to bring the fees as nearly as possible into line with estimated costs and other changing conditions. A copy of the latest Tariff, Form FS–425, is enclosed. Under authority granted by 22 United States Code 1201, these specific fees are prescribed by Executive order for certain services performed by the Foreign Service at the various posts abroad. This tariff was last revised in 1953 and, with the exception of the first five items, is currently in effect.

The fees for invoice services, items numbered 1 to 5 in the tariff, were revoked by Executive Order No. 10,639 of October 10, 1955, because Treasury Decision No. 53,869 of August 3, 1955, pursuant to the Customs Simplification Act of 1953, eliminated the requirement of consular certification of invoices on shipments to the United States, effective October 1, 1955.

The fees for services to vessels and seamen, items numbered 9 to 23, are not charged for services rendered to American vessels and seamen, because of a provision in section 12 of the act of Congress, approved June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 1186), which prohibits such charges. On August 2, 1955, the Department recommended to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives that section 12 of the act of June 26, 1884, be repealed, in order to enable the Foreign Service to charge appropriate fees for such services when rendered to American vessels and seamen. This proposal is awaiting action by the Congress.

The fees for services performed in connection with the issuance of visas, item No. 7, are prescribed by law and were revised by Public Law 414, enacted on June 26, 1952.

The fees for passport services, item No. 6, are prescribed by existing laws enacted in 1920 and 1932 (22 U. S. C. 214 and 217a). These fees are charged for passport services performed within the United States, as well as those performed abroad by the Foreign Service. A study is now in process in the Department to determine whether legislation should be proposed to modify these fees.

The Department recently issued instructions, effective October 10, 1955, to the various passport agencies in the United States authorizing a flat charge on a regional basis for telephone calls between the passport agencies and the Washington office when made at the request of interested parties for the purpose of facilitating action on passport applications executed at the agencies. This new procedure will eliminate considerable correspondence and accounting records in connection with the collection of the small amounts involved in these individual telephone calls.

Further study is being given by the Department to the feasibility of a proposed policy under which a flat fee would be charged for "interested-party" messages transmitted by the Department, requesting the performance by the Foreign Service of certain services abroad. The possibility of reducing the necessary workload connected with such requests and establishing more efficient and simplified accounting procedures, is the primary consideration in connection with these studies.

Since December 31, 1954, the Department has charged fees for services performed within the United States on behalf of the public in connection with searches, copying, and authentications. The schedule of fees now in effect for

services of this type is contained in Departmental Circular No. 163 of August 19, 1955, a copy of which is enclosed.

Effective April 1, 1955, the Department amended its regulations to increase the fee charged for the registration of manufacturers, exporters, and importers of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, from a rate of $20 to $75 for 1 year. These regulations are issued under legal authority granted in title 22, United States Code, section 1934.

A copy of your letter under reference is being furnished to the Director of the International Cooperation Administration for a direct reply in connection with any services performed by that Administration.

Sincerely yours,

THRUSTON B. MORTON,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State).

Enclosures:
1. Tariff of United States Foreign Service fees, form FS–425.
2. Departmental Circular No. 163, August 19, 1955.

FORM FS–425

(10–1–53)

TARIFF OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE FEES

(As established by Executive Order No. 8297 of December 4, 1939, as amended by Executive Orders Nos. 9303, 9407, 9507, 9591, 9767, and 10473, dated February 11, 1943, December 17, 1943, December 20, 1944, July 21, 1945, August 9, 1946, and July 22, 1953, respectively)

This tariff shall be posted in a conspicuous place in diplomatic and consular offices

INVOICE SERVICES

Item No.		*Fee*
1.	Certification of invoice in such number of copies as will meet the requirements of the regulations and instructions and provide the shipper with one copy (in addition to original), including any additional declaration or certificate not otherwise provided for which is required by law or regulations for use in connection with the entry of the wares or the forwarding of the same in bond (see item No. 30)	$2. 50
2.	Certification of invoice of returned American goods	1. 00
3.	Certificates and declarations as above described, when issued for a shipment not covered by a consular invoice, including declaration of foreign shipper of articles exported for exhibition and return (Form No. 204) and immigrant's oath regarding teams and vehicles, and in connection with quarantine regulations	1. 00
	Exception— Certificates for insecticides (Forms DSP–31 and DSP–32)	No fee
4.	Certificate to extra copies of invoices, each	1. 00
5.	Certificate of disinfection of goods to be shipped to United States in such number of copies as will meet the requirments of the regulations and instructions and provide the shipper with one copy for his own use	2. 50

PASSPORT SERVICES

6.	Execution of application for passport (no exceptions)	1. 00
	Examination of passport application executed before a foreign official	1. 00
	Examination of passport application accompanied by a certificate signed by the applicant and two witnesses	1. 00
	Issue of passport	9. 00
	Exceptions—	
	(a) Officers or employees of the United States traveling on official business, or members of their immediate families	No fee
	(b) Seaman	No fee
	(c) Widows, children, parents, brothers, and sisters of American soldiers, sailors, or marines buried abroad, whose journey is for the purpose of visiting graves of such soldiers, sailors, or marines	No fee

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This tariff shall be posted in a conspicuous place in diplomatic and consular offices—Continued

PASSPORT SERVICES—continued

Item No.		*Fee*
6.	Amendment or verification of an American passport	No fee
	Renewal of an American passport	$5.00
	Exceptions—	
	Same as (a), (b), and (c) above respecting issue of passports if bearer of passport has status held by him at time of issue of passport.	
	Execution of application for registration	No fee
	Issue of card or certificate of identity and registration	1.00
	Issue of card of identification for use on the Mexican border (Form No. 225–B)	1.00
	Execution of affidavit in regard to American birth in connection with application for registration or for passport	No fee
	For a certified copy of executed form for repatriation of native-born American women under the act of June 25, 1936 (c. 801.49 Stat. 1917), as amended	1.00
	For a certified copy of executed form for repatriation of native-born American women under sec. 324 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 247)	5.00

VISA SERVICES FOR ALIENS

7.	Furnishing and verification of application for immigrant visa, including duplicate copy	5.00
	Issuance of each immigrant visa	20.00
	Furnishing and verification of application and issuance of nonimmigrant visa	See Current Schedule of Nonimmigrant Visa Fees
	Furnishing and verification of application for, and issuance of, nonimmigrant visa to alien in transit to and from the headquarters district, U. N., in accordance with the Headquarters Agreement	No fee
	Visa of alien crew list	2.00
	Supplemental visa of alien crew list	No fee

SERVICES TO VESSELS AND SEAMEN

8.	Canceled by E. O. 9591, July 21, 1945.	
9.	For receiving and delivering ship's register and papers, $1 for each 100 tons or fraction thereof, registered measurement (net), of the vessel for which the service is performed, if under 1,000 tons; but for American vessels running regularly biweekly or monthly trips, or otherwise, to or between foreign ports, this tonnage fee will not be charged for more than four trips in a year; and tonnage fees shall not be exacted for any vessel touching at or near ports in Canada on her regular voyage from one port to another within the United States, unless some official service required by law shall be performed (see sec. V–22).	
10.	And for every additional 100 tons net or fraction thereof	.50
11.	Shipping or discharging seamen, including the certificate thereof attached to crew list and shipping articles and given to seamen	2.00
12.	Authentication of copies of protests or other necessary documents for vessels or seamen not otherwise provided for	2.00
13.	Preparation and acknowledgment for vessels or seamen of any oath or declaration for which a form is given in the Foreign Service Manual, or a similar necessary service not otherwise provided for. See item No. 7 for visa of alien crew lists	2.00
14.	Preparation and execution for vessels or seamen of any certificate for which a form is given in the Foreign Service Manual, or similar necessary service not otherwise provided for	2.00
15.	Orders or letters for vessels or seamen for which forms are given in the Foreign Service Manual, or other similar necessary service not otherwise provided for	2.00
16.	Recording, when necessary, for vessels or seamen any document covered by the provisions of the Foreign Service Manual, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.50

This tariff shall be posted in a conspicuous place in diplomatic and consular offices—Continued

SERVICES TO VESSELS AND SEAMEN—continued

Item No.		*Fee*
17.	Noting marine protest	$2.00
18.	Extending marine protest	3.00
	If it exceeds 200 words, for every additional 100 words	.50
19.	Protest of master against charterers or freighters	2.00
20.	Clearance when issued by the consul, as at free ports	2.00
21.	Attending an appraisement of vessel's goods or effects, for each day's attendance	5.00
22.	Attending sale of vessel's goods, for each day's attendance during which the sale continues	5.00
23.	Attendance at a shipwreck, or for the purpose of assisting a ship in distress, or of saving wrecked goods or property, over and above the traveling expenses, whenever the consul's interposition is required by the parties interested, for each day	5.00

MISCELLANEOUS NOTARIAL AND OTHER SERVICES

24.	Administering an oath and certificate thereof	2.00
	Exceptions—	
	For administering the oath of allegiance under the act of June 25, 1936 (c. 801.49 Stat. 1917), as amended, to a native-born American woman who lost her citizenship solely by marriage to an alien	No fee
	For administering the oath of allegiance under the Immigration and Nationality Act to a native-born American woman who lost her citizenship solely by marriage to an alien and whose marriage is terminated (66 Stat. 247)	No fee
25.	Administering any and all oaths required to be made by pensioners and their witnesses in the execution of their pension vouchers, or by persons presenting claims for pensions or increase of pensions, or claims for insurance or insurance allowances paid by Federal or a State Government, or allotments, or certifying to the competency of a local official before whom said papers were executed or for other services in relation thereto	No fee
26.	Administering oaths or taking acknowledgments of officials or employees of the United States Government, or of any corporation in which the United States or its representative shall own the entire outstanding capital stock, in connection with their official business or accounts	No fee
27.	Administering oaths or taking acknowledgments, or authenticating the signatures of foreign officials, in connection with kinsmen's petitions for wages and effects of deceased seamen of the American merchant marine	No fee
28.	Acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, or similar service, including one or more signatures, with certificate thereof, for each copy	2.00
29.	Acknowledgments and authentications connected with the assignment and transfer of United States bonds or other United States Government financial obligations or of powers of attorney therefor or to collect interest thereon	No fee
30.	Notarial and other services rendered officials of foreign governments who render gratuitously reciprocal courtesies to officers (including military and naval officers) of the Government of the United States	No fee
31.	Certifying to official character of a foreign notary or other official	2.00
	Exception—	
	Authentications under authority of the United States Quarantine Regulations, in the form prescribed by the Department of State, certifying to official character of officials who sign foreign deratization certificates and deratization exemption certificates	No fee
32.	For taking depositions, executing commissions or letters rogatory, where the record of testimony including caption and certificate does not exceed 500 words (excluding punctuation)	10.00

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This tariff shall be posted in a conspicuous place in diplomatic and consular offices—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS NOTARIAL AND OTHER SERVICES—continued

Item No.	*Fee*
32. For each additional 100 words or fraction thereof	$0.50
The foregoing fee shall cover the administration of the oath and all services of the consul as commissioner, but shall not include services of clerk, stenographer (dictation and typing), or typist, which shall be additional at the rate prescribed herein for copying.	
33. Translating or interpreting, for every 100 words of translation or fraction thereof, or for interpreter per hour or fraction thereof	1.00
The foregoing fee shall be collected only when it is necessary that a member of a consular staff be detailed as translator or interpreter in the execution of a commission to take testimony.	
Exception—	
This item is not applicable to criminal cases under the act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1561, 1564).	
34. Copies (carbon copies to be charged for at the same rate as originals. This includes the typing of office forms where requested and where such service is not included in any other item of this tariff).	
For every 100 words or fraction thereof	.50
35. For certifying to the correctness of a copy of, or extract from, a document, official or private	2.00
Each copy certified is to be considered an original, and a fee charged for the certification.	
Exception—	
For the certification of a document, or copy thereof, the original of which is authorized to be furnished without charge	No fee
36. Additional fee for all services contemplated by fees numbered 24, 28, 31, 32, 34, and 35, when rendered elsewhere than at the consular office at the request of the interested parties, for *each hour or fraction* thereof	1.00
In connection with any service rendered outside of the consular office at the request of private individuals, the exact amount of the expenses actually and necessarily incurred by the person rendering the service shall be collected from the persons for whom the service is performed in addition to the fee or fees prescribed therefor, but no amount in excess of the fee or fees prescribed and such actual and necessary expenses shall be charged or accepted.	
37. Recording unofficial documents in consulate upon request:	
For every 100 words or fraction thereof	.50
38. Any and all services indicated in the tariff of fees performed for the official use of the Government of the United States; any and all notarial services, such as the administration of oaths or the taking of acknowledgments, in connection with the execution of forms or other documents issued by or to be presented to any department or agency of the Government of the United States, the gratis performance of which is not otherwise provided for in the tariff of fees; and any and all notarial services performed for members of the armed forces of the United States or for any civilian employees of the Government of the United States	No fee
39. Any and all services in connection with the execution of tax returns, Federal, State, Territorial, municipal, or insular	No fee
40. Canceled by E. O. 9507, December 20, 1944.	
41. For certifying to the correctness of copies of certificates of American origin, manufacture, or inspection, where such services are performed upon *written orders of the Secretary of State* for the purpose of advancing the export trade of the United States (see item No. 1)	No fee
42. Presenting a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument for acceptance, payment, or protest, for each hour or fraction thereof outside of the consular office	1.00
43. Certifying to protest and noting of a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument and giving notice thereof to drawer and endorsers when requested to do so	2.00

This tariff shall be posted in a conspicuous place in diplomatic and consular offices—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS NOTARIAL AND OTHER SERVICES—continued

Item No.		*Fee*
44.	Any and all services performed for American citizens while outside the United States in preparation of ballots to be used in any primary, general, or other public elections in the United States, its Territories or possessions, whether Federal, State, Territorial, county, town, or municipal	No fee
45.	Certificate of Witness to Marriage (Form No. 87), in quadruplicate	$1. 00
46.	For taking into possession the personal estate of any citizen who shall die within the limits of a consular district, inventorying, selling, and finally disposing of, according to law, the balance due thereon for each $100 of market value or fraction thereof	2. 00
	Exception— No fee shall be charged on securities not negotiable by the consular officer; and evidences of debt not due and payable in the country where the decedent died. No charge shall be made for placing the official seal upon the personal property or effects of such deceased citizen, or for breaking or removing such seals.	
47.	For each certificate of protection, semsar, or certificate of employment issued at Tangier	2. 00

NOTE.—For exceptions to above Tariff of Fees see section V-16 of Foreign Service Regulations.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR No. 163

AUGUST 19, 1955.

Subject: Schedule of Fees for Searches, Copying, Authenticating, etc. for the Department of State.

1. SCHEDULE OF FEES

Under authority of Revised Statutes 161 and chapter 376, title V, section 501, 65 Stat. 290 (5 U. S. C. 22, 140) the following fees are prescribed to be collected for services to be performed within the United States by the Department of State:

Item No.	*Description of Service*	*Fee*
1.	A signed statement indicating that a search was made for a record and that it was not successful, or that a copy or extract thereof cannot be made available	$0. 90
	(The routine servicing of requests of persons having permission to do research in the records under section 183.2 of the Manual of Regulations and Procedures of the Department of State is not to be considered as searching within the meaning of this item, unless an authenticated or certified copy or extract of a record is desired.)	
2.	Searching for a record and making a copy or extract thereof, by photostat or otherwise, for the first page	1. 50
	For the second and each additional page of any document	. 60
	(This item shall not be construed to impose a fee upon the performance of such customary activities as issuance, without certification of correctness, of copies of records (1) from supplies kept for distribution without charge, such as press releases and information leaflets for visitors; (2) as part of normal and generally reciprocal services performed by the library of the Department at the request of similar agencies or institutions; or (3) in lieu of or as enclosures to letters with the purpose of saving clerical costs in preparing mail.)	
3.	Certifying under official seal to the correctness of a copy or extract made by the Department from its records	. 50
	(Fees for searching and for copying, if required, are chargeable separately under item 2.)	
4.	Authenticating a Federal, State or Territorial seal, or certifying to the official character of an officer of the Department of State or of a foreign diplomatic or consular officer in the United States, on any document submitted to the Department for that purpose	1. 50

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This tariff shall be posted in a conspicuous place in diplomatic and consular offices—Continued

Description of Service—Continued

Item No.		*Fee*
5.	Any service described in Items 1, 2, 3, or 4 above, when—	
	(a) Required for official use by an agency of the Federal Government or of any of the States or their subdivisions or of the District of Columbia, or of any of the territories and possessions of the United States	No fee
	(b) Required for official use by a foreign government, or by an international agency of which the Government of the United States is a member, or by a foreign official to whom the United States has granted diplomatic or consular status, in circumstances where furnishing the service is an appropriate courtesy	No fee
	(c) Performed in response to a subpena or other order of a court. (However, fees are chargeable when the service is for the benefit of a party in interest and a court order or subpena is issued in his behalf.)	No fee
	(d) Performed in providing to a party in interest, one copy of the transcript of a hearing held before a panel, board, or other authority of the Department	No fee
	(e) Performed in providing to a party in interest, for delivery to and retention by an agency of the Federal Government, one copy under seal of a personal document (viz., consular form report of birth, certificate of witness to marriage, or report of death of an American citizen, etc.)	No fee
	(f) Performed in providing to a near relative or legal representative, one copy under seal of a consular form report of death of an American citizen	No fee

2. CROSS REFERENCES

For fees in connection with passport services, see 22 Code of Federal Regulations 51 and 22 Code of Federal Regulations 103.1. For fees in connection with visa services, see part 44 and section 103.1 of this chapter. For the tariff of United States Foreign Service fees covering invoice services, passport services, visa services for aliens, services to vessels and seamen, and miscellaneous notarial and other services, see 22 Code of Federal Regulations 103.1 For regulations concerning deposit of funds see 22 Code of Federal Regulations 9.

3. REQUESTING SERVICES AND FORWARDING REMITTANCES

3.1 Request for services, accompanied by remittance of the exact total fee chargeable (as well as by postage stamps or stamped return envelope if registered mail, airmail, or special delivery mail service is desired), should be addressed to the Authentication Officer, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

3.2 Fees must be paid in full prior to issuance of requested documents. If, because of uncertainty as to existence of a record or of the number of sheets needing to be copied, the exact fee chargeable in a given case is not known in advance, the Authentication Officer will upon request ascertain it and (by form post card or other suitable means) notify the person requesting the service.

3.3 Remittances should be in the form either of (1) cash, (2) check or bank draft drawn on a bank in the continental United States, or (3) postal money order. Remittances should be made payable to the order of the Department of State.

4. EFFECTIVE DATE

The charges hereby established will become effective on September 1, 1955, with respect to all services rendered pursuant to requests received in the Department of State on or after the effective date.

5. CANCELLATIONS OF SUPERSEDED ISSUANCES

Effective September 1, 1955, Department Circular 129 of December 7, 1954, and No. 134 of December 31, 1954, are canceled.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Washington 25, D. C., November 23, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
United States Senate,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: Reference is made to your letter dated October 5, 1955 to the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, making inquiry as to whether the Department of State has an up-to-date report of fees for any services whatsoever furnished to the general public or any special interests by reason of enactment of Public Law 137 in 1952.

I have been advised by State Department that they are preparing a reply to your inquiry mentioned above, covering their own operations, and they have furnished me a copy of your letter and suggested that a separate report emanate from this office concerning related activities of the International Cooperation Administration. That information is contained in the attached staff report.

I trust this report will prove helpful to your committee in its study of this phase of Government operations.

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN B. HOLLISTER.

FEES, CHARGES, AND MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS FOR ICA ACTIVITIES UNDER PUBLIC LAW 137 82D CONGRESS

There are no reports published by ICA under programs envisaging the sale thereof to the general public or institutional entities. Deposits to the credit of miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1955 which fall within the scope of Public Law 137 and which exceeded $1,000 per receipt account, included the following:

(a) Rent of public buildings and grounds	$4,008.24
(b) Rent of equipment and facilities	2,030.35
(c) Transportation service	71,287.86
(d) Quarters	4,782.77
(e) Sale of equipment	1,286.05
(f) Proceeds from sale of Government-owned property	5,814.51
Total	89,209.78

Item (c) above represents a classified expenditure of a nonrecurring nature. Recoveries of remaining receipts were effected on the basis of the most favorable rates obtainable, either as a result of advertised bids or other authorized means. In addition to these items some income was realized from the sale of films to colleges, but which was not deposited to Treasury receipt accounts, but rather was credited to an ICA appropriation pursuant to legislative authority. Billings for film sales are predicated on cost to the Government, including an overhead factor to cover handling and clerical expenses.

In reply to question (3) in the letter from Senator McClellan, it is ICA's opinion that fees and charges for services and activities should be in amounts sufficient to recover aggregate costs to the maximum extent possible, consistent with the best interests of the Government, it being understood that costs shall take into consideration the age, condition, and other pertinent factors, where appropriate. In reply to question (4), such a formula is considered to be fair and equitable unless the best interests of the Government or legislative objectives dictate otherwise.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1956.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your letter, dated December 1, 1955, relative to the action being taken by your committee to bring up to date a study made in the spring of 1950 of fees for services which the Federal Government renders to special interests. In connection with this earlier study, it is noted that the Treasury Department was not one of the Federal agencies used in the

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survey. To bring this Department into perspective with those studied, it might be noted that the Treasury is concerned primarily with general-interest matters such as the collection of the revenue; the manufacture of currency and coin; the administration of the public debt and related fiscal management matters; and certain Treasury law-enforcement functions. Thus, the Treasury is not so closely identified with particular industry groups or activities. The problems of licensing or the granting of special benefits to special interest groups such as appear to characterize the other agencies previously studied do not, as a general proposition, loom very large or important in the Treasury operations. In those relatively limited areas which may be considered as involving special services rather than inherent Treasury functions, this Department is in accord with the principle that the special beneficiaries or the users requesting the special services should pay the charges.

As you know, following the previous study by your committee, the Congress enacted Public Law No. 137, 82d Congress, title V of which outlined the feelings of the Congress with respect to fees and charges and authorized the heads of agencies, by regulation, to prescribe necessary charges consistent with the announced policies and subject to such policies as the President might prescribe. The policies of the President on this subject were promulgated by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, in two separate releases, viz., Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–25, dated November 5, 1953, on the subject, "Fees for licensing, registration, and related activities" and Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–28, dated January 23, 1954, on the subject, "Fees for copying, certification, and search of records." In accordance with the provisions of these two circulars, reviews were conducted of the policies and procedures followed in all Treasury bureaus and action was taken wherever necessary to bring practice in line with the provisions of these circulars. As a general observation, it may be noted that no substantial changes were made necessary by the provisions of these two circulars. The instances in which some action was necessary were relatively few in number and, from the standpoint of change in revenue, were of minor importance. It is regretted that no up-to-date schedule of all fees and charges throughout the Department is currently available since the regular biennial review of fees and charges required by the Bureau of the Budget is not due to be made until later this year.

With reference to the specific questions propounded in your letter relative to the computation of fees, we are, of course, guided by the standards prescribed in the Bureau of the Budget circulars on this subject. These standards provide generally that, with respect to licensing, registration, and related activities, the determination of cost shall cover both direct and indirect costs and that the fee assessed shall recover to the full extent possible the aggregate cost-taking account of the value to the recipient, and the public policy or interest served. In connection with fees for copying, certification, and search of records, the standards likewise provide that in the determination of cost both direct and indirect expenses will be included and that the fees established will be based upon a reasonable approximation of the cost. The fees in effect in this Department are in line with these principles and standards.

In the absence of additional background, we should perhaps indicate that we are not fully certain of the exact import of the questions you have raised or of the precise significance of the seemingly fine distinctions in the phraseology used. The questions appear to suggest, however, the possibility of establishing hard and fast rules over the determination and assessment of fees. In this connection, while this problem hasn't given the Treasury much trouble, our experience has been sufficient to indicate the difficulties that might be encountered as a result of the establishment of rules that are too firm and inflexible. These difficulties are due to the variety in the types of situations in which the question of whether or not fees can or ought to be charged can arise; the frequency of the situations wherein there is a comingling of benefits accruing both to the Government and to limited interest groups; the difficulties of determining in all cases, with certainty and finality, what is or is not an inherent Government function as distinguished from a special service, and the accounting difficulties and costs thereof that may be involved in relation to revenues to be realized from fees. These aspects of the problem all tend to point up the difficulty of generalizing on this subject and of laying down hard and fast rules that would cover all conceivable types of situations in an equitable and reasonable manner.

Based upon our experience to date, it may be said that this department has had no particular difficulty in administering the provisions of the Bureau of the Budget circulars on this subject; that it feels that they are adequate and provide sufficient flexibility and latitude for meeting the various situations as they may

arise in this Department; and that it would prefer to treat each new question as it may come up under the provisions of these present circulars.

It is hoped that the above information may be of some assistance in the consideration of this matter by your committee.

Yours very truly,

DAVID W. KENDALL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

OCTOBER 13, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 5, 1955, regarding fees charged for general and special services.

In the case of the Board, title V of Public Law 137 (Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952) to which your letter refers, was the first specific authority for charging fees for services to the general public or any special interests. However, for the reasons stated below, the Board is not assessing any fees under that provision of law and no schedule of such fees is now in process of being prepared.

The legislation in question authorized agencies to provide by regulation for fees, etc., in connection with the broad categories set forth therein subject to such policies as the President might prescribe. The first of such policies was set forth in Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–25, dated November 5, 1953, which dealt with fees for licensing, registration and related activities.

In accordance with the requirements of this circular the Board undertook development of a tentative schedule of specific fees to be charged in connection with its licensing activities. However, before the task had been completed, the Board was furnished, on March 31, 1954, with a copy of a resolution unanimously approved by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The resolution indicated that it was the sense of the committee that the proposal for various license fees or charges raised basic questions with regard to the fundamental philosophy of regulation which should be resolved specifically by the Congress. The resolution further stated that it was the sense of the committee that the Board and certain other agencies named therein should suspend any plans involving the imposition of fees and charges pursuant to title V until July 1, 1955, by which time, according to the release accompanying the resolution, it was indicated that "the Congress would have established standards and guideposts for the agencies to follow."

Accordingly, in light of this resolution and the apparent intent of the committee to seek clarifying legislation, the Board concluded that it should take no action with regard to fees under title V of Public Law 137 pending further developments, and in the absence of such developments, it has not done so.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

ROSS RIZLEY, *Chairman.*

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCLELLAN: Reference is made to your letter of December 1, 1955, requesting "advice as to whether or not the Farm Credit Administration, including all of its organizational components, has an up-to-date report of fees charged for any services whatsoever to the general public or to any special interests that resulted from the passage of Public Law 137 in 1952" and, if so, requesting our opinion on questions numbered (1), (2), (3), and (4) therein. Inasmuch as title V, Fees and Charges, of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, 82d Cong.), relates to services by "any Federal Agency (including wholly owned Government corporations as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945)," we assume that your inquiry has the same

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application and relates to the Farm Credit Administration and the wholly owned Government corporations under its supervision, i. e., the Federal intermediate credit banks and the production credit corporations. For these institutions and the Administration, there is no schedule of fees charged for services to the general public, and neither have any charges been established for services to "special beneficiaries" as a result of the provision as to fees and charges included in Public Law 137. Further, the expenses of the Farm Credit Administration are not paid from Treasury funds but are paid by assessments against the institutions under the supervision of the Administration and, although the amount of their own funds which the Federal intermediate credit banks and the production credit corporations may use for administrative expenses each year is authorized by Congress, there are no annual appropriations from the Treasury for these institutions.

While the services rendered by the Farm Credit Administration are deemed of interest to the general public, as well as to the farm groups, such services are now paid for by the institutions which are under the supervision of the Administration, as required under existing law (12 U. S. C. 832). It is not considered, therefore, that the Administration renders free services to special beneficiaries as dealt with in the 1950 report (S. Rept. No. 2120, 81st Cong., 2d sess.) on the study of fees for special services which you are now bringing up to date. This is true also as to the 12 Federal intermediate credit banks, since the credit services rendered by the banks are paid for by means of the interest and discount rates collected from the users of the banks.

In each of the 12 farm credit districts, a production credit corporation supervises the operations of the production credit associations which make loans to farmers for general agricultural purposes. The income of the associations is derived from the interest collected on the loans made to farmers. While the associations pay for their examination by the Farm Credit Administration, they do not pay for their supervision by the production credit corporation of the district, which operates on the income from investments of its Government capital. In the first session of the 84th Congress, we recommended legislation which, as introduced (H. R. 5168, S. 1286), included provisions for the production credit associations to gradually assume the costs of their supervision by the production credit corporations, but the proposed provisions were deleted by the Congress before enactment of H. R. 5168 as the Farm Credit Act of 1955 (Public Law 347, 84th Cong.). It is expected that this matter will again be the subject of legislative recommendations to Congress early in the coming session.

Inasmuch as there is no schedule of fees of the type contemplated by your letter and we have not established any fees for special services as a result of the provision as to fees and charges included in Public Law 137, you may not have intended that we should undertake to express an opinion as to the questions numbered (1) and (2) in your letter. However, as indicated herein, the institutions under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration pay the actual cost of their examination and supervision by the Administration; and the rates of discount and interest of the Federal intermediate credit banks are established on a basis which has made the banks self-sustaining.

As to question (3), we have had no occasion to resolve whether the fees and charges provision of Public Law 137 is a mandatory requirement, since the Farm Credit Administration and the wholly owned Government corporations under its supervision do not render services to which such statutory provision could apply. It is our opinion, however, that the provision in question is not couched in mandatory terms. In any event, regardless of the mandatory or nonmandatory character of the provision, if the production credit associations are to assume the cost of their supervision by the production credit corporations, further specific legislation would be necessary. The 1950 report on your study recognizes that special legislation may be necessary in many instances to accomplish the end desired.

In view of our opinion as to question (3), a reply to question (4) may not be expected from us. It would be our opinion, though, in instances where it is determined that services should be paid for by the particular beneficiaries, that the aggregate cost of such services should constitute an acceptable basis of payment.

Very truly yours,

R. B. TOOTELL, *Governor.*

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

NOVEMBER 14, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: Further reference is made to your letter of October 5, 1955, in which you request an up-to-date report on fees charged by this Commission and present several questions on which you ask that the Commission express its opinion.

In our report to you dated March 8, 1950, we reported two instances in which fees were charged for Commission services. This report should now be amended to show only one case; this is in connection with the inspection of radio installations aboard ships when it is necessary for our engineer to make the inspection on overtime hours because the ship is not accessible during his usual working hours. This charge is made pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (f) (3) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

We have discontinued the practice of having the Civil Aeronautics Administration's private pilot examiners issue radiotelephone operator permits for this Commission. They were formerly authorized to issue these permits and to collect and retain not more than one dollar for this service.

With respect to the action of this Commission pursuant to title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, a notice of proposed rulemaking proposing a tentative schedule of license fees was issued on January 28, 1954. A copy of the notice of proposed rulemaking showing, among other things, the fees which we proposed to charge is attached herewith (attachment A). Many interested parties filed comments on the proposed rules. A substantial number of these comments opposed the imposition of fees on particular classes of licenses on the grounds that such fees would "manifestly impair the public interest" or were otherwise inappropriate.

Subsequent to this notice of proposed rulemaking, on March 24, 1954, the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce adopted a resolution stating that it was the sense of the Committee that the Federal Communications Commission should suspend this proceeding until July 1, 1955, since " * * * the proposal for license fees for broadcasting stations raises basic questions with regard to the fundamental philosophy of regulation under the Communications Act, and that any departure from the existing structure of licensing should be resolved by the Congress after the conclusion of our present inquiry" (100 Congressional Record 3783).

In the light of this resolution of the Senate committee, the Commission requested that Bureau of the Budget on April 22, 1954, to give further consideration to its Circular A-25 (attachment B) and to advise the Commission as to any action it deemed appropriate for the Commission to take in the circumstances. In the absence of any further instructions from the Bureau, the Commission subsequently advised the Bureau that it was indefinitely suspending action in the rulemaking proceedings. The July 1, 1955 date, originally specified in the resolution of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce as the date to which we should suspend action on this matter, has now passed. However, it is our understanding that the congressional study referred to in the resolution has now, by agreement, been taken over by the Committee on Government Operations (see S. Res. 140, 84th Cong.). In view of this fact the Commission does not presently plan to proceed with the outstanding rule making pending further advice from the Congress or the Bureau of the Budget.

The specific questions on which you requested the opinion of the Commission are answered below with regard to the Commission's presently outstanding proposal.

Question (1). If a charge is made for such services, is the fee charged determined by taking into consideration its relationship with "the value to the recipient, public policy or interest served?"

In developing its proposed schedule of fees the Commission followed Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-25. Licensing activities were divided into groups involving substantially comparable cost factors and where it was found that there was relatively little variation in the cost of individual proceedings of a given type, the fees were set at a uniform level so as to recover all or substantially all of the cost of such type of proceeding. In this way a multiplicity of separate charges

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was avoided and one type of proceeding was not used to subsidize the cost of another type of proceeding.

These cost figures were not automatically adopted as the tentative fees proposed in our notice of proposed rulemaking. Instead, they were considered in relation to the value to the recipient and the public policy or interest served. In those few cases where these cost figures were considered to be either unreasonable as fees in light of the value to the recipient or inconsistent with the public policy or interest served, adjustments were made and explained. Thus, in the attached notice of proposed rulemaking we explained one of the adjustments as follows:

"The lesser fee for the processing of applications in the amateur, disaster, and RACES services is because the Commission believes that it would be contrary to the public interest to require applicants therefor to pay the full amount that would be required if applications in such services were grouped, for purposes of this notice, with other services coming within the jurisdiction of the Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau."

A similar exception was made with respect to applications solely intended to bring licenses into conformity with an outstanding international agreement. (See par. 4 (d) of the notice of proposed rulemaking.)

When this notice of proposed rulemaking was considered and adopted by the Commission, Commissioner Bartley issued the following separate statement:

"Since, as set forth in the notice, we must issue a proposal for some system of fees, I have no alternative but to concur. I believe, however, that the Commission's proposal with respect to broadcasting should give more weight to the criterion of relating the amount to be collected to value to the recipient. I believe that, spreading the fees over the full license period and basing such fees on the card rates established by the licensee, would be more in line with the Budget Bureau directive."

Question (2). If a charge is made for such service, is the fee charged determined by the actual or aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of such activity?

As explained in response to question (1) the schedule of fees which was contained in our notice of proposed rulemaking is, for the most part, a reasonable approximation of the cost of processing similar type applications based on our costs during fiscal year 1953. In accordance with the Bureau of the Budget circular both direct and indirect costs to the Commission are included.

Question (3). Public Law 137 states that the "Government shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible." Is it the opinion of your agency that this is a mandatory requirement to recover to the fullest extent possible the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of these activities?

It is the view of this Commission that it was the desire of the Congress in passing Public Law 137 (title V, Independent Offices Appropriation Act) that agencies should, subject to such policies as the President may prescribe, charge fees for services, licenses, etc., and that in general, these activities should be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible. We do not believe, however, that it was intended as a mandatory requirement that the aggregate cost of conducting each of these activities be recovered; the reference in the act to the consideration of "the value to the recipient, public policy or interest served" negates any such conclusion. In our own tentative schedule of fees, as explained in response to question (1), we made exceptions where we felt that the assessment of fees would manifestly impair the public interest.

Question (4). If your answer to question (3) is yes, would such a formula, in your opinion, be fair and equitable?

Since question (3) is answered in the negative, no reply is necessary to question (4).

It is hoped that the above discussion answers the questions raised in your letter. If you have any further inquiries on this matter, please do not hesitate to let us know.

By direction of the Commission:

GEORGE C. MCCONNAUGHEY, *Chairman.*

ATTACHMENT A

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

(Public notice 1305, January 28, 1954)

FCC PROPOSES FEES FOR LICENSING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Pursuant to provisions of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952 as augmented by a Bureau of the Budget circular of November 5, 1953, the Federal Communications Commission today announced proposed rulemaking looking toward the establishment of fees to cover the cost of its licensing and similar activities.

In substance, these contemplated fees would relate to applications as follows:

Major broadcast applications	$325
Minor broadcast applications	50
Safety and special radio services applications	10
Except amateur, disaster, and radio amateur civil emergency services applications	3
Experimental services applications	20
Type acceptance of equipment applications	100
Type approval of equipment applications filed under pt. 18 of the rules	600
Applications for type approval covered by pts. 3, 8, or 19 of the rules	1,500
Commercial operator license applications (all)	3
Restricted radiotelephone operator permit applications	3
Compulsory ship inspection applications	30
Applications for telephone acquisitions, consolidations, etc	350
Applications for construction or extension of telephone lines	150
Applications by common carriers for exemptions from Commission jurisdiction under title II	150
All other common carrier applications (except those covered in fees for the safety and special radio services)	30

The proposed major broadcast fee would apply to AM, FM, and TV applications for construction permits; modifications of construction permits or modifications of licenses involving change in power, frequency, location, and operation; licenses for new stations; renewals of licenses; assignment or transfer of permits or licenses; and special service authorizations.

The proposed minor broadcast fee would cover other applications, including those for auxiliary broadcast stations, etc.

No fees are proposed to cover Commission expenses in connection with enforcement activities of its Field Engineering and Monitoring Bureau or the noncertification common carrier regulatory activities of its Common Carrier Bureau.

No fees are proposed with respect to the institution of rulemaking proceedings; revocations or modifications of station licenses or suspension of operators' licenses which are initiated by the Commission; or applications for modification of existing licenses to conform with the EARC (Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference) agreement.

Fees would be required to be paid, in full, at the time of filing applications.

A cashier's office would be established at the Commission's Washington offices to accept such payment in currency, money order, or check, with further provision for acceptance of money orders and checks at Commission field offices. Radio operator applications would be accepted only at the Commission's district and subdistrict offices (not at examination points).

All fees collected would be turned over to the United States Treasury.

The fee schedule would be reviewed biennially, subject to any necessary adjustments in the light of new or changed conditions.

Comments will be received on or before April 1, 1954.

This proposed rulemaking was adopted at a Commission meeting on January 27, 1954, with Commissioners Hyde (chairman), Webster, Sterling, Hennock, Bartley, and Lee present. Commissioner Bartley issued a concurring statement; Commissioner Hennock issued a statement concurring in part and dissenting in part.

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BEFORE THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

(FCC 54-76, 215)

IN THE MATTER OF ESTABLISHMENT OF FEES FOR THE COMMISSION'S LICENSING AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES

Docket No. 10869

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

1. Notice is hereby given of rule making in the above entitled matter.

2. Pursuant to the provisions of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952 (5 U. S. C., Sec. 140), set out in Appendix A hereto, Congress has stated that work performed by Government agencies in connection with the issuance of franchises, licenses, permits, certificates, registrations and the like for any person, except those engaged in the transaction of official business of the Government should, to the full extent possible, be self-sustaining. In order to bring about the accomplishment of this objective, Section 140 of Title 5 authorizes the head of each agency to prescribe by regulation such fees and charges as he shall determine to be fair and equitable "taking into consideration direct and indirect costs to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts."

3. The enabling legislation referred to above also provides that the fees and charges shall be as uniform as practicable throughout the Government and shall be subject to such policies as the President may prescribe. In view of this provision, the Commission refrained from taking any action looking toward the establishment of a schedule of fees, pending consideration of the matter on an overall Government basis by the Bureau of the Budget operating in behalf of the President. Such a study has now been completed, and the Bureau of the Budget has issued Circular No. A-25 relating to "Fees for licensing, registration, and related activities" which sets out, in some detail, uniform standards to be applied by the various departments and agencies of the Government in implementing the provisions of Section 140, Title 5 of the United States Code.

4. The attached proposed schedule of fees for the various Commission licensing activities has been drafted in compliance with the provisions of the Budget Bureau Circular. In order that interested parties may be advised as to the basis upon which the proposed schedule of fees has been prepared, the following information is provided:

(a) The Commission has determined that all of its activities including the issuance, renewal, modification, transfer, or termination of any license or certificate must be characterized as licensing activities for which appropriate fees shall be charged with the exception of the enforcement activities of the Field Engineering and Monitoring Bureau and, to a limited extent, in the Broadcast and Safety & Special Radio Services Bureaus as well, and with the exception of the non-certification common carrier regulatory activities performed by the Common Carrier Bureau. And, in accordance with the policy of both the Congress and the overall government program, the Commission's licensing activities for which reimbursement charges are to be levied include both the direct and indirect costs of such activities. It has been determined that during the Fiscal Year 1953 approximately 45% of the Commission's entire expenditures were in fact directly or indirectly related to licensing activities. This percentage of the Commission's budget has been utilized as the full cost recovery base from which the fees set forth in the attached schedule have been derived.

(b) In determining the proper groups or categories of licensing fees the Commission has made use of the primary functional divisions into which the Commission has been organized and has calculated separate fees for the licensing activities of each of the 4 functional bureaus as well as for the special licensing activities in the Office of the Chief Engineer. By such a segregation it has been possible to avoid any subsidization of one type of licensing activity by another. At the same time, where personnel of one of the Commission's bureaus have performed services which are related to the licensing functions for which another bureau bears primary responsibility, the expenditures for such activities have, for purposes of the attached schedule, been allocated to the licensing functions of the latter bureau. Thus, the antenna survey and initial inspection activities of the Field Engineering and Monitoring Bureau, which are directly related to the licensing of broadcast sta-

tions, have been included in calculating the expenses of processing broadcast applications. Similarly, the expenses of such separate offices of the Commission, as the Office of Opinions and Review and Office of Hearing Examiners, have been allocated among the various functional bureaus at a ratio approximating our budget estimates as to the relative amount of time spent by such offices on the several types of licensing activities.

(c) Within each bureau the Commission has endeavored to avoid any undue multiplicity of separate charges. It has done this both upon the belief that such general grouping of related and similar licensing activities will aid both the Commission and the affected parties in complying with the new provisions with a minimum amount of additional time and effort, and because of our recognition that no accurate allocation of exact costs between the various subcategories of the Commission's licensing activities is possible. Accordingly, and in conformity with the provisions of the Budget Bureau's Circular, fees for different services within each particular bureau have been limited to a few broad comparable classes of actions.

(d) In the attached schedule no direct fees are proposed with respect to the institution of rule making proceedings; the cost of such proceedings has been considered as a portion of the normal costs of license processing in the areas covered by such rules. Moreover, no fees are proposed to be charged with respect to revocations or modifications of station licenses or suspension of operators' licenses initiated by the Commission. Finally, it is proposed to exempt from the category of applications for which a fee will be charged for processing, applications having as their sole objective the modification of existing licenses to conform with the requirements of the EARC program. This latter exception was made because the Commission believes it would manifestly not be in the public interest to penalize persons who voluntarily cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the EARC program, or similar programs, when no fees would be assessed against those persons who refuse such voluntary cooperation and are required to modify their licenses on the basis of action initiated by the Commission itself.

(e) With the exceptions indicated in the paragraph above it is proposed to charge a fee in connection with all licensing activities of the Commission. In all cases the fees have been calculated upon the basis of recovering approximately the full costs involved in carrying out the particular licensing activity in question.

5. *Proposed Schedule for Broadcast Services.*—It is proposed to divide all applications for authorizations in the broadcast services into two categories. For the first of these categories, involving major analysis and action by the Commission a fee of three hundred twenty-five dollars ($325) would be charged. For all other applications in the broadcast services a fee of fifty dollars ($50) would be charged.

A. Major Broadcast Applications—Fee $325.

(1) AM, FM, and Television Facilities—applications for—

(a) Construction permits for new stations.

(b) Modification of construction permits or modification of licenses involving any of the following types of action:

i. Change in station power.

ii. Change in station frequency.

iii. Change in station location.

iv. Change in mode of operation (including any change in the antenna pattern or hours of operation).

(c) Licenses to cover new stations or modifications of construction permits listed under (b) above.

(d) Renewals of licenses.

(e) Assignment or transfer of permits or licenses.

(f) Special Service Authorizations covered by Section 1.325 of the Commission's Rules.

(2) International broadcast stations—applications for:

(a) Construction permits for new stations.

B. Minor Broadcast Applications—Fee $50.

(1) All applications relating to auxiliary broadcast stations (Part 4 of the Commission's rules).

(2) All applications with respect to international broadcast stations, except applications for construction permits for new stations.

(3) All applications for construction permits, or for modification of construction permits, or licenses for AM, FM, and Television stations other than those listed in "A" above.

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(4) Applications under Section 325 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

6. *Proposed Schedule of Fees for Safety and Special Radio Services.*—It is proposed that a fee of ten dollars ($10) be charged for the processing of all types of applications in these services including original applications, renewals, modifications, etc., with the exception of applications in the Amateur, Disaster, and RACES services, for which a charge of three dollars ($3) will be assessed. The three dollar charge with respect to the amateur service is for *each* application filed whether for station license, operator license, change of address, renewal, etc., or any combination thereof. The lesser fee for the processing of applications in the Amateur, Disaster, and RACES services is because the Commission believes that it would be contrary to the public interest, to require applicants therefor to pay the full amount that would be required if applications in such services were grouped, for purposes of this notice, with the other services coming within the jurisdiction of the Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau.

7. *Proposed schedule of fees for experimental services.*—It is proposed that a fee of twenty dollars ($20) be charged for the processing of all applications, both formal and informal, filed in this service in accordance with the provisions of Part 5 of the Commission's rules.

8. *Proposed schedule of fees for type acceptance and approval.*—It is proposed that a fee of one hundred dollars ($100) be charged for each application for type acceptance of equipment; that a fee of six hundred dollars ($600) be charged for all applications for type approval filed in accordance with Part 18 of the rules, and that a fee of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) be charged for the processing of any application for type approval covered by Parts 3, 8, or 19 of the Commission's rules.

9. *Proposed schedule of fees for operator licenses.*—It is proposed that a fee of three dollars ($3) be charged in connection with the processing of all applications for commercial operator licenses regardless of class, including original applications, applications for renewal either by examination or by service under waiver of Section 13.28 of the rules, requests for duplicate licenses, endorsement on all outstanding licenses, and verification cards requestsd at any time other than upon the issuance of a license or a renewal thereof. It is also proposed that a fee of three dollars ($3) be charged for processing an application for a restricted radio telephone operator's license.

10. *Proposed schedule of fees for ship inspections.*—It is proposed to charge a fee of thirty dollars ($30) for each application filed for the following type ship inspections even though an inspector may be required to visit a ship more than once before a certificate is issued:

(a) U. S. Compulsory Oceangoing Telegraph.
(b) U. S. Compulsory Oceangoing Telephone.
(c) U. S. Compulsory Great Lakes Telephone.
(d) Foreign Compulsory Ocean-going Telegraph and Telephone.

(This does not change in any way the existing requirement under Section 4 (f) (3) of the Communications Act, as Amended, that the U. S. Government be reimbursed for extra compensation resulting from overtime services in connection with ship inspections.)

11. *Proposed schedule of fees for Common Carrier Services.*—It is proposed to charge the following fees in the Common Carrier services:

(a) Applications filed by telephone companies under Section 221 of the Act for acquisitions, consolidations, etc., $350.

(b) Formal applications filed by telephone companies under Section 214 of the Act for the construction or extension of a line, $150.

(c) Applications for exemptions from Commission jurisdiction under Title II of the Act, $150.

(d) All other applications filed by common carriers under Titles II and III of the Act, except applications filed by carriers under Parts 7, 8, 10 and 14 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations which are covered by the fees set forth in the schedule of fees for the Safety and Special Radio Services, $30.

12. It is contemplated that this schedule be reviewed biennially, and adjustments made where necessary to conform the fees charged to actual experience in the light of new or changed circumstances.

13. Each application for which a fee is prescribed must be accompanied by a remittance in the full amount of the fee. In no case will an application be accepted for filing or processed prior to payment of the full amount specified. Applications for which no remittance is received, or for which an insufficient amount is received, may be returned to the applicant.

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14. Provision will be made for a Cashier's Office to be located in the Commission's Offices in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of accepting application fees presented in person or submitted through the mail. Applications received in Washington will be processed through the cashier's office and stamped with the amount received prior to being forwarded to the appropriate bureau or staff office for further handling. Such payments may be made in United States legal tender, Domestic or International Postal Money Orders, or checks payable to the Federal Communications Commission. All fees collected will be paid into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts in accordance with the provisions of Section 140 of Title 5 of the U. S. Code.

15. For the convenience of applicants presenting applications at field offices in person or by mail, arrangements will also be made for the acceptance of money orders and checks at such field offices, and in payment for such types of applications, as provided for in the Commission's Rules.

16. Receipts will not be issued for payments sent through the mails. The money order procedure provides a receipt and cancelled checks constitute a receipt for payments made in this manner. Receipts will be furnished upon request only in the case of payments made in person. The sending of cash through the mails is done entirely at the risk of the sender.

17. No refunds of fees will be made except in the case of payments in excess of the fee prescribed in the Commission's Rules.

18. No radio operator examinations will be given prior to filing of an application and payment of the proper fee at an appropriate Commission office. Such applications and fees will only be accepted at District and Sub-District offices. They will not be accepted at quarterly, semi-annual or annual examination points in cities other than those in which District and Sub-District offices are located.

19. The proposed amendments to the rules are issued pursuant to Section 4 (i) of the Communications Act, Section 140 of Title 5 of the U. S. Code, and Budget Bureau Circular A–25.

20. Any interested party who is of the opinion that the proposed amendments should not be adopted in the form set forth herein and any person desiring to support this proposal may file with the Commission on or before April 1, 1954, a written statement or brief setting forth his comments; replies to such comments may be filed within 10 days from the last date for filing original comments. The Commission will consider all comments and briefs presented before taking final action in this matter.

21. In accordance with the provisions of Section 1.764 of the Commission's rules, an original and 14 copies of all statements, briefs, or comments filed shall be furnished the Commission.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,[1]
WM. P. MASSING, *Acting Secretary.*

Attachments: Appendix A (see p. 7 for context of title V, Public Law 137, 82d Cong.).
Adopted: January 27, 1954
Released: January 28, 1954

SEPARATE VIEWS OF COMMISSIONER HENNOCK

The Commission has today adopted a notice of proposed rule making to charge fees to applicants for licenses for the first time in its history. The notice lists a schedule of fees, classifying them for various activities, including a $325 fee for AM, FM and TV applications.[2]

[1] See attached Separate Views of Commissioner Hennock. See attached Concurring Statement of Commissioner Bartley.

[2] This fee would be charged for the following applications:
(1) AM, FM, and Television Facilities—applications for:
(a) Construction permits for new stations.
(b) Modification of construction permits or modification of licenses involving any of the following types of action:
i. Change in station power.
ii. Change in station frequency.
iii. Change in station location.
iv. Change in mode of operation (including any change in the antenna pattern or hours of operation).
(c) Licenses to cover new stations or modifications of construction permits listed under (b) above.
(d) Renewals of licenses.
(e) Assignment or transfer of permits or licenses.
(f) Special Service Authorizations covered by Section 1.325 of the Commission's Rules.
(2) International broadcast stations—applications for:
(a) Construction permits for new stations.
It should be noted that this substantial fee will have to be paid not only with the initial application but also with requests for renewals of licenses and the modifications listed above, with the result that there may be instances of multiple payments of $325 during one license term.

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In my opinion, this proposal is of such vital importance that it should have a full hearing to determine whether fees should be charged at all, and if so, their amount and the methods of apportioning them among the various categories of applicants.

The principal consideration in determining the level of the proposed fees appears to be the cost to the government of administering the services involved. The objective is to recover this cost. The enabling legislation (5 U. S. C. 140) and controlling governmental policy recognize that the recovery of the cost to the government is but one of several considerations in determining the charges for applications. The other considerations include "value to the recipient" and "public policy or interest served."

In my opinion, a hearing on this subject would help decide which of these considerations or a combination of them should become the touchstone in determining the amount of fees.

For example, in the broadcast field, the "public policy or interest served" might be shown to far outweigh all other factors and justify no fee, or, at the most, only a nominal application fee to emphasize the overwhelming public interest considerations and to impress upon the applicants the importance of the public responsibility that goes with a broadcast license.

Moreover, the value of a broadcast license and the public policy and interest served might require a graduated scale of fees rather than a uniform fee determined on the basis of a formula which does not seem to take into account either the size, type or location of a station, or the relative importance of the applications. For the fee here proposed would be the same for every broadcast applicant and for many different types of applications; an applicant for a Class IV standard broadcast station and an applicant for a VHF television station in a large metropolitan area; a struggling FM operator seeking a change in location or renewal or modification of his license as well as a prosperous licensee of a television station.

Similarly, in the safety and special services where a fee of $10 is proposed, a graduated scale of fees, ranging from a nominal to a substantial level, based on the type of service and the purpose for which radio is used, might be shown to be more equitable and better adapted to accomplish the objective of the law and policy.

In no event, however, do I think that this basic change in the Commission's licensing policy should be adopted without a hearing in which all the considerations involved would be fully developed.

CONCURRING STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER ROBERT T. BARTLEY

Since, as set forth in the notice, we must issue a proposal for some system of fees, I have no alternative but to concur. I believe, however, that the Commission's proposal with respect to broadcasting should give more weight to the criterion of relating the amount to be collected to value to the recipient. I believe that, spreading the fees over the full license period and basing such fees on the card rates established by the licensee, would be more in line with the Budget Bureau directive.

(NOTE.—FCC attachment B: Bureau of the Budget Circular A–25. is included in appendix A of this report.)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION,
Washington 25, November 10, 1955.

Fees for Services Rendered by the Executive Branch.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: This is in further response to your letter of October 5, 1955, requesting information with respect to fees charged for services as a result of the enactment of title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952 (Public Law 137, 82d Cong.).

As a preliminary to answering your specific questions we would point out that Part I of the Federal Power Act provides that licensees of non-Federal hydroelectric projects are required by Section 10 (f) "to pay to the United States reasonable annual charges in an amount to be fixed by the Commission for the purpose of reimbursing the United States for the costs of the administration" of the Commission's licensing function under Part I (16 U. S. C. 803 (e)). This section also directs the collection of fees for land use which are not related to your inquiry. No other charges are made by the Commission in connection with any of its other functions under either the Federal Power or Natural Gas Acts except, of course, a charge is made for the various publications issued by us and also for copying or photostating material in the Commission's files. The prices fixed for publications and duplicating work are designed to cover the costs thereof.

Pursuant to the directions contained in Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–25 issued by direction of the President on November 5, 1953, and which established policies under Title V of Public Law 137, the Commission issued its Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in Docket No. R–133 (19 F. R. 801, February 11, 1954) wherein it was proposed to prescribe both filing and authorization fees in connection with applications for authorization to export and import natural gas and for certificates of public convenience and necessity for the construction and operation of facilities for the transportation or sale of natural gas for resale in interstate commerce. A copy of the notice is enclosed herewith for the information of the Committee. The proceeding is still pending but lies dormant in view of the resolution of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that such proceedings should be suspended until July 1, 1955, and the introduction of the Bricker bill (S. 3203, 83d Cong.) prohibiting other than nominal fees.

In view of the foregoing, our answers to your questions are as follows:

(1) Since none of the charges now being made resulted from the passage of Public Law 137 in 1952 the question is not applicable.

(2) Those charges which are made for publications and duplicating, although not resulting from Public Law 137, are determined on a basis of cost.

(3) You ask whether the statement in Public Law 137 that "the government shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible" amounts to a mandatory requirement to recover the aggregate cost of an activity to the fullest extent possible. The language is admittedly general but would seem to require an affirmative answer to your question.

(4) This question, as to whether or not such a formula would be fair and equitable, would seem to raise fundamental issues with respect to the proper resolution of the whole problem. It could be logically held, for example, that no activity is performed by the Government which is not in the public interest, since the governmental organization, as such, exists only to serve all of the people and not special groups and, therefore, that there is no justification for assessing fees or charges for such activities or financing them other than through the regular revenue enactments. On the other hand, recognition must be given to the fact that many areas of Government activity result in the accrual of benefits to individuals or groups which are more immediate and more substantial proportionately than those which accrue to the public as a whole. Where the line should be drawn with reference to specific activities we do not profess to suggest. The licensing and regulatory functions which are made the responsibility of the Commission as an arm of the Congress might in one interpretation be considered as of general benefit in helping to reduce water power, electric and natural-gas costs and thereby contribute to the general economy.

The Commission feels, therefore, that Title V of Public Law 137 does not provide a sufficiently explicit expression from the Congress as to its desires with respect to the method of attaining the goal therein expressed, i. e., that "the Government shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible." What seems lacking is the necessary particularity as to the distinction between "services" to particu'ar groups and "service" in the public interest.

Sincerely yours,

JEROME K. KUYKENDALL, *Chairman.*

Enclosure No. 53067.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. R-133

Amendment to Parts 153 and 157 of Subchapter E of the Rules Relating to Applications for Authorization to Export or Import Natural Gas and for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity Under Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act as Amended.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

FEBRUARY 3, 1954.

1. Notice is hereby given of proposed rule making in the above-entitled matter.

2. Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U. S. C. 717b) authorizes the Commission to issue orders authorizing exportations of natural gas to a foreign country or importations of natural gas from a foreign country to the United States when found to be consistent with the public interest. Authorizations under this section of the Act, including permits under Executive Order 10485, 18 F. R. 5397, for construction and operation of facilities for such purposes, are issued by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Part 153 of its General Rules and Regulations (18 CFR Part 153).

3. Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U. S. C. 717f), as amended, empowers the Commission to issue certificates of public convenience and necessity granting authority to engage in the transportation or sale of natural gas subject to the Commission's jurisdiction, or to construct, extend, interconnect, acquire, or operate facilities for such transportation or sale or to abandon any such facilities. Certificates under this section of the Act are issued by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Part 157 of its General Rules and Regulations (18 CFR Part 157).

4. Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1952, approved August 31, 1951 (Public Law 137, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 290, 5 U. S. C. 140) as implemented by Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-25, issued to the heads of all executive departments and establishments by order of the President on November 5, 1953, authorizes and directs the Commission by regulation to prescribe and collect fair and equitable fees for the purpose among others of making the work of issuing certificates and export or import authorizations, including permits under Executive Order 10485, self-sustaining. The law directs that such fees shall be as uniform as practicable and subject to such policies as the President may prescribe, taking into consideration direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts.

5. Although the Act and Budget Circular referred to in paragraph 4, above, provide that the Commission shall institute a system of administrative fees to place authorizing activities of the Commission including those under the Natural Gas Act on a self-supporting basis, the devising of the system for recovering costs of such activities is left to the discretion of the Commission. In order to determine the actual costs of these activities on an individual docket basis and to assess and collect such costs on that basis it would be necessary to establish an additional system of cost accounting for natural gas proceedings under Sections 3 and 7 of the Natural Gas Act and under Executive Order 10485. To avoid this additional administrative expense the Commission contemplates prescribing a schedule of filing fees, collectible from all applicants for certificates, authorizations, or permits on acceptance of the application for filing. In addition to such a schedule of initial filing fees the Commission would promulgate a second schedule of fees, designated as certificate and authorization or permit fees, based upon a percentage of the construction or acquisition costs of the particular facilities certificated in the case of gas certificates and, in the case of export or import authorizations including permits for the construction or interconnection of facilities, upon a fixed rate per M c. f. upon estimated volumes exported or imported during the first year of operation. Such an authorization or certificate fee is to be a single assessment made at the time of issuing each certificate and export or import authorization or permit to the applicant, and is to be at a rate high enough to recover the bulk of those costs which are incurred in certificate and export or import proceedings and otherwise not recoverable by means of the filing fee.

6. Pursuant to the authority vested in it by Section 16 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U. S. C. 717o) and Title V of Public Law 137, 82d Congress (65 Stat. 290, 5 U. S. C. 140) as implemented by Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-25,

issued November 5, 1953, the Commission proposes to amend its Rules by the addition in Part 153 of Sections 153.20 and 153.21 and by the addition in Part 157 of Sections 157.50 and 157.51 to set up a system of filing fees and permit, authorization and certificate fees, in the following form:

§ 153.20 *Filing Fee Required.*—An application under this Part must be accompanied by a filing fee which is not returnable and shall be charged in accordance with the following schedule:

Exportation of natural gas	$150.00
Importation of natural gas	150.00
Permit under E. O. 10485	150.00
Combined permit under E. O. 10485 and either exportation or importation of natural gas	200.00

Remittances covering filing fees should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States and forwarded to the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

§ 153.21 *Authorization Fee Required.*—Upon the granting of an authorization to export or import natural gas under this Part or a permit thereunder to construct or interconnect facilities pursuant to E. O. 10485, the Commission shall levy an assessment against the successful applicant for an amount not to exceed one cent per M c. f. for all natural gas estimated from the application and record to be exported or imported during the first 12 months of operation under the authorization granted. Fees levied under this section are due within 30 days after rendition by the Commission of a bill for the amount assessed. Remittances should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States and forwarded to the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

§ 157.50 *Filing Fee Required.*—An application under this Part must be accompanied by a filing fee which is not returnable and shall be charged in accordance with the following schedule:

Construction or acquisition of new or additional facilities, or extension or interconnection of facilities, when estimated cost is:

Less than $500,000	$150.00
$500,000 to $1,999,999	200.00
$2,000,000 to $3,999,999	300.00
$4,000,000 or more	500.00
(Plus $100 for each additional $1,000,000 or fraction thereof.)	
Abandonment of facilities	$150.00
All others, including status determination	150.00

Remittances should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States and forwarded to the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

§ 157.51 *Certificate Fee Required.*—Upon the granting of a certificate of public convenience and necessity under this Part, the Commission shall levy an assessment against the successful applicant for an amount not to exceed 0.1 percent of the estimated cost of the certificated facilities. Fees levied under this section are due within 30 days after rendition by the Commission of a statement for the amount assessed. Remittances should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States and forwarded to the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

7. Any interested person may submit to the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., not later than 30 days from the date of the publication of this Notice in the Federal Register, data, views and comments in writing concerning the proposed amendments. The Commission will consider these written submittals before acting upon the proposed amendments. An original and 9 copies should be filed of any such submittals.

LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

OCTOBER 13, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In your letter of October 5, 1955, addressed to former Chairman Howrey, you request up-to-date information regarding the establishment of fees charged for services to the general public or to special interests, that have resulted from the enactment of Public Law 137, 82d Congress.

The Federal Trade Commission has established no fees as a result of Public Law 137 and none are presently contemplated, inasmuch as the Commission is a law-enforcement agency having no licensing functions and rendering no services to or for the benefit of special interests.

The scope of the Commission's operations has not charged since the committee issued Senate Report 2120, 81st Congress, dated July 24, 1950, in which it reported, "The committee is in agreement with the position of the Federal Trade Commission that it renders no services for which fees or service charges could or should be collected."

Charges to the public for photostats, certifications, and validations of official records and documents are in accordance with directives of the Bureau of the Budget and such charges were established prior to the passage of Public Law 137.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT M. PARRISH, *Secretary.*

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington 25, D. C., December 27, 1955.

Re fees for services

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your December 1 letter requested certain information as to fees charged by this agency for general and special services furnished to the public. It is understood that the information is desired to bring up to date a study, made in 1950, of fees for such services rendered by the executive branch.

Services for which fees are charged are generally limited to the testing of certain commodities offered for sale to the Government and to the reproduction of records. A brief statement concerning fees for these services is submitted herewith. The statement also indicates charges made in connection with certain other activities. It is understood that these charges are not of interest in the committee studies at this time. Because of the diversity of activities, we do not have a schedule showing all fees and charges.

Your letter inquires as to whether, in the opinion of this agency, title V of Public Law 137 of 1951 constitutes a mandatory requirement to recover to the fullest possible extent the cost incurred in providing various services, and whether recovery of the full cost is deemed fair and equitable.

While the formula provided is couched in mandatory terms the statute provides for considerable latitude and discretion in its application. This is deemed essential because of differences in types of services rendered and because the Government as well as the recipient may benefit from a given service. Provision for consideration of all factors involved is necessary to insure that a charge is fair and equitable.

Fees charged by GSA reflect primarily the cost of providing the service. This is so because consideration of value to the recipient is a difficult standard to apply. Services of little value to the Government may be of inestimable value to the recipient and vice versa. Consideration is given to the public interest to be served.

Cordially yours,

AL E. SNYDER, *Assistant Administrator.*

Enclosures (2)

Fees Charged for Services Furnished to the Public

Two categories of fees charged by GSA are specifically authorized by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 377). These are (*a*) fees for the testing of certain commodities, and (*b*) fees for the reproduction and certification of documents.

FEES FOR TESTING COMMODITIES

Section 109 (g) of that act authorizes fees for testing of products tendered for sale to the Government to determine conformance to prescribed specifications and standards. Provision is made for two different types of charges. When the testing service is predominantly in the interest of the potential vendor, the law provides for a fee representing full recovery of cost. When the service is not primarily in the interest of the vendor, it provides for such fee as is considered reasonable.

GSA requires tests of certain products which cannot be tested with conventional laboratory equipment. These items are placed on qualified products lists. New items not previously procured by GSA are sometimes tested to verify suppliers' claims and suitability for Government use. These tests are made in the laboratories of other Federal agencies or in commercial laboratories for which fees are charged. GSA's testing facilities are limited to inspection of materials procured for agency operations for which no charge is levied.

Fees for tests performed by other Federal agencies are generally determined by them. In some instances the fee is paid directly to the Federal agency testing facility. In other cases GSA collects the fee and reimburses agency making the test. Fees for commercial tests are arranged between the prospective vendor and the laboratory. For these reasons, GSA does not have full information concerning all fees for test services. The National Bureau of Standards which does much of the testing required by GSA, maintains schedules of its charges. It is understood that these charges are based on costs determined through application of accepted cost-accounting practices.

FEES FOR REPRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

Section 509 (c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act authorizes charging of fees not in excess of 10 percent above the cost of making or authenticating copies of documents. The fees now charged by GSA under this authority are set forth in exhibit A of National Archives and Records Service Order No. 5, a copy of which is attached. These fees reflect the result of a comprehensive study initiated upon passage of Public Law 137 in 1951 and issuance of Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–28: Fees for Copying, Certification, and Search of Records. Existing fees are 10 percent above computed costs including direct labor, supplies, depreciation, and other elements.

Except for the reproduction services performed by the National Archives and Records Service relative to documents deposited or filed with it, GSA has no established program for making copies of documents for private persons. When litigants before the GSA Board of Review need copies of hearing records or other papers, permission is granted for the reproduction thereof by private firms. In accordance with Bureau of the Budget Circular A–28, documents in rare instances, are reproduced and made available to private persons at the rates established in the circular.

No fees are charged for reference services provided by NARS. These services, which are limited to furnishing records for study in the search rooms of the Archives Building and to answering communications as to the availability of records, are not considered appropriate for the charging of fees. Bureau of the Budget Circular A–28 excludes from the requirements for charging fees the search of records in archival establishments. This exclusion covers Federal records centers and NARS central office activities.

OTHER CHARGES

In addition to the above, there are several types of charges arising in connection with the management of real property. It is understood that those charges are not of interest in the committee studies at this time.

The charges referred to include charges for furnishing steam for heating certain nongovernmental buildings as authorized by law, and revenues from public pay telephones and vending machines in Government buildings. Concessionaires

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operating cafeterias in public buildings reimburse the Government for maintaining and operating the space and facilities involved.

It is understood also that revenues from the sale of surplus property, and rentals from the leasing of buildings, space within buildings, and machine tools are not of interest in connection with present studies.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1954.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE ORDER NO. 5

To: All officials of the General Services Administration.
Subject: Fees for reproduction and certification services.

1. *Purpose.*—Pursuant to Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–28, Fees for Copying, Certification, and Search of Records, this Order announces a revised schedule of fees to be charged for reproduction and certification services performed by the National Archives and Records Service, Central Office, and GSA regional Records Management Services.

2. *Schedule of fees for reproduction and certification services to the public.*—The schedule of fees attached hereto as exhibit A shall be applied to reproduction and certification services when performed at the request of the public on records or papers deposited in the National Archives, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, or the Federal records centers, or filed with the Federal Register Division. The schedule does not apply—

(*a*) When such services are performed on records of the General Services Administration not deposited or filed as indicated above;

(*b*) When such services are requested by other Federal agencies or the Congress for official purposes.

3. *Services performed without charge.*—Subject to restrictions lawfully imposed on the use of records or papers, reproduction (and, where appropriate, certification) services shall be performed without charge in the following cases:

(*a*) When requested by a court, if the copy will serve as a substitute for the personal court appearance of a Government witness;

(*b*) To press, radio, television, and newsreel representatives when the purpose is to disseminate to the general public information about the activities of the General Services Administration;

(*c*) To donors with respect to the original of their gift, to individuals or associations having an official voluntary or cooperative relationship to the General Services Administration in rendering assistance toward its work, or to national governments and international agencies when furnishing the service without charge is an appropriate courtesy;

(*d*) When furnishing the service free is in conformance with generally established business custom, such as furnishing personal reference data to prospective employers of former Government employees;

(*e*) To the extent of one copy of each document, to those who require copies of records or papers in order to obtain financial benefits to which they may be entitled (e. g., veterans or their dependents, employees with workmen's compensation claims, or persons insured by the Government);

(*f*) To an individual directly concerned in a hearing or other formal proceeding involving security requirements for Federal employment, one copy of any transcript made of such hearing or other proceeding;

(*g*) To persons who have been required to furnish personal documents (e. g., birth certificates) for retention by an agency of the Government, one copy of any such document.

4. *Reference services.*—Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–28 excludes from the requirements for charging fees the searching of records in archival establishments. This exclusion covers Federal records centers and NARS central office activities. Policies relating to reference services to the public, excluding reproduction and certification services, are not changed by this order.

5. *Handling of fees.*—Fees for reproduction and certification services rendered by the National Archives shall continue to be credited to the appropriate National Archives trust fund account in accordance with current procedure. The cost of rendering these services shall continue to be charged to the respective trust funds.

Fees for reproduction and certification services rendered by the Roosevelt Library shall continue to be credited to the Roosevelt Library trust fund, in accordance with current procedure. The cost of rendering these services shall continue to be charged to this trust fund.

Fees for reproduction and certification services rendered by Federal records centers shall be credited to the National Archives trust fund symbol 47X8431, in accordance with volume GS 3–4, 208.00, and 502.00.

6. *Effective date.*—The schedule of fees is effective March 15, 1954, except in cases where a commitment has already been made on the basis of previous price lists.

WAYNE C. GROVER,
Archivist of the United States.

EXHIBIT A.—*Schedule of fees for reproduction and certification services to the public*

Facsimile prints (photostat and other), per page: [1]	
11 by 17 inches or smaller	$0. 40
Between 11 by 17 inches and 17 by 23 inches	. 75
Reduction photostats (for oversize material), per page [1]	. 75
Sectional photostats, per page [1]	. 75
Photographic prints (negatives available): [2]	
8 by 10 inches	. 75
Over 8 by 10 inches but not over 11 by 14 inches	2. 00
Over 11 by 14 inches but not over 16 by 20 inches	3. 10
Over 16 by 20 inches but not over 22 by 28 inches	4. 50
Over 22 by 28 inches but not over 30 by 40 inches	7. 25
Copy negatives:	
4 by 5 inches	. 80
8 by 10 inches	1. 90
Certifications, where the National Archives seal is affixed, each	. 50
Motion picture film, per running foot:	
Duplicating negative:	
35 millimeter	. 10
16 millimeter	. 08
Projection positive:	
35 millimeter	. 06
16 millimeter	. 05
Master positive, 35 millimeter	. 08
Microfilm:	
Negative, per 50 images to nearest 50	2. 50
Positive from existing negative, per foot [3] [4]	. 08
Lantern slides, each:	
2 by 2 inches	1. 40
3¼ by 4 inches	1. 50
Microprints (8 by 10 inches), each:	
Nonconsecutive frames	. 35
Consecutive frames	. 15
Ozalids:	
Per 50-yard roll	48. 00
Per foot	. 35
Sound recordings, fees to be calculated for each service request.	

[1] The first copy will be negative, i. e. white on black; subsequent copies will be positive, black on white.
[2] If copy negative is not available the cost of the negative will be added.
[3] Charges for positive copies of microfilm publications are listed in the List of National Archives Microfilm Publications, National Archives Publication No. 54–5.
[4] Minimum fee $4.

NOTE.—A minimum charge of 50 cents will apply to all orders, unless otherwise indicated.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Washington 25, D. C., December 29, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: This is in reply to your letter of December 1, 1955, requesting an up-to-date report of fees charged for services to the general public or to any special interests that resulted from the passage of Public Law 137 in 1952.

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In the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the only fees and charges which appear to come within the purview of the request are those assessed by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Community Facilities Administration, as follows:

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

Fees and charges by the Federal National Mortgage Association are premised on both Public Law 137, 82d Congress, and on sections 304 (a) and 305 (b) of the FNMA Charter Act (Public Law 560, 83d Cong.) which provide that fees and charges shall be imposed with the objective that the costs and expenses of the Association's secondary market operations and special assistance functions will be within the income derived from such operations.

FNMA's fees and charges relate to the value of the service to the recipient, the amount of fees and charges imposed by private enterprise organizations for similar types of services, and the approximate cost of the transaction to the Association. These fees and charges were determined after a careful study of these factors and, as a consequence, are believed to be fair and equitable.

The following is a summary and brief description of FNMA's fees and charges:

1. *Commitment fees.*—One percent of the original principal amount of the mortgage covered by the commitment contract—applicable only to special assistance functions. If contracts are extended beyond their initial term, an extension fee at the rate of one-fourth of 1 percent is charged for each 3-month extension. FNMA's practices, in respect to commitments to purchase immediate 20 percent participations in mortgages, including deferred participations, are somewhat similar to those followed in the case of regular commitments except that a deferred participation agreement may be extended for 5-year periods upon payment of a commitment fee of an amount equal to 80 percent of 1 percent of the principal amount of the mortgage which is outstanding and unpaid at the end of such period.

A $5 examination fee is charged when a seller to FNMA asks to effect a substitution of a type of mortgage different from that described in the contract or the substitution of a property different from that described in the contract.

2. *Purchase and marketing fee.*—A purchase and marketing fee of one-half of 1 percent of the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage is charged in connection with each mortgage purchased by FNMA in the special assistance activities.

In the secondary market operations, a purchase and marketing fee of one-half of 1 percent of the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage is charged in connection with the purchase of a readily marketable mortgage; a fee of 1 percent is charged in connection with the purchase of a mortgage of lesser marketability.

3. *Service fee.*—Each FHA-insured section 203 (h) mortgage contains a provision requiring the monthly payment by the mortgagor of a service fee of one-half of 1 percent per annum; all other FHA-insured mortgages, the original principal obligation of which is $6,650 or less, expressly provide for the payment of such service fee. In both cases the service fee must be remitted to FNMA when it owns the mortgage.

4. *Other charges.*—(*a*) For the preparation of documents in connection with the release of an obligor from the lien of his obligation, the charge is $10.

(*b*) For the preparation of documents in connection with the release of a portion of the premises from the lien of the mortgage, the charge is not less than $5 nor more than $25, depending upon the complexity of the transaction and related circumstances.

(*c*) For the preparation of documents and to cover other incidentals in connection with the replacement of all or a part of a blanket FHA-insured section 213 (cooperative) mortgage by an individual mortgage or mortgages in like amount, the charge for replacement is 1 percent of the original principal amount of the individual mortgage or mortgages affected or $20, whichever is greater.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

The Community Facilities Administration currently charges a fee only in connection with bidding documents relating to the construction of Federal schools under the provisions of Public Law 815, 81st Congress.

Bidding documents including a set of blueprints and specifications for Federal construction contracts are available to prospective bidders at a fixed fee of $7.50 per set. Such fees are not refunded and the documents remain the property of

the prospective bidder. This policy was adopted to reduce administrative cost and effort involved in obtaining and refunding deposits. The charge per set is based on the average cost for various projects. Thus, fees received for bidding documents for all Federal contracts will tend to reimburse the Federal Government for the total cost of the documents distributed. This policy has been generally accepted by all participants.

Fees received are deposited to miscellaneous receipts account, "Proceeds from sale of Government property, not otherwise classified."

OTHER TYPES OF CHARGES IN HHFA PROGRAMS

Certain other fees and charges are made in the HHFA programs, but these are made pursuant to statutory requirements other than those of Public Law 137.

In the Federal Housing Administration, fees and premiums are charged for the examination and insurance of loans pursuant to the provisions of the National Housing Act. It is the intent of the National Housing Act that the FHA's insuring operations be self-sustaining and the fees and insurance premiums charged had been fixed with a view to meeting all operating expenses, as well as insurance losses under the program. Since the FHA's fees and premiums are charged by authority of and pursuant to the requirements of the National Housing Act and are not the result of Public Law 137, there are no FHA fees or charges which come within the scope of this request.

Also, in the construction programs for which the Public Housing Administration, the Urban Renewal Administration, and the Community Facilities Administration are responsible, applicant agencies and authorities are required to reimburse the Federal Government, through fixed fees specified in the contract or agreement for Federal assistance, for the Government's cost of providing engineering supervision and onsite inspection during construction, and for the audit of such construction projects. It is our opinion that these fees, likewise, do not come within the scope of the committee's request.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK J. MEISTRELL,
Acting Administrator.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington 25, December 14, 1955.

HON. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: This has further reference to your letter of December 1, 1955, requesting report of fees charged by this Commission pursuant to title V of Public Law 137 of the 82d Congress. You also ask for our opinions respecting matters stated in four numbered questions.

For reasons which later appear, this Commission has not made final determinations respecting the matters in question. It should be stated, however, that in the deliberations which preceded the later-mentioned notice of proposed rule making dated February 16, 1954, very careful consideration was given to the provisions of Public Law 137, as well as to the interpretation of that law made by the Bureau of the Budget in their Circular A–25 of November 5, 1953. Indeed it was responsive to that circular that this Commission on February 16, 1954, issued a notice, copy enclosed, of proposed rule making proposing the establishment of a schedule of fees for licensing and related activities.

Under the terms of the indicated notice, interested parties were afforded opportunity to participate through the submission of written data, views, or arguments on or before March 31, 1954. Upon consideration of requests for an extension of time made by interested parties, the submission due date was extended to May 15, 1954.

In the meantime, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Senator Bricker, by letter dated March 31, 1954, advised me, as the then Chairman of this Commission, that the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had adopted a resolution, one of the provisions of which was that governmental agencies should suspend until July 1, 1955, their plans or pending proceedings to impose fees and charges. Hence on April 19, 1954, this Commission announced that because of probable congressional hearings on the

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subject, the previously mentioned rulemaking proceeding had been suspended until July 1, 1955.

In the meantime, respecting a separate category of fees and charges which for many years had been collected by this Commission, an upward revision thereof was made on May 10, 1954, copy enclosed, respecting fees for copying, certifying, and services performed in connection therewith.

Subsequent to the enactment of Public Law 137 of the 82d Congress, August 31, 1951, we established new fees and charges covering the services in connection with the recording of mortgages, deeds of trust, etc., on railroad cars, locomotives, or other rolling stock, pursuant to the enactment of section 20 (c) of the Interstate Commerce Act, approved July 16, 1952. Our regulations prescribing fees and charges for recording these documents were made effective July 28, 1952. Copies of our regulations prescribing these fees and charges are enclosed.

On September 12, 1955, then Chairman Cross addressed a letter to Senator Magnuson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in which he reviewed the developments, including a reference to the fact that Senate Resolution 140 of the current Congress, and bearing on the same general subject matter, is still pending. He concluded his letter by stating:

"Under the circumstances, it is not clear what the present wishes of your committee are with respect to further suspending plans or pending proceedings to impose fees and charges under Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–25. An expression from you in that connection would be appreciated."

In his reply of October 4, 1955, Senator Magnuson also referred to pending Senate Resolution 140, and concluded by stating:

"Accordingly, it is suggested that you further suspend your plans or pending proceedings to change fees and charges until the study and investigation by the Congress has been completed."

On October 10, 1955, then Chairman Cross advised Senator Magnuson that this Commission would follow his suggestion as last quoted, and hold in abevance our proposals regarding the charging of any further fees for services, pending a study and investigation of the matter by Congress.

Statement of the fees and charges collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954, as contained in our 68th annual report is as follows:

Statement of receipts from fees and charges during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954, as required by 5 United States Code 104a:	
Fees and other charges for administrative professional and scientific services not otherwise classified	$2,971
Unearned fees, admission of attorneys, Interstate Commerce Commission	10,670
Duplication of records and other documents	15,624
Sale of publications and reproductions, not otherwise classified	12,310
Fees and other charges for miscellaneous services, not otherwise classified	12,900
Total receipts from fees and charges	54,475

The statement of fees received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, which will appear in our 69th annual report is as follows:

Statement of receipts from fees and charges during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, as required by 5 United States Code 104a:	
Fees and other charges for administrative professional and scientific services, not otherwise classified	$2,576
Unearned fees, admission of attorneys, Interstate Commerce Commission	27,840
Duplication of records and other documents	21,548
Sale of publications and reproductions, not otherwise classified	6,877
Fees and other charges for miscellaneous services, not otherwise classified	10,660
Total receipts from fees and charges	69,501

The item of unearned fees, admission of attorneys, includes the fee of $10 each for admission of practitioners many of whom are not attorneys. In connection with the examination of practitioners who are not attorneys, the Commission prepares examination questions, holds written examinations, and grades the examination papers, which requires considerable expenditure of appropriated funds. To this extent the term "unearned fees" is not appropriate.

Answering your four numbered questions:

1. The fees and charges now fixed are determined by taking into consideration "the value to recipient, public policy, or interest served."

2. The fees and charges now fixed are, in part, determined by the actual or aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of such activity.

3. It is the opinion of our agency that Public Law 137, coupled with the interpretation thereof by the Bureau of the Budget in their Circular A–25, of November 5, 1953, is a mandatory requirement to recover to the fullest extent possible the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of these activities. However, we have held the matter of charging any additional fees for services in abeyance at the request of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4. In our opinion the formula for assessing fees and charges for services contained in Public Law 137, 82d Congress, 2d session, which was a rider to the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952, would be fair and equitable. We are in favor of a system of fees and charges under which the cost of the various services would be divided between the regulator and regulated in varying proportion, dependent upon the benefits received. Where the action is primarily or predominantly in the public interest, we would favor the imposition of at least nominal charges. Where, however, the service is of great benefit to the recipient and public interest or policy is only indirectly involved, we believe the person benefited should pay more nearly the full costs of performing the service.

Cordially yours,

J. M. JOHNSON,
Acting Chairman.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

PROPOSED RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEES FOR LICENSING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

FEBRUARY 16, 1954.

Pursuant to the provisions of title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, 82d Cong., 65 Stat. 268 (290), 5 U. S. C. 140), and Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–25, dated November 5, 1953, addressed to the heads of executive departments and establishments, issued to implement the provisions of title V, notice is hereby given of the proposed establishment of rules providing for a schedule of fees to accompany various applications filed with the Commission under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act and the Bankruptcy Act.

Title V provides, in pertinent part, that it is the sense of the Congress that work performed by Federal agencies in connection with the issuance or grant of any privilege, authority, permit, certificate, license and the like shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible. Authority is given therein to every Federal agency (subject to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe the regulations for such fees or charges. Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–25 was issued for the purpose of establishing a general policy for the charging of fees for any license, permit, certificate, exemption or similar form of authority and related activities by Federal agencies. The circular defines the terms licensing and licensing activities as used in it and sets forth the guidelines and various factors to be taken into consideration in determining the costs and setting the fees.

Attached hereto for reference as appendices A and B, respectively, are a copy of title V and a copy of the Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–25.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF FILING FEES

The proposal drafted by a staff committee appointed by the Commission is to initiate action leading to the establishment of a schedule of filing fees for licensing and related activities in the amounts set forth below. These are in general based on the average direct and indirect costs incurred by the Commission for each of the activities for which the fees are proposed:

1. An application for certificate authorizing the construction, extension, acquition, or operation of lines of railroad, filed under part I, section 1 (18)–(20) must be accompanied by a fee of $1,200.

2. An application for a certificate or permit filed under part II, section 206 or 209; part III, sections 303 or 309; or part IV, section 410, must be accompanied by a fee of $200, provided that if the authority applied for involves points and

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places or origin or destination in more than one State, an additional fee of $50 for each State more than one so involved must accompany the application.

3. An application for a license filed under part II, section 211, must be accompanied by a fee of $100.

(4) An application for exemption filed under part II, section 204 (a) (4a); or part III, sections 302 or 303, must be accompanied by a fee of $150.

(5) An application for temporary operating authority for more than 30 days under part II, section 210a (a) or for more than one shipment under part III, section 311 (a) must be accompanied by a fee of $150.

6. An application for temporary approval under part II, section 210a (b) or part III, section 311 (b) must be accompanied by a fee of $300.

7. An application to abandon all or any portion of a line of railroad or the operation thereof under part I, section 1 (18) must be accompanied by a fee of $750.

8. An application for the pooling or division of traffic, or of services, or of gross or net earnings, or of any portion thereof, under part I, section 5 (1) must be accompanied by a fee of $1,000.

9. An application for transfer of certificate or permit under part II, section 212 (b); part III, section 312; or part IV, section 410 (g) must be accompanied by a fee of $175.

10. An application of two or more carriers to consolidate or merge their properties or franchises, or any part thereof, into one corporation for the ownership, management, and operation of the properties theretofore in separate ownership, under part I, section 5 (2) must be accompanied by a fee of $1,000.

11. An application of any carrier or carriers to purchase, lease, or contract to operate the properties of another, or to acquire control of another by purchase of stock or otherwise, under part I, section 5 (2) must be accompanied by a fee of $1,000.

12. An application by a person which is not a carrier, to acquire control of two or more carriers through ownership of its stock or otherwise, under part I, section 5 (2) must be accompanied by a fee of $1,000.

13. An application of a carrier by railroad to acquire trackage rights over or joint ownership in, or joint use of, any railroad line or lines owned or operated by any other such carrier, and terminals incidental thereto, under part I, section 5 (2) must be accompanied by a fee of $600.

14. An application under part I, section 20a or part II, section 214, must be accompanied by a fee of $50, plus one-fiftieth of 1 percent of the principal amount, par value or stated value, of the securities which the applicant seeks authority to issue with a maximum fee of $1,000.

15. An application for authority to assume obligation or liability in respect of the securities of others, under part I, section 20a and part II, section 214, must be accompanied by a fee of $50 plus one-fiftieth of 1 percent of the principal amount, par value or stated value of such securities, with a maximum fee of $1,000.

16. An application under part I, section 20b must be accompanied by a minimum fee of $1,000 plus one-two-hundredth of 1 percent of the principal amount, par value or stated value, of the securities to be altered or modified in excess of $20 million with a maximum fee of $5,000.

17. An application for authority to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier, under part I, section 20a (1) must be accompanied by a fee of $75.

18. An application for authority to solicit, use, employ, or act under or pursuant to, proxies, authorizations, or deposit agreements in or in connection with, reorganization or receivership proceedings, under section 77 (p) of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended (11 U. S. C. 205 (p)), must be accompanied by a fee of $250.

19. (*a*) An application for approval of an agreement between carriers under part I, section 5a, must be accompanied by a fee of $1,600.

(*b*) An application for approval of an amendment to an agreement between carriers under part I, section 5a, approved by the Commission, must be accompanied by a fee of $250.

Any interested party may submit to the Commission written data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed rules. Such submission may include matter with respect to the public policy or interest served and any other element or elements deemed relevant for consideration in determining the bases for and amounts of the fees that should properly be charged in accordance with the provisions of the statute and the budget circular referred to.

An original and 19 copies of such data, views, or arguments shall be filed with the Commission at its office in Washington, D. C., on or before March 31, 1954.

The Commission will consider all relevant matter presented before taking action on the proposed rules.

Notice to the general public shall be given by depositing a copy hereof in the office of the Secretary of the Commission for public inspection and by filing a copy with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

By the Commission:

GEORGE W. LAIRD, *Secretary.*

MAY 10, 1954.

FEES FOR COPYING, CERTIFICATION, AND SERVICES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH

Pursuant to the provisions of title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (5 U. S. C. sec. 140), as implemented by Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–28 dated January 23, 1954, addressed to heads of executive departments and establishments, the Interstate Commerce Commission has revised its schedule of fees for copying, certification, and services in connection therewith, effective June 15, 1954.

Certifications and copies of such tariffs, reports, and other public records and documents on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission, as may be practicable to furnish, will be made on the following basis:

1. Certificate of the Secretary, 50 cents.

2. Services involved in examination of tariffs or schedules for preparation of photostat copies or certified copies of tariffs or schedules or extracts therefrom, at the rate of $3 per hour.

3. Services involved in checking records to be certified to determine authenticity, the clerical work, etc., incidental thereto, at the rate of $2 per hour.

▶ 4. Photostat copies of tariffs, reports, and other documents at the rate of 50 cents per exposure. Copy of one or more pages may be made with one exposure, depending on size of page.

5. Minimum charge of $1 will be made for service and/or photostats.

6. Payment must be made in cash or by postal money order or check payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States and sent to the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Remittance should not be drawn to the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission or its Secretary.

7. Copies of transcript of testimony and transcript of argument, or extracts therefrom, in proceedings before the Commission, may be purchased from the Columbia Reporting Co., 939 D Street NW., Washington, D. C., the official reporter of the Commission for the current fiscal year. Under the contract, transcripts will be furnished to the public at the rate of 35 cents per page of approximately 200 words. Application for copies and payment therefor should be made direct to the official reporter.

By the Commission:

GEORGE W. LAIRD, *Secretary.*

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER I—INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

PART 57—RECORDATION OF DOCUMENTS

At a Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 1, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1952.

There being under consideration the provisions of section 20c of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, providing for the recordation of any mortgage, lease, equipment trust agreement, conditional sale agreement, or other instrument evidencing the mortgage, lease, conditional sale, or bailment of railroad rolling stock, as described in said section:

It is ordered, That the following rules and regulations be, and they are hereby, approved and prescribed, and that all carriers filing such documents for the recordation thereof under the provisions of section 20c of the Act, observe and comply with these rules and regulations:

Sec.

57.1 Definitions
57.2 Submission of documents for recording
57.3 Eligibility of documents
57.4 Form and contents of letter of transmittal
57.5 Administrative procedure

AUTHORITY: 66 Stat. 724; 49 U. S. C. 20c.

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§ 57.1 *Definitions.* As used in this part, "document" means:

(a) A mortgage, lease, equipment trust agreement, conditional sale agreement or other instrument evidencing the mortgage, lease, conditional sale or bailment of, railroad cars, locomotives, or other rolling stock used or intended for use in connection with interstate commerce; and

(b) Any assignment of rights or interest under any such instrument, or any supplement or amendment to any such instrument or assignment (including any release, discharge or satisfaction thereof, in whole or in part).

§ 57.2 *Submission of documents for recording.* Documents to be recorded shall be submitted in person or by registered mail addressed to the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

§ 57.3 *Eligibility of documents.* A document shall be eligible for recordation only if:

(a) The document is in writing (handwriting, typewriting, or print), executed by the parties thereto, and acknowledged or verified as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) The original document and, for retention in the files of the Commission, two counterparts thereof, or, if counterparts have not been executed and acknowledged by the parties, two certified true copies thereof, are submitted. A certified true copy of an original document is one which is a complete copy of the original in all respects, including the dates, signatures, and acknowledgments and to which is attached a certificate of a notary public, stating that such officer has compared the copy with the original document and that it is a true and correct copy in all respects.

(c) Documents submitted for recordation shall be acknowledged or verified:

1. In a form authorized by the law of the state, territory, district, or possession where executed for the acknowledgment or verification of deeds of land, or

2. In a form substantially as follows:

Individual Form of Acknowledgment

State of }
County of } ss:

On this ____ day of ----------, 19--, before me personally appeared (name of signer), to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and he acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed. (Seal, if any)

Title of officer

My Commission expires ------

Corporate Form of Acknowledgment

State of }
County of } ss:

On this ____ day of ----------, 19--, before me personally appeared (name of signer), to me personally known, who being by me duly sworn, says that he is the (title to office) of (name of corporation), that the seal affixed to the foregoing instrument is the corporate seal of said corporation, that said instrument was signed and sealed on behalf of said corporation by authority of its Board of Directors, and he acknowledged that the execution of the foregoing instrument was the free act and deed of said corporation.

[Seal, if any]

Title of officer

My Commission expires -------

(d) The document is accompanied by the required recordation fee, which, (1) for each document of the type named in section 57.1 (a), shall consist of $50 for each million dollars, or part thereof, of the indebtedness evidenced by such document, and (2) for each document of the type named in section 57.1 (b) shall be $10. A lease and agreement (Philadelphia Plan) shall be counted as one document.

§ 57.4 *Form and contents of letter of transmittal.*

(a) The letter of transmittal requesting the recording of documents as described in section 57.1 (a) and (b) shall be typewritten or printed on paper approximately 8½ x 11 inches with 1½-inch margin on the left side.

(b) The letter shall set forth the names and addresses of the parties to the transaction as follows:

Conditional sale: Vendor, purchaser, guarantor.
Mortgage: Mortgagor, mortgagee, guarantor.
Equipment Trust: Vendor, trustee-lessor, lessee, guarantor of lease.
Lease: Lessee, lessor, guarantor.
Bailment: Bailor, bailee, guarantor.
Other transactions: Principal debtors, trustee, guarantor, and other parties to the transaction.

(c) A general description of the equipment covered by the document, whether locomotives, car or other rolling stock, the type of such equipment, with A. A. R. mechanical designation, if any, the number of each type, and identifying marks such as the name or initials of the lessee or vendee railroad, the road or serial number, or if more than one number of each type, the first and last inclusive numbers.

(d) In connection with the documents listed in section 57.1 (b) the application shall refer to the prior recording of the document by the recordation number, and the date and hour of such recordation.

(e) The letter of transmittal shall be signed by an executive officer of the transmitting carrier having knowledge of the matters set forth therein and shall show the name and address of the person to whom the original document should be returned.

§ 57.5 *Administrative procedure.*

(a) At the time of filing of a document with the Commission pursuant to the provisions of section 20c of the Act, there will be stamped upon the original document and also upon the copies of same a consecutive recordation number and the date and hour of recordation with a notation to the effect that it has been filed pursuant to the provisions of section 20c of the Act. The original will then be returned and the counterparts or copies retained in the Commission's files.

(b) The Commission will establish, maintain, and keep open to public inspection under appropriate rules, an index showing the recordation number, together with other pertinent information of each document recorded under the provisions of section 20c of the Act. When the document is one named in section 57.1 (b) a notation to that effect will be made also on the index showing the original recordation.

(c) There will also be established and maintained and kept open to public inspection under appropriate rules, an index showing for each railroad, the recordation number of all documents to which it is a party which have been filed under section 20c of the Act.

(d) The Commission cannot undertake to answer inquiries concerning the title to any unit or units of rolling stock, or any document recorded under the provisions of section 20c. Individuals interested in such information, however, may make a personal search of the records or may avail themselves of the service of an agent or attorney.

And it is further ordered, That notice of these regulations will be given to the general public by posting copies in the office of the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., and by filing with the Director of the Federal Register, Washington, D. C.

By the Commission, division 1.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER I—INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

PART 57—RECORDATION OF DOCUMENTS

At a Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 1, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 25th day of August A. D. 1952.

There being under further consideration the provisions of section 20c of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, providing for the recordation of any mortgage, lease, equipment trust agreement, conditional sale agreement, or other instrument evidencing the mortgage, lease, conditional sale, or bailment of railroad rolling stock, as described in said section, and the rules and regulations prescribed in order of July 28, 1952:

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It is ordered, that paragraph (d) of § 57.3, *Eligibility of documents*, be hereby amended to read as follows:

(d) The document is accompanied by the required recordation fee, which fee, (1) for each document of the type named in section 57.1 (a), shall be $50, and (2) for each document of the type named in section 57.1 (b) shall be $10, except that assignments which are executed prior to the filing of the original instrument and which are submitted concurrently for recordation as one document, shall be counted as one document. A lease and agreement (Philadelphia Plan) shall be counted as one document.

And it is further ordered, that notice of these regulations be given to the general public by posting copies in the office of the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., and by filing with the Director of the Federal Register. (66 Stat. 724; 49 U. S. C. 20c; 65 Stat. 290, 5 U. S. C. 140.)

By the Commission, division 1.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER I—INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

PART 57—RECORDATION OF DOCUMENTS

At a Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 1, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1952

There being under further consideration the provisions of section 20c of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended (49 U. S. C. 20c), providing for the recordation of any mortgage, lease, equipment trust agreement, conditional sale agreement, or other instrument evidencing the mortgage, lease, conditional sale, or bailment of railroad rolling stock, as described in said section, and the rules and regulations prescribed in order of July 28, 1952, as amended August 25, 1952 (17 F. R. 7093, 7903):

It is ordered, That the order of July 28, 1952, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

1. The word "parties" is substituted for the word "carriers" in the second line of the first ordering paragraph.

2. The word "railroad" is deleted from paragraph (c) of § 57.4 *Form and contents of letter of transmittal* and the word "mortgagee" is inserted following the word "lessee." As amended, this paragraph will read:

(c) A general description of the equipment covered by the document, whether locomotives, car or other rolling stock, the type of such equipment, with A. A. R. mechanical designation, if any, the number of each type, and identifying marks such as the name or initials of the lessee, mortgagee, or vendee, the road or serial number, or if more than one number of each type, the first and last inclusive numbers.

3. The words "the transmitting carriers" are deleted from § 57.4 (e), and the words "one of the parties" are substituted therefor. As amended, this paragraph will read:

(e) The letter of transmittal shall be signed by an executive officer of one of the parties having knowledge of the matters set forth therein and shall show the name and address of the person to whom the original document should be returned.

4. The word "railroad" is deleted from paragraph (c) of § 57.5 *Administrative Procedure* and the word "party" is substituted therefor. As amended, this paragraph will read:

(c) There will also be established and maintained and kept open to public inspection under appropriate rules, an index showing for each party the recordation number of all documents to which it is a party which have been filed under section 20c of the Act.

Notice of these regulations shall be given to the general public by depositing copies in the office of the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., and by filing with the Director of the Federal Register. (65 Stat. 290, 66 Stat. 724; 5 U. S. C. 140, 49 U. S. C. 20c).

By the Commission, Division 1.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., *October 31, 1955.*

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: In accordance with your letter of October 5, 1955, requesting information as to fees charged for any services rendered to the general public, the following is submitted.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1915 (50 U. S. C., sec. 151), the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was established, charged with the responsibility "to supervise and direct the scientific study of the problems of flight with a view to their practical solution," and authorized to direct and conduct research and experiment in aeronautics. The work of the NACA is directed toward the prosecution of comprehensive research programs with the objective of discovering and applying new scientific knowledge essential to assure leadership in civil and military leadership.

Prior to the completion this year of the research facilities authorized by the Congress in the Unitary Wind Tunnel Plan Act of 1949 (50 U. S. C., sec. 511), reimbursable services were performed for private companies on rare occasions. These special services were of necessity limited because of high priority requests from the Department of Defense and other Government agencies.

Services rendered for which fees are being charged under the unitary wind tunnel plan include (1) work for industries which are neither under contract with nor supported by a letter of intent from a Government agency, and (2) tests desired by a company which are related to a Government project but are beyond the scope of the tests requested by a Government agency.

The wind tunnels constructed under this plan are available primarily to meet the needs of the aircraft industry, the military services, and other Government agencies for wind-tunnel testing of large-scale models in the development of supersonic aircraft and missiles, and aircraft engines.

The three NACA wind tunnels built under the unitary plan are located at the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, Hampton, Va.; Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, Calif.; and Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio. The fees include a charge for occupancy of the facility, a charge for the electric power used, and a charge for data reduction and the preparation of a standard data report. The occupancy charge for the Langley unitary tunnel has been established at $25,000 per week; the occupancy charges for the other two tunnels have not yet been established.

The following replies are to the specific questions contained in your letter:

(1) The charges made for such services are determined by considering the value to the recipient, public policy, and interest served.

(2) The charges are based on the total estimated cost for operating the facilities for a given period, ordinarily a year. The charges are calculated to return to NACA the pro rata share of the total operating cost.

(3) It is our opinion that Public Law 137 expresses the "sense of the Congress" and that therefore its provisions should be applied where practicable. However as written, the law constitutes a policy statement rather than a mandatory requirement.

Sincerely yours,

HUGH L. DRYDEN, *Director.*

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: Reference is made to your letter of December 1, 1955, addressed to the Secretary of the Panama Canal Company, concerning the study made by your committee in 1950 of fees charged for general and special services rendered by the executive branch of the Government.

Schedules of fees for services performed for the general public by the Panama Canal Company or the Canal Zone Government are published in the Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government Tariff. A wide variety of work, services, and supplies have been furnished on a fee basis by the Panama Canal agencies for many years in connection with the maintenance and operation of the waterway and the Canal Zone. The levying of these charges is based either

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directly or indirectly on a number of congressional enactments. As being illustrative of fees for licensing, registration, and related activities, there are enclosed for your information copies of a portion of the public tariff presently in effect. The fees not specifically fixed by law have been reviewed in the light of title V of Public Law 137, and in revision of any such charges since that act's approval in 1951 there has been taken into account the expression of congressional policy contained therein.

The following answers are submitted to the questions in your letter, which are repeated below for convenient reference:

(1) Question: "If a charge is made for such services, is the fee charged determined by taking into consideration its relationship with 'the value to the recipient, public policy, or interest served?' "

Yes. Where discretion is vested in the agency to determine the charge, consideration is given in all cases to the question of the value to the recipient, the public policy to be effectuated, and the interest to be served.

(2) Question: "If a charge is made for such service, is the fee charged determined by the actual or aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of such activity?"

Fees are fixed with a view to recovering all costs, direct and indirect, reasonably assessable against the beneficiaries, subject to the considerations referred to in answer (1) above, when such factors are clearly for application.

(3) Question: "Public Law 137 states that the 'government shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible.' Is it the opinion of your agency that this is a mandatory requirement to recover to the fullest extent possible the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of these activities?"

No. It is the opinion of the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone Government that the mandate contained in the phrase quoted is qualified by additional language of title V of Public Law 137, which prescribes revision or establishment of fees that will be "fair and equitable taking into consideration direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts."

It is hoped that the data furnished will be of assistance to your committee in preparing its proposed report to the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

J. S. SEYBOLD,
Governor of the Canal Zone,
President, Panama Canal Company.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY—CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT TARIFF

AGENCY FEES

10.1 The Panama Canal Company, through the superintendent, Terminals Division, is prepared to act as agent for any vessel using Panama Canal facilities when such vessel has no other local agent to look after its interests.

10.2 The agency fee is by arrangement. This fee covers the services ordinarily performed by a local agent, such as boarding the vessel to ascertain its requirements, arranging for purchasing fuel and other supplies, sending cablegrams and mails, securing bills of health, having consular documents visaed and similar services. For obtaining a consular bill of health only, see paragraph 210.

10.3 The handling of agency work for vessels stopping at Canal Zone ports for handling cargo requiring soliciting of cargo or passengers, handling claims, repairs, etc., will be subject to special arrangement.

10.4 By prior definite arrangement with the superintendent, Terminals Division, the Panama Canal Company will act as agent, receiving and reforwarding of goods landed on its piers, but will not assume any liability.

For receiving	each shipment	$5.00
For reforwarding	each shipment	5.00

(Effective September 1, 1953.)

BILLS OF HEALTH

210.1 For obtaining a consular bill of health at the request of a vessel, a charge of $5 will be made in addition to the consular fees.

(Effective March 15, 1952.)

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES—continued

550.3	Small unmounted photographs (regular identification size for official use such as passports, chauffeur licenses, etc.):	
	First print	$0. 75
	Each additional print	. 10
	Subsequent orders from same negative:	
	First print	. 25
	Each additional print	. 10

(Effective March 25, 1955.)

IDENTIFICATION CARDS AND BADGES, AND ELIGIBILITY CARDS, REPLACEMENT OF

590.1	Identification cards and photo-identification badges: For replacements of identification cards and photo-identification badges issued to United States-rate and local-rate employees, as follows:		
	(a) First replacement	each	$0. 50
	(b) Subsequent replacements	each	1. 00
590.2	Eligibility cards: For replacements of eligibility cards issued to local-rate employees each		. 50

(Effective July 1, 1952.)

REPRODUCTION WORK

(White prints, Vandykes, and photostats)

595.1	White prints with black lines from tracings (B & W No. 142),	per square foot	$0. 05
595.2	Reproduced paper tracings, from tracings (Ozalid No. 4014)	per square foot	. 15
595.3	Brown prints (Vandyke negatives or positives)	do	. 20
595.4	Reproduced tracings on cloth	do	. 85
595.5	Reproduced tracings on paper (Hunter process):		
	(a) Heccovel (vellum)	do	. 60
	(b) All others	do	. 50
595.6	For use of Panama Canal tracings, positives, or negatives	do	. 02
595.7	Photostats—Subject furnished:		
	(a) 1 sheet, 18 by 22 inches		. 75
	(b) 1 sheet, 11 by 18 inches		. 40
	(c) 1 sheet, 8½ by 14 inches		. 35
	(d) 1 sheet, 9 by 11 inches		. 30
595.8	Special labor (precise scale changing or handling difficult copy)	per hour	2. 25
595.9	Minimum charge, any process		. 50

(Effective July 1, 1952.)

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

DECEMBER 2, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: In your letter of October 5, 1955, you stated that the Committee on Government Operations has directed its staff to bring up to date the committee's 1950 study of fees charged for general and special services rendered by the executive branch of the Government and you inquire specifically with respect to the charges which this Commission may have made resulting from the enactment by the 82d Congress of Public Law 137, the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952.

Although various proposals have been made for charging fees by this Commission as a result of the passage of title V of the above act, the only actual changes in the fees charged by the Commission resulting therefrom relate to charges for copies of matters of public record and for certificates attesting to the authenticity of the Commission records.

Pursuant to title V, as well as to various sections of the laws which this Commission administers, a rule was adopted effective June 15, 1952, increasing the

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previous charge for copies of material filed with the Commission to 15 cents a page (and increased charges for larger pages) and establishing a $1 certification charge.

This rule was thereafter amended, effective March 15, 1954, to comply with Bureau of the Budget Circular A–28, dated January 23, 1954, adopted pursuant to title V and covering fees for copying, certifications and search of records. The amendment increased the fees for copies of material to 20 cents a page for an initial copy and 15 cents a page for additional copies (and increased charges for larger pages). These were the minimum charges set forth in the Bureau of the Budget circular. At the time these fees were adopted it was found that the Commission's costs for photocopying documents were somewhat less than these minimum charges. At the same time the amended rule lowered to 50 cents the fee for certifications (including seal) in accordance with the instructions in the Bureau of the Budget circular that the charge for certifications and validations where a seal is affixed was to be 50 cents. This charge was less than the Commission's direct costs in preparing the certifications.

Copies of the releases adopting the above charges are enclosed.

I believe the foregoing answers the specific questions in your letter to the extent that they are applicable to this Commission, considering that the only fees presently being charged by the Commission pursuant to title V are those set forth in accordance with specific instructions of the Bureau of the Budget.

You may be interested, however, in the fact that early in 1952 the Commission sent out for comment a proposal to charge certain substantial fees as a result of the passage of title V. A very great number of comments were received, for the most part critical, including comments or inquiries from approximately 55 Senators and 130 Congressmen. The Commission held public hearings on 2 days in March 1952 with respect to its proposals. A bill was introduced in the 2d session of the 82d Congress to amend title V to limit the authority of this Commission to prescribe fees and charges thereunder. The bill was referred to a subcommittee of the House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which subcommittee was then conducting an investigation of this Commission's activities and the subcommittee held hearings thereon. In its report the subcommittee stated that it was of the opinion that should this Commission adopt fees or charges "they should be spelled out in specific legislation which has been submitted to and passed by the Congress, rather than through any delegation of authority to any agency to pass upon the need for or amount thereof." See report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce submitted by Mr. Heller on Study of the Securities and Exchange Commission (82d Cong., 2d sess., H. R. Rept. No. 2508 (1952), p. 138). As indicated above, none of the fees then proposed, with the exception of those relating to copies of documents and certificates, were adopted. Thereafter, pursuant to Budget Bureau Circular A–25 dated November 5, 1953, the Commission prepared a draft of possible legislation for an overall fee program which was transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget on January 6 1954. Copies of the Commission's Notice of Proposal to Adopt and Amend Rules with Respect to Fees and Charges by the Commission dated January 31, 1952, Commission notices on this subject dated February 6, 1952, February 18, 1952, March 6, 1952, and March 10, 1952, the transcript of the hearings held before the Commission March 14, 1952 and March 31, 1952,[1] and the letter of Chairman Demmler of this Commission to the director of the Bureau of the Budget dated January 6, 1954 are enclosed.

Should the committee desire any further information, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Very truly yours,

J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, *Chairman.*

[For immediate release Thursday, January 31, 1952]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Securities Act of 1933, Release No. 3433
Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Release No. 4669
Holding Company Act of 1935, Release No. 11020
Trust Indenture Act of 1939, Release No. 59
Investment Company Act of 1940. Release No. 1702
Investment Advisers Act of 1940, Release No. 60

[1] These transcripts have been incorporated in the files of the Committee on Government Operations.

Notice of Proposal To Adopt and Amend Rules With Respect to Fees and Charges by the Commission

Notice is hereby given that the Securities and Exchange Commission proposes to adopt new rules and to amend existing rules with respect to fees and charges by the Commission, all as set forth below, to implement the provisions of Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952. That Act authorizes Federal agencies to prescribe fees and charges and states in part:

"It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency * * * to or for any person (including groups, associations, organizations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except those engaged in the transaction of official business of the Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible. * * *"

The only charges presently made in connection with Commission functions, other than charges for copies of documents, have been: (1) the registration fee specified in Section 6 (b) of the Securities Act of 1933; (2) the annual registration fee for national securities exchanges specified in Section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and (3) the filing fee specified in Section 307 (b) of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 for trust indentures relating to securities not required to be registered under the Securities Act of 1933.

The proposed rules, with certain qualifications noted therein, would impose the following new fees and charges:

(1) Letters of notification and other exemptive filings under Section 3 (b) of the Securities Act—$25 per offering.

(2) Qualification of trust indentures covering securities required to be registered under the Securities Act—$100 per indenture.

(3) Annual registration fee payable by investment companies—ranging from a minimum of $30 for companies having gross assets of $300,000 or less to a maximum of $2,500 for companies having gross assets in excess of $200,000,000.

(4) Annual registration fee payable by brokers and dealers—$50 plus $10 for each officer, partner, employee, etc., engaged in selling securities or supervising such activity.

(5) Annual registration fee payable by investment advisers—$50.

(6) Annual registration fee payable by public utility holding companies—1/200ths of 1 percent of the assets of the system with a maximum of $25,000 and a minimum of $500.

(7) Annual fee for certain conditionally exempt public utility holding companies—1/200ths of 1 percent of the system assets with a maximum of $500.

In addition, the proposed rules would increase the present fee for photoduplications of 7 to 10 cents per page to a minimum of 15 cents per page, and a charge of one dollar would be made for each certification.

It is proposed that no registration fee provided by these rules shall be payable by any registrant whose registration ceases to be effective prior to the effective date of the proposed rules or amendments, which is presently contemplated to be March 31, 1952.

All interested persons may submit data, views, and comments in writing to the Securities and Exchange Commission at its main office, 425 Second Street, N. W., Washington 25, D. C., on or before February 20, 1952.

Proposed Fees for Exemptive Filings Under Section 3 (b) of the Securities Act

The following amendments to the Rules and Regulations under the Securities Act of 1933 are proposed pursuant to Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and Sections 3 (b) and 19 (a) of the Securities Act of 1933:

(1) Rule 222 would be amended by adding thereto a new paragraph (d) reading as follows:

"(d) At the time of filing the letter of notification a filing fee of $25 shall be paid. Such fee shall be paid in cash, or by United States postal money order or certified check payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission, omitting the name or title of any official of the Commission."

(2) Rule 240 would be amended by adding after paragraph (f) thereof a new paragraph reading as follows:

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"At the time of filing the prospectus, a filing fee of $25 shall be paid. Such fee shall be paid in cash, or by United States postal money order or certified check payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission, omitting the name or title of any official of the Commission."

(3) Rule 320 would be amended by adding after paragraph (a) thereof a new paragraph reading as follows:

"At the time of filing of the offering sheet a filing fee of $25 shall be paid. Such fee shall be paid in cash, or by United States postal money order or certified check payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission, omitting the name or title of any official of the Commission."

(4) Rule 370 would be amended by adding after paragraph (a) thereof a new paragraph reading as follows:

"At the time of filing of the prospectus, a filing fee of $25 shall be paid. Such fee shall be paid in cash, or by United States postal money order or certified check payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission, omitting the name or title of any official of the Commission."

PROPOSED FEE FOR TRUST INDENTURES QUALIFIED UNDER SECTION 305

The following rule is proposed to be added to the rules and regulations under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, pursuant to title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and sections 305 and 319 (a) of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939:

Rule T-5A-4. *Qualification fees.*—At the time of filing a registration statement in connection with the qualification of an indenture pursuant to section 305 of the act, the registrant shall pay a filing fee of $100 with respect to each indenture to be qualified. Such fee shall be paid in cash or by United States postal money order or certified check payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission, omitting the name or title of any official of the Commission.

PROPOSED FEES FOR REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The following rule is proposed to be added to the rules and regulations under the Investment Company Act of 1940, pursuant to title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and sections 8 and 38 (a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Rule N-8A-2. *Registration fees.*—

(a) Each investment company which is registered under the act shall pay to the Commission an anual registration fee except for the calendar year in which it files its notification of registration. This fee shall be computed upon the basis of the value of the company's total assets as of the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year in accordance with the following schedule:

Value of total assets:	*Fee*
$300,000 or less	$30
More than $300,000 but not more than $1,000,000	100
More than $1,000,000 but not more than $2,000,000	200
More than $2,000,000 but not more than $5,000,000	500
More than $5,000,000 but not more than $10,000,000	1,000
More than $10,000,000 but not more than $25,000,000	1,250
More than $25,000,000 but not more than $50,000,000	1,500
More than $50,000,000 but not more than $100,000,000	1,750
More than $100,000,000 but not more than $200,000,000	2,000
More than $200,000,000	2,500

(b) Registration fees for each calendar year shall be paid not later than June 1. All fees shall be paid in cash or by money order or check payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission, omitting the name or title of any official of the Commission. The payment shall be accompanied by a statement showing the value of the total assets used as a basis for computing the fee.

(c) If the registration fee of any company is not paid on or before the date specified in paragraph (b), the Commission may order the registration of such company suspended or terminated for that reason.

PROPOSED FEES FOR REGISTERED BROKER-DEALERS

The following rule is proposed to be added to the rules and regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, pursuant to title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and sections 15 (b) and 23 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

Rule X-15B-7. *Registration and filing fees for brokers and dealers.*—

(a) Each broker or dealer registered with this Commission shall pay a registration fee for each calendar year or part thereof during which such broker or dealer is registered. The amount of such fee shall be as follows:

(1) for the calendar year 1952, the sum of $50; and, except as otherwise provided herein, for each calendar year thereafter the sum of $50 plus $10 for each person (including partners, officers, directors, and employees, and persons occupying a status similar to that of a partner or officer) who at any time during the preceding year engaged on behalf of registrant in the sale and purchase of securities, in the supervision of such activity, or in the management of the business of registrant.

(2) No registration fee shall be due or payable (i) by any broker or dealer in the calendar year in which he becomes the successor of a registered broker or dealer who has paid all fees due hereunder or (ii) by any person who acquired registration pursuant to the provisions of rule X-15B-5. For the purpose of this rule the term "successor" means a person who acquires substantially all of the assets and personnel of a broker or dealer and continues his business.

(b) The registration fee for the calendar year 1952 shall be paid on or before June 1, 1952; the registration fee for each calendar year thereafter shall be paid on or before March 31, of such year. If the registration fee has not been paid by these dates the registration shall thereupon terminate, unless proceedings to revoke the registration or to impose terms and conditions upon withdrawal of the registration are pending.

(c) Applications for registration as a broker or dealer, except successor applications under paragraph (a) (2) above, shall not be accepted for filing unless the application is accompanied by a filing fee of $50 which, if registration becomes effective, shall be in lieu of a registration fee for the calendar year in which such registration becomes effective.

(d) All payments of fees shall be made to the Commission at Washington, D. C., and shall be made in cash or by money order or check payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission, without indicating the name or title of any official of the Commission.

PROPOSED FEES FOR REGISTERED INVESTMENT ADVISERS

The following rule is proposed to be added to the rules and regulations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, pursuant to title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and sections 203 (a) and 211 (2) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940:

Rule R–203–4. *Registration and filing fees for investment advisers.*—

(a) Each investment adviser registered with this Commission shall pay a registration fee of $50 for each calendar year or part thereof during which such investment adviser is registered, except that no registration fee shall be due or payable by an investment adviser in the calendar year in which he becomes the successor of a registered investment adviser who has paid all fees due hereunder. For the purpose of this rule the term "successor" means a person who acquires substantially all of the assets and personnel of an investment adviser and continues his business.

(b) The registration fee due for the calendar year 1952 shall be paid on or before June 1, 1952; the registration fee for each calendar year thereafter shall be paid on or before March 31 of such year. If the registration fee has not been paid by these dates the registration shall thereupon terminate, unless proceedings to revoke or suspend the registration or to impose terms and conditions upon withdrawal of the registration are pending.

(c) Applications for registration as an investment adviser, except applications of successors as defined in paragraph (a) above, shall not be accepted for filing unless the application is accompanied by a filing fee of $50 which, if registration becomes effective, shall be in lieu of a registration fee for the calendar year in which such registration becomes effective.

(d) All payments of fees shall be made to the Commission at Washington, D. C., and shall be made in cash or by money order or check payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission, without indicating the name or title of any official of the Commission.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

PROPOSED FEES FOR REGISTERED PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANIES

The following rule is proposed to be added to the rules and regulations under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, pursuant to title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and sections 3, 5, 20 (a), and 20 (c) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935:

Rule U–13. *Annual fees of registered holding companies and certain exempt holding companies.*—

(a) Registered holding companies:

(1) Annual fee.—On or before the first day of May in each year, or within 90 days after becoming a registered holding company, whichever is later, every registered holding company shall pay an annual registration fee for that calendar year of one two-hundredths of one percent of an amount determined in accordance with subparagraph (2) of this paragraph (a) except that the fee payable by any registered holding company shall in no instance be greater than $25,000 or less than $500 and the total fees payable by all registered holding companies in a single holding company system shall not exceed $25,000. Any holding company registering as such on or after October 1 of the calendar year shall be exempt from the payment of the fee provided by this paragraph (a) for that calendar year.

(2) Basis of the fee:

(A) The basis of the fee for each registered holding company shall be the aggregate of the assets and other debits, as shown on the corporate balance sheets, of the registered holding company and each of its subsidiary companies, as of the last day of the preceding year, but not including:

(I) The assets and other debits of any subsidiary company thereof which is itself a registered holding company required to pay a fee, and of the subsidiaries thereof; and

(II) The amounts representing investments of the registered holding company in its subsidiary companies and the amounts representing investments of each such subsidiary company, not excluded by (I) above, in any associate company. For the purpose of this computation, investments shall include all investment securities and advances, notes receivable, accounts receivable, interest receivable, and dividends receivable, per books.

(B) When the outstanding voting securities of a subsidiary company are owned by two or more registered holding companies, excluding registered holding companies excepted by paragraph (4) herein, the aggregate assets and other debits of such company shall be apportioned among such registered holding companies, for the purpose of this computation, in the ratio that the voting securities owned by each registered holding company subject to this rule bears to the total voting securities owned by all such registered holding companies subject to this rule.

(3) Allocation of maximum fee.—When the computation of separate fees of two or more registered holding companies in a single holding company system shall aggregate more than $25,000, each such registered holding company shall pay that percentage of the maximum fee of $25,000 which its separate fee (limited to $25,000) bears to the aggregate of the separate fees of all registered holding companies in the system.

(4) Exception.—Any registered holding company which is exempt from all of the provisions of the Act other than section 9 (a) (2) shall be excepted from the provisions of paragraph (a) of this rule; provided, however, if the exemption of any such registered holding company is terminated before October 1 of any calendar year such company shall pay a registration fee for that calendar year, less any fee previously paid as an exempt holding company for the same year.

(b) Certain exempt holding companies.

(1) Annual fee.—On or before the first day of May in each year, or within 90 days after becoming an exempt holding company, whichever is later, every holding company which is exempt from all of the provisions of the Act other than section 9 (a) (2) and which, as a condition to its exemption, is required to file an annual report or statement with the Commission pursuant to an order under section 3 of the Act or under the provisions of Rules U–2 (a) or U–9 shall pay an annual fee for that calendar year of one two-hundredths of one percent of an amount determined in accordance with subparagraph (2) of this paragraph (b) except that the fee payable by any exempt holding company shall in no instance be greater than $500. Any company becoming an exempt holding company on or after October 1 of the calendar year or any company which has paid a fee as a

registered holding company for that calendar year shall be exempt from the payment of the fee provided by this paragraph for that calendar year.

(2) Basis of the fee.—The basis of the fee for each exempt holding company shall be the aggregate of the assets and other debits, as shown on the corporate balance sheets, of the holding company and each of its subsidiary companies, as of the last day of the preceding year, but not including the amounts representing investments of the holding company in its subsidiary companies and the amounts representing investments of each such subsidiary company in any associate company. For the purpose of this computation, investments shall include all investment securities and advances, notes receivable, accounts receivable, interest receivable and dividends receivable, per books.

(c) Form of payment.—All payments of fees shall be made in cash or by money order or check payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission, without indicating the name or title of any official of the Commission. The payment shall be accompanied by a statement showing the details of the fee computation.

(d) Definitions.—Any definition of a term contained in the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 shall be applicable to such term as used in this rule.

PROPOSED FEES FOR DUPLICATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS

The following amendments to the rules of practice of the Commission and to the rules and regulations under the Securities Act of 1933 are proposed pursuant to title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and pursuant to sections 6 (d) and 19 (a) of the Securities Act of 1933, 23 (a) and 24 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, sections 20 (a) and 22 (a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, sections 38 (a) and 45 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, and sections 210 (a) and 211 (a) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940:

Amend rule XIII (j), Rules of Practice, to read as follows:

"(j) Matters of public record may be inspected in the Public Reference Room at the principal office of the Commission, and such material on file at regional offices of the Commission may be inspected at those offices during regular business hours. Copies of matters of public record will be sold to any person upon payment of 15¢ for each reproduction of an original page not exceeding 8½ x 13 inches, and 15¢ for each additional 8½ x 13 inches or fraction thereof. Documents will be photocopied at a 25% reduction in size unless otherwise specified. A charge of $1.00 in addition to the copying charge will be made for each certificate attesting to the authenticity of copies of Commission records."

Repeal rule 121 under the Securities Act of 1933 and rule T–7A–38 under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1952.

NOTICE TO THE MAILING LISTS

Re proposal to adopt and amend rules with respect to fees and charges by the Commission.

The Commission's announcement of this proposal on January 31, 1952, gave interested persons until February 20, 1952, to submit their views and comments in writing. Requests having been made for an extension of the period for submission of views and comments, the Commission has extended the period to March 10, 1952. (For details, see Securities Act Release No. 3433, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 4669, Holding Company Act Release No. 11020, Trust Indenture Act Release No. 59, Investment Company Act Release No. 1702, and Investment Advisers Act Release No. 60).

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1952.

NOTICE TO THE MAILING LISTS

Re Proposal to Adopt and Amend Rules With Respect to Fees and Charges by the Commission (see Securities Act Release No. 3433, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 4669, Holding Company Act Release No. 11020, Trust Indenture Act Release No. 59, Investment Company Act Release No. 1702, and Investment Advisers Act Release No. 60.

Request has been made, in order to assist persons in the preparation of comments on the above proposals, for estimates of the sums which will be received if the proposed fees are imposed. Although any statement of expected receipts necessarily can be no more than an approximation, it is estimated that total annual receipts from the adoption of the above proposals, when fully effective, would be about $1,225,000; this amount would be somewhat less in 1952. Estimates of receipts under the specific proposals are as follows:

(1) Letters of notification and other exemptive filings under section 3 (b) of the Securities Act	$35,000
(2) Qualification of trust indentures covering securities required to be registered under the Securities Act	9,000
(3) Annual registration fee payable by investment companies	200,000
(4) Annual registration fee payable by broker-dealers	455,000
(5) Annual registration fee payable by investment advisers	45,000
(6) Annual registration fee payable by public utility holding companies, including certain conditionally exempt public utility holding companies	475,000
(7) Photo-duplications and certifications (income attributable to proposed increase)	6,000

These receipts would be in addition to the present fees received by the Commission which in fiscal year 1951 totaled $1,082,280, as follows:

Registration of securities issued	$612,505
Qualification of trust indentures	700
From registered exchanges	456,800
Sale of copies of documents or portions thereof	13,275

Any fees received under the proposed rules, as well as existing fees, must be turned into the general fund of the Treasury and are not available for expenditure by the Commission. Total fees to be received under the proposed rules together with existing fees will be considerably less than the Commission's budget.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1952.

NOTICE

Re Proposal to Adopt and Amend Rules With Respect to Registration Fees and Other Charges.

The Commission has received several requests for a hearing on the above proposal, including a resolution of the Heller subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce urging such a hearing.

In response thereto, the Commission has scheduled a hearing upon the fee proposals, to be held Friday, March 14, 1952, at 10 a. m. in room 102, 425 Second Street NW., Washington, D. C.

All interested persons who desire to be heard should advise the Secretary of the Commission on or before March 12, 1952.

[For immediate release Monday, March 10, 1952]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notice re Proposal to Adopt and Amend Rules with Respect to Registration Fees and Other Charges.

Chairman Donald C. Cook of the Securities and Exchange Commission today announced that the Commission had received several requests for postponement of the March 14, 1952, hearing upon its proposal for the imposition of registration fees and other charges to implement title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952.

Inasmuch as it is likely that various interested persons have already arranged to attend the March 14th hearing, Chairman Cook reported, the Commission has determined not to postpone the hearing. However, in order to accommodate those who desire additional time to prepare for the hearing, the Commission will hold a further hearing upon the fee proposal on Monday, March 31, 1952, at 2 p. m. Those who wish to be heard on the latter date should notify the Commission's Secretary not later than March 28, 1952.

[For immediate release Monday, May 12, 1952]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Securities Act of 1933, Release No. 3443
Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Release No. 4712
Holding Company Act of 1935, Release No. 11236
Trust Indenture Act of 1939, Release No. 61
Investment Advisers Act of 1940, Release No. 60
Investment Company Act of 1940, Release No. 1753

AMENDMENT TO RULES OF PRACTICE

With Respect to Fees for Copies of Documents and Certification Thereof (and Repeal of Certain Related Rules).

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Securities and Exchange Commission has amended Rule XIII (j) of its Rules of Practice and repealed Rule 121 under the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule T–7A–38 under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 to effect an increase in the charges for copies of material filed with the Commission to a minimum of 15¢ a page and to impose a charge of $1.00 for each certification by the Commission.

Previously the charges for photocopies were substantially less and there was no charge for certification. The increased charges for copies of material filed together with the charge for certifications contained in Rule XIII (j) will make these activities more nearly self-sustaining than in the past.

Notice of the repeal of Rules 121 under the Securities Act of 1933 and T–7A–38 under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, which set forth the fees previously charged, and of the proposed amendment to Rule XIII (j) of the Rules of Practice was published on January 31, 1952. At the same time, to implement Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, there were published numerous other proposed fees in connection with functions of the Commission, which are still under consideration. No objections have been made to the proposals to increase the fee for copies of documents and to charge certification fees.

STATUTORY BASIS

The amendment to Rule XIII (j) of the Commission's Rules of Practice is pursuant to Sections 6 (d) and 19 (a) of the Securities Act of 1933, Sections 23 (a) and 24 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Sections 20 (a) and 22 (a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, Sections 307 (a) and 319 (a) of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, Sections 38 (a) and 45 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, Sections 210 (a) and 211 (a) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952. The repeal of Rule 121 under the Securities Act of 1933 is pursuant to Sections 6 (d) and 19 (a) of that Act. The repeal of Rule T–7A–38 under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 is pursuant to Sections 307 (a) and 319 (a) of that Act.

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TEXT OF AMENDATORY ACTION

(1) Rule XIII (j) of the Commission's Rules of Practice is amended to read as follows:

"(j) Matters of public record may be inspected in the Public Reference Room at the principal office of the Commission, and such material on file at regional offices of the Commission may be inspected at those offices during regular business hours. Copies of matters of public record will be sold to any person upon payment of 15¢ for each reproduction of an original page not exceeding 8½ x 13 inches, and 15¢ for each additional 8½ x 13 inches or fraction thereof. In the absence of special circumstances documents will be photocopied at a 25% reduction in size. A charge of $1.00 in addition to the copying charge will be made for each certificate attesting to the authenticity of copies of Commission records."

(2) Rule 121 under the Securities Act of 1933 is hereby repealed.

(3) Rule T–7A–38 under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 is hereby repealed.

The foregoing action shall become effective June 15, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

JANUARY 6, 1954.

Re fees for licensing activities under Bureau of Budget Circular A–25.

Hon. JOSEPH M. DODGE,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DODGE: As directed by Budget Bureau Circular A–25, dated November 5, 1953, there is enclosed a draft of proposed legislation, which you may wish to consider for submission by you to the Congress, to amend the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, with respect to the payment of fees under each of these acts. Although the circular stated that these proposals were to be submitted to the Bureau on or before January 1, 1954, we were orally advised by your staff last week that its submission at this time would be satisfactory.

It is understood that the imposition of fees and charges for governmental licensing services, as defined in circular A–25, represents a determination made by the Bureau of the Budget in response to title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952. The enclosed draft of legislation would give effect to the directives set forth in your circular A–25 by an integrated fee program relating to the statutes administered by this Commission.

Such fee program is based primarily on an increase in the present stock exchange registration fee, which was established by section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to cover anticipated costs in administering this act. The suggested increase is consistent with the legislative policy expressed in the act itself, that of imposing a charge which can be passed on directly in insignificant amounts to the ultimate beneficiaries of the act, namely, investors as a class. The present fee is in fact passed on to investors in the form of a charge of 2 cents per $1,000 of the aggregate dollar amount of each exchange transaction. The proposed increase in the stock exchange registration fee under the Securities Exchange Act would recoup what might be designated as licensing costs not only under that act, but also to a large extent would provide the additional income required to cover the licensing costs under the other acts administered by the Commission, which acts are also designed for the ultimate benefit of investors as a class. It is proposed to supplement this basic fee with the following additional fees:

A fee for filings under regulation A and the other conditional exemptions under the Securities Act, together with an increased minimum fee for Securities Act registrations;

A fee for trust indentures filed in connection with Securities Act registration statements;

An application fee under the Investment Company Act;

An application fee under the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

Since the increase in the exchange fee and certain of the other proposed fees clearly require congressional action and since all of these proposals are part of an

interdependent program, the Commission believes that the entire program should be accomplished through legislation.

Except for the minor change in the present minimum registration fee suggested under the Securities Act in order to bring this fee into line with the proposed filing fees for conditional exemption filings under that act, no further change is suggested in the present registration fee under the Securities Act, since the average receipts from this fee for the past 5 years have been slightly in excess of the current licensing costs for this activity computed in accordance with Circular A–25.

Consideration also was given to the possible imposition of registration fees for brokers and dealers under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and for investment advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to recoup the costs of registration for these activities of approximately $52,000 ($28,500 for broker-dealers and $23,500 for investment advisers) but an initial registration fee would require a fee of approximately $57 for broker-dealers and $190 for investment advisers. Since these fees would be placing the entire burden on newcomers, while the existing and, in many instances, larger registrants will have paid nothing, such fees might be deemed burdensome and give rise to charges of unfairness. On the other hand, in view of the fact that registration remains in effect until revoked, it could be plausibly argued that annual fees would be a charge for enforcement and improper, particularly since Circular A–25 specifically excludes recovery of costs of enforcement. If your Bureau should disagree and prefer that alternative legislation should be prepared for your submission to the Congress covering registration fees for these registrants, we shall be glad to prepare the appropriate drafts.

A survey in accordance with Circular A–25 of the cost of the Commission's licensing activities as defined in the circular indicates the following expenses which could in our opinion be classed as licensing costs under the acts administered:

Securities Act	$940,680
Trust Indenture Act	14,636
Securities Exchange Act	498,335
Investment Advisers Act	23,827
Public Utility Holding Company Act	244,647
Investment Company Act	106,241
Total	1,828,366

The average receipts over the past 5 years from fees under the above acts (excluding charges for photoduplication, etc.) are as follows:

1933 Act registration fees (1/100 of 1 percent of maximum aggregate offering price at which securities are proposed to be offered with $25 minimum)	$662,758
Annual stock exchange registration fees (1/100 of 1 percent of the aggregate dollar amount of sales of securities transacted on the exchange)	356,098
Trust indenture fees ($100 per trust indenture where there is no 1933 Act filing)	1,200
Total	1,020,056

Although receipts from the proposed fee program will necessarily fluctuate from year to year, it is estimated that it would yield the following additiona ncome:

1. Increase of minimum registration fee under the Securities Act from $25 to $100 and the adoption of filing fees of $25 to $100 for conditional exemption offerings	$89,450
2. Increase in annual stock exchange registration fees from 1/500 of 1 percent to 3/500 of 1 percent of the aggregate dollar amount of sales of securities transacted on the exchange, i. e., from 2 cents per $1,000 to 6 cents per $1,000	710,000
3. Extension of trust indenture filing fee of $100 to indentures accompanying registration statements under the Securities Act	13,000
4. Adoption of filing fees of $200 under the Investment Company Act	16,000
5. Adoption of filing fees of $200 under the Public Utility Holding Company Act	40,600
Total	869,050

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Assuming the substantial accuracy of the foregoing estimates and the continuation of the activities upon which existing fees are based at approximately the same rate as during the past 5 years, the Commission should receive each year under the proposed program sums which will roughly approximate the Commission's total licensing costs as computed pursuant to Circular A–25.

Discussions have been had relative to a possible increase in the ceiling for the conditional exemptions referred to in item 1 above. If Congress should enact this increase, it may wish to consider a further increase in the minimum registration fee and in the other filing fees proposed in that item.

If the proposed legislation submitted herewith should be adopted, it is not expected that the additional clerical work resulting therefrom would require any increase in the presently authorized positions.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH H. DEMMLER, *Chairman.*

A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, with respect to the payment of fees under each of these acts.

Section 3 (b) of the Securities Act of 1933 is amended by adding, at the end thereof, the following:

"Where a filing with the Commission is a condition of this exemption, an applicant, at the time of filing the initial document, shall pay to the Commission a fee as follows:

"$25 for offerings of $50,000 or less.

"$50 for offerings over $50,000 but not more than $100,000.

"$75 for offerings over $100,000 but not more than $200,000.

"$100 for offerings over $200,000.

"No filing under this section shall be deemed to have taken place unless the initial filing is accompanied by payment of the fee required in cash or United States postal money order or certified or bank check, or in such other medium of payment as the Commission may authorize."

Section 6 (b) of the Securities Act of 1933 is amended to read as follows (deleted material in brackets, new material italicized):

"(b) At the time of filing a registration statement the applicant shall pay to the Commission a fee of one one-hundredth of 1 per centum of the maximum aggregate price at which such securities are proposed to be offered, but in no case shall fee be less than [$25] *$100.*"

The initial portion of the second sentence of Section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is amended to read as follows (deleted material in brackets, new material italicized):

"Such fee shall be [in an amount equal to one five-hundredths of 1 per centum] *at the rate of six cents per $1,000* of the aggregate [dollar] amount of the sales of securities * * *."

The Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 is amended by adding after subsection (d) of Section 5 of the Act a new subsection as follows:

"(e) Any person or persons filing a notification of registration as a holding company under Section 5 (a) or filing an application or declaration or other document requesting an order of approval or exemption, conditional or otherwise, under any section or sections of the Act, shall pay a fee of $200 for each such notification of registration and for each initial document requesting approval of a proposed transaction or exemption, *Provided, however,* That this paragraph shall not apply to the filing of any document regarding a transaction necessary to effectuate the provisions of Section 11 of the Act. Payment of filing fees hereunder shall be made in cash or by United States postal money order or certified or bank check or such other medium of payment as the Commission may authorize and no filing shall be deemed to have taken place unless it is accompanied by payment of the required fee."

Section 305 of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(e) At the time of filing a registration statement in connection with the qualification of an indenture pursuant to this section, the registrant shall pay a filing fee of $100 with respect to each indenture to be qualified, such payment to be made in cash or by United States postal money order or certified or bank check, or in such other medium of payment as the Commission may authorize."

The Investment Company Act of 1940 is amended by adding after subsection (f) of Section 8 of the Act a new subsection as follows:

"(g) Any person or persons filing a notification of registration under Section 8 (a) or filing an application or other document requesting an order of approval or exemption, conditional or otherwise, under any section or sections of the Act shall pay a fee of $200 for each such notification of registration and for each initial document requesting approval of a proposed transaction or exemption: *Provided, however,* That this paragraph shall not apply to the filing of an application for an order declaring that a registered investment company has ceased to be an investment company. Payment of filing fees hereunder shall be made in cash or by United States postal money order or certified or bank check or such other medium of payment as the Commission may authorize, and no filing shall be deemed to have taken place unless it is accompanied by payment of the required fee."

[For immediate release Wednesday, March 10, 1954]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT RELEASE NO. 5012

AMENDMENT OF RULE XIII (j) OF THE RULES OF PRACTICE WITH RESPECT TO CHARGES FOR REPRODUCTIONS OF DOCUMENTS AND FOR CERTIFICATIONS

The Securities and Exchange Commission today announced an amendment to Rule XIII (j) of its Rules of Practice providing a revised schedule of photocopy fees and a reduced fee for certifications (with seal).

Statement of Purpose

This amendment is to conform the Commission's charges for reproductions of documents and certifications to the general policy set forth in Budget Bureau Circular A-28, dated January 23, 1954. It adopts the 50¢ fee for certification (with seal) and the minimum photocopy fees set forth in the Circular.

Statutory Basis

This amendment is pursuant to Sections 6 (d) and 19 (a) of the Securities Act of 1933, Sections 23 (a) and 24 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Sections 20 (a) and 22 (a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, Sections 307 (a) and 319 (a) of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, Sections 38 (a) and 45 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, Sections 210 (a) and 211 (a) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (5 U. S. C. 140), as implemented by Budget Bureau Circular A-28.

Text of Rule

Rule XIII (j) is amended to read as follows:

"(j) Matters of public record may be inspected in the Public Reference Room at the principal office of the Commission, and such material on file at regional offices of the Commission may be inspected at those offices during regular business hours. Copies of matters of public record will be sold to any person upon payment of 20¢ for the first reproduction of an original page where the reproduction does not exceed 9 x 12 inches, 30¢ where it is larger but does not exceed 12 x 18 inches, and 50¢ where it is larger but does not exceed 18 x 24 inches. Additional copies of these pages will be at the rate of 15¢, 25¢ and 45¢ per page, respectively. In the absence of special circumstances, documents will be photocopied at a 25% reduction in size. In addition to any copying charge a charge of 50¢ will be made for each certification relating to Commission's records without additional charge for the seal of the Commission, which will be affixed in all instances. There will be a minimum charge of 50¢ for each order."

The foregoing action shall be effective March 15, 1954.

By the Commission.

ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

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THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 21, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAND: In response to your letter of December 12, 1955, I can advise you as follows concerning fees charged by the Tax Court.

No fee charged by this court has been changed since the enactment of Public Law 137 (82d Cong., 1st sess., approved August 31, 1951), nor has any new fee been established by the court as a result of the approval of that law.

The Tax Court charges a fee for the filing of a petition, and it also has an established schedule of fees for copying, certifying, and searching of records. In both instances, the amount of the fee is fixed or controlled by statutory provision and no administrative determination is made by the court. At the time of the enactment of Public Law 137, the applicable law covering such charges was section 1110 and section 1133, Internal Revenue Code of 1939. Since the approval of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the same statutory provisions appear at section 7451 and section 7474 of the later code.

Although the fees the court applies have not been affected by the provisions of Public Law 137, because they are controlled by other statute, as indicated, I would answer the questions listed in the third paragraph of your letter with the following opinions:

1. Yes; the fees charged are generally determined by taking into consideration their relationship with "the value to the recipient, public policy or, interest served."

2. No; the fees charged for the services rendered are not determined by the actual or aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of the activity.

3. No; it is my opinion the provision enacted by Public Law 137, that fees and charges of Federal agencies "shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible," is not a mandatory requirement on Federal agencies to recover to the fullest extent possible the aggregate cost incurred in providing the services furnished. The statutory language does not read "fullest extent possible," and the provision of the law to which reference is made is further qualified by the proviso that the Federal agency head shall determine the fee or charge "* * * to be fair and equitable taking into consideration direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts, * * *."

4. The reply to question 3 having been answered in the negative, an opinion is not expressed on this question.

I am happy to supply this information. Should it be found that additional data, or clarification, is desired, I will be very pleased to provide such further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. E. MURDOCK,
Chief Judge.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

DECEMBER 22, 1955.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: Further reference is made to your letter of December 1, 1955, requesting the views of this agency in connection with fee schedules which have been set up in compliance with a rider contained in Public Law 137, 82d Congress, August 31, 1951, the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952.

The Veterans' Administration charges fees to individuals or other entities for two types of services: (1) Medical services furnished to persons not otherwise entitled thereto by law; and (2) copying, certification, and search of records in certain cases. As to the former, a requirement for reimbursement of the cost is contained in each annual appropriation act for the Veterans' Administration and the rates are reviewed each year in an attempt to collect the approximate costs of the services rendered. As a result of the requirements set out in Public Law 137, 82d Congress, and Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–28, January 23, 1954, the schedule of fees for the copying and certification of records was reviewed and

revised to increase such fees and to include fees for the searching of records. The revised schedule of fees appears in Veterans' Administration Regulation 526, a copy of which is enclosed.

With respect to the revised schedule resulting from the passage of Public Law 137, your letter poses the following questions:

"1. If a charge is made for such services, is the fee charged determined by taking into consideration its relationship with 'the value to the recipient, public policy, or interest served'?"

Answer: The services are of such a nature that their value to the recipient, public policy, or interest served cannot be accurately determined.

"2. If a charge is made for such service, is the fee charged determined by the actual or aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of such activity?"

Answer: The schedule of fees is based upon an estimated average of the actual costs involved in typical situations, the items of cost having been computed in accordance with criteria set out in Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–28.

"3. Public Law 137 states that the 'Government shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible.' Is it the opinion of your agency that this is a mandatory requirement to recover to the fullest extent possible the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of these activities?"

Answer: It would not be economical or administratively feasible to attempt the assessment of all possible items of cost which enter into each individual case of services for which fee schedules were revised under the rider in Public Law 137, 82d Congress. It is believed that the method of determining these fees (as described in the answer to question (2)) satisfies the requirement in Public Law 137, 82d Congress, that the "Government shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible."

Sincerely yours,

JOHN S. PATTERSON,
Acting Administrator.

VA REGULATIONS

Note; Materal within brackets was *added* by revision on dates shown in parentheses.

GENERAL

526. Copies of records and papers

(A) Any person desiring a copy of any record or document in the custody of the VA, which is subject to be furnished under VA Regulations 501 through 526, must make written application for such copy to the VA installation having custody of the subject matter desired, stating specifically (1) the particular record or document the copy of which is desired and whether certified [and validated,] or uncertified, (2) the purpose for which such copy is desired to be used. (June 2, 1954.)

(B) [The type of services provided by the VA for which a schedule of fees are established in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph are (1) copying, (2) certification, (3) search.] (June 2, 1954.)

(C) [This paragraph applies to the services furnished in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph when rendered to members of the public by the VA. It does not apply to such services when rendered to or for other agencies or branches of the Federal Government, or State and local governments when furnishing the service will help to accomplish an objective of the VA, or when performed in connection with a special research study or compilation when the party requesting such services is charged an amount for the whole job.] (June 2, 1954.)

[(D)] When copies of a record or document are furnished under VA Regulations 506, 507, 510, and 514, such copies shall be supplied without charge. [Moreover, free service may be provided, to the extent of one copy, to persons who have been required to furnish original documents for retention by the VA.] (June 2, 1954.)

(E) [The following are circumstances under which services may be provided free at the discretion of field station Managers or responsible Central Office officials:

(1) When requested by a court, when the copy will serve as a substitute for personal court appearance of a Government witness.

(2) To press, radio, television, and newsreel representatives for dissemination to the general public.

(3) When furnishing the service free saves costs or yields income equal to the direct costs of the agency providing the service. This includes cases where the

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fee for the service would be included in a billing against the Government (for example, in cost-type contracts, or in the case of private physicians who are treating Government beneficiaries at Government expense).

(4) When furnishing the service free is in conformance with generally established business custom, such as furnishing personal reference data to prospective employers of former Government employees.

(5) To the extent of one copy, to those who require copies of records or information from the records in order to obtain financial benefits to which they may be entitled (e. g., veterans or their dependents, employees with workmen's compensation claims, etc.).

(6) When a service is occasional and incidental, not of a type that is requested often, and if it is administratively determined that a fee would be inappropriate in such an occasional case.

(7) To an individual directly concerned in a hearing or other formal proceeding involving security requirements for Federal employment, one copy of any transcript made of such hearing or other proceeding.] (June 2, 1954.)

[(F)] When information, statistics, or reports are released or furnished under VA Regulation 501 or 519, the fee charge, if any, will be determined upon the merits of each individual application. (June 2, 1954.)

[(G)] In those cases where it is determined that a fee shall be charged, the applicant will be advised to deposit the amount of the lawful charge for the copy desired. The amount of such charge will be determined in accordance with the schedule of fees prescribed in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph. The desired copy will not be delivered until the full amount of the lawful charge is deposited. Any excess deposited over the lawful charge will be returned to the applicant. When a deposit is received with an application, such a deposit will be returned to the applicant should the application be denied. (June 2, 1954.)

[(H)] Copies of reports or records received from other Government departments or agencies will not be furnished except as provided in VA Regulation 513. (June 2, 1954.)

[(I)] Schedule of fees:

[(1) Typewritten copies: (*a*) Full page or less	$2.25
(2) Photostat copies per sheet:	
(*a*) 9 by 12	.60
(*b*) 12 by 18	.85
(3) Certification	.25
Seal, including certification	.50
(4) Unsuccessful searching per hour (1 hour minimum)	2.25
(5) Reproduction, X-ray films (each)	1.50]

(June 2, 1954.)

[(J) If the copy is to be transmitted by registered mail, airmail, or special-delivery mail, the postal fees therefor shall be added to the other fees provided in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (or the order must include postage stamps or stamped return envelopes for the purpose).] (June 2, 1954.)

[(K)] Those VA installations not having photostat equipment are authorized to arrange with the nearest VA installation having such equipment to make the necessary authorized photostatic copies of records or documents. (June 2, 1954.)

[(L)] Managers of field stations are authorized to designate employees to certify copies of records and papers furnished under the provisions of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph. (June 2, 1954.)

APPENDIX A

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., November 5, 1953.

CIRCULAR NO. A-25

To the heads of executive departments and establishments.
Subject: Fees for licensing, registration, and related activities.

1. *Purpose.*—This Circular establishes general policies under Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (5 U. S. C. 140), for the charging of fees for licensing, registration, and related activities of Federal agencies.

2. *Coverage.*—This Circular covers the processing of applications for and the issuance, renewal, modification, transfer, or termination of any license, permit, certificate, charter, registration, exemption, or similar form of authorization granted or otherwise provided by Federal agencies. The terms licensing and licensing activities as used in this Circular cover all of the above activities. An equally broad meaning applies to license and licensee as used herein.

This Circular does not cover either permits for the use of Government property (such as grazing permits or timber cutting permits) or any activities of the legislative branch, the Judiciary, the municipal government of the District of Columbia, or the Canal Zone Government.

Subject to the determination of any question as to the legal authority for establishing or raising fees (see paragraph 6), types of activities covered by the Circular include, but are not limited to, the following:

Certificates of public convenience and necessity issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Federal Power Commission;

Patents granted and trademarks registered by the Patent Office of the Department of Commerce;

Radio operators licenses and radio station licenses issued by the Federal Communications Commission;

Registrations, conditional exemptions from registration, and qualifications filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission;

Visas, passports, and similar permits issued by the Department of State;

Airman certificates issued by the Civil Aeronautics Administration;

Vessel inspection certificates issued by the Coast Guard;

Certificates issued under the Pure Food and Drug Act; and

Licenses to classify, grade, or weigh agricultural products, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

3. *Determination of fees.*—It shall be the policy of Federal agencies engaged in licensing activities to provide a system of fair and equitable fees which, taking account of the value to the recipient and the public policy or interest served, shall recover, to the full extent possible, the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of these activities.

In fixing fees for licensing activities, the general guides set forth below shall be followed:

a. To the extent possible, each agency shall classify its various types of licensing proceedings into groups involving substantially comparable cost factors so as to obtain the basis for a general schedule of fees.

b. Where there is relatively little variation in the cost of individual proceedings of a given type, the fees shall be set at a uniform level so as to recover all or substantially all of the cost of such type of proceedings.

c. Where there is considerable variation in the cost of individual proceedings of a given type, the following principles shall apply:

(1) If it is possible to classify applications in advance on the basis of probable cost of the resulting proceedings, especially by using suitable

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units of measurement, the agency shall establish a graduated fee scale based upon such classification.

(2) If it is not possible to classify the applications in advance, the agency shall establish a uniform fee designed to recover as much as possible of the cost to the agency for proceedings of such type, while minimizing the burden to applicants in low-cost proceedings.

d. In those cases in which fees, if established in accordance with subparagraphs a, b, and c above, would not fully meet the policy set forth at the opening of this paragraph, or in which it appears to the agency that fees, if so established, would be less likely to be fair and equitable, the agency shall supplement these specific fees with a system of more general fees to be paid annually by all parties holding such licenses. These general fees might, for example, take the form of annual registration fees graduated in relation to volume of business, revenue, or other appropriate characteristic of the individual entities subject to such regulation. In cases where annual fees are appropriate, the agency should seek such statutory authorization as may be necessary to impose such fees (see paragraph 6).

4. *Determination of cost.*—For purposes of this Circular, cost of licensing includes:

a. Direct labor costs of personnel assigned to carrying out the licensing activities full time or part time. These include the costs of personnel assigned to processing applications, conducting hearings, publishing decisions, conducting staff analyses, and making inspections or examinations directly related to the issuance, modification, renewal, transfer, or termination of a license.

b. The purchase price of supplies and materials and the costs of contractual services used in the licensing activity.

c. An appropriate share of the original cost (depreciation) of equipment used, and the cost of maintenance and operation of such equipment.

d. An additional cost factor of not less than 15 percent of the sum of the above costs, to cover generally such indirect costs as agency overhead, collection and deposit of fees, maintenance, operation, and depreciation of buildings, the Government's share of the retirement or social-security benefits for the employees, workmen's compensation, and work performed by central agencies.

e. Cost, as defined in this Circular, does not include enforcement activities, rate regulation, denial proceedings instituted by the agency when involving charges of misconduct, or revocation proceedings.

Where adequate cost accounts are kept, they shall be used in determining the fees established under this Circular. Where cost accounts are not kept, each agency shall make at least once every two years such sample studies or surveys of costs as are necessary to obtain a reasonable approximation of costs. Such studies or surveys shall be kept available for comparison.

5. *Possible exceptions to cost recovery.*—At the discretion of the agency head, the agency may make exceptions to cost recovery either by exempting licensees specified below or by fixing fees so as to recover less than full cost under conditions stated below:

a. State or local governments or their agents when payment of the full fee would not be in the interest of the program or would conflict with State law.

b. Foreign countries or international organizations or their agents when the furnishing of the service without charge is an appropriate courtesy.

c. Nationals of a foreign country with which comparable fees are set on a reciprocal basis.

d. Charitable nonprofit organizations.

e. When full-cost recovery would manifestly impair the public interest.

f. When the cost of collecting the fees would outweigh the cost of the activity.

6. *Changes in existing law.*—In any case where the collection of a fee for services of the types covered by this Circular is prohibited by statute or Executive order, or where a statute or Executive order requires a fee for any service to be lower than that which would be required by this Circular, the agency concerned shall submit to the Bureau of the Budget, under the established clearance procedure, drafts of such legislation or Executive order as may be necessary to permit the fixing of fees as required by this Circular. The drafts should be accompanied by such recommendations as the agency head may deem appropriate.

7. *Timing of initial action under this Circular.*—Cost studies or surveys shall be so scheduled that the proposed schedule of fees will be announced on or before February 1, 1954.

To the extent that changes in existing statutes or Executive orders are required, the agency head shall complete the steps set forth in paragraph 6 above on or before January 1, 1954.

8. *Announcement and review of fee schedules.*—Prior to the establishment of a fee schedule, each agency shall provide a reasonable opportunity for affected parties to present comments and suggestions as to the level and form of the proposed fees. This requirement is in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other procedural requirement which may be applicable to changes in fee schedules by the agency concerned.

Fee schedules shall be reviewed by each agency at least once every two years.

9. *Report to the Bureau of the Budget.*—The head of each agency shall make a report to the Bureau of the Budget on or before May 1, 1954, on the steps he has taken to comply with the Circular. The report shall list the licensing activities of the agency and indicate the steps taken to reexamine costs and fees, the specific schedules of fees prescribed under this Circular (or where none has been prescribed, the reasons therefor), the effective dates of such schedules, the anticipated change in income from such fees for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 (showing the annual income and change therein distributed according to the accounts credited), and the steps taken under paragraph 6 of this Circular.

By direction of the President:

JOSEPH M. DODGE,
Director.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1954.

CIRCULAR NO. A-28

To the heads of executive departments and establishments.
Subject: Fees for copying, certification, and search of records.

1. *Purpose.*—This circular establishes general policies under title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (5 U. S. C. 140), for the charging of fees by Federal agencies for copying, certification, and search of Government records.

2. *General policy.*—Except where prohibited or specified otherwise by statute or Executive order, charges for the services subject to this circular shall be established in accordance with the instructions of exhibit A.

3. *Changes in existing law.*—In any case where the collection of a fee for services of the types covered by this circular is prohibited by statute or Executive order, or where a statute or Executive order requires the fee for any service to be lower than that which would be required by this circular, the agency concerned shall submit to the Bureau of the Budget, under the established clearance procedures, drafts of such legislation or Executive order as may be necessary to permit the fixing of fees as required by this circular. The drafts should be accompanied by such recommendations as the agency head may deem appropriate.

4. *Timing of initial action under this circular.*—Cost studies shall be so scheduled that the resulting schedule of fees will be announced, affirmed, or revised by March 15. To the extent that the instructions under this circular are in conflict with a statute or Executive order, the agency head shall take the steps set forth in paragraph 3 above by March 31.

5. *Report to the Bureau of the Budget.*—The head of each agency shall make a report to the Bureau of the Budget on or before April 15 on the steps he has taken to comply with this circular. The report should list the copying, certification, and record search activities of the agency and indicate the steps taken to reexamine costs and fees, the specific schedules of fees prescribed under this circular (or, where none has been prescribed, the reasons therefor), the effective dates of such schedules, and the anticipated change in income from such fees for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 (showing the annual income and change therein distributed according to the accounts credited), and the steps taken under paragraph 3 of this circular.

By direction of the President:

JOSEPH M. DODGE,
Director.

Attachment

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EXHIBIT A, CIRCULAR NO. A–28—INSTRUCTIONS FOR ESTABLISHING FEES FOR COPYING, CERTIFICATION, AND SEARCH OF RECORDS

1. *Definitions and coverage.*—The services covered by circular No. A–28 (hereafter referred to as the circular) are defined as follows:

a. Copying: This covers furnishing upon request copies of records or other materials in the agency files or in other collections of materials. It includes copying by hand or by typewriter, photographic processes, and any other method of copying. It also includes the issuance of duplicates, substitutes, or replacements of documents such as licenses, certificates, and bonds. It excludes reproductions which are kept in stock to meet recurring orders, such as maps and charts. It excludes the quantity reproduction from the original typing, stencils, plates, masters, or negatives, of documents already produced in quantity, such as printed booklets and material already duplicated for an agency's use. It also excludes preliminary copies of maps, navigation charts, and aerial photographs.

b. Certification: This covers certifying upon request the source or authenticity of records or of copies and to affix any seal.

c. Search: This covers searching upon request files and records for examination or for copying of information contained in them. It includes unsuccessful search if the search is requested to determine the existence or nonexistence of a record. It excludes searching of collections in libraries, museums, or archives done as a part of the ordinary services customarily provided free by such establishments.

The circular applies to the above services when rendered to members of the public by any agency in the executive branch of the Government, except the government of the District of Columbia. It does not apply to such services when rendered to other agencies or branches of the Federal Government, or when performed in connection with a special research study or compilation when the party requesting such services is charged an amount for the whole job.

2. *Determination of fees.*—The following standards shall govern charges:

a. The charge for searching shall be based upon reasonable approximation of cost as determined under paragraph 3 below and in any one of three ways: (1) by establishing a charge per unit for all searches; (2) by establishing a schedule of charges per unit for different classes of searches or for different objects of searches; or (3) by establishing a charge per hour (or other time period) spent in searching.

b. The charges for copying by mechanical methods shall be not less than those set forth in paragraph 4 below, and may be increased by any agency which finds those rates to be below its costs as determined under paragraph 3 below, but the charges so established shall not be in excess of costs.

c. The charge for copying by any means not covered under paragraph 4 below shall be based upon a reasonable approximation of cost as determined under paragraph 3 below. The charge shall be established on the basis of cost per line of transcribing and verifying, except in those cases where the agency determines that some other unit of work or time is more appropriate. The charge shall be higher for the first copy than for any additional copies if there is a significant difference in cost.

d. The charge for certifications and validations placed on copies produced under the control of the agency shall be 25 cents for each certification or validation. Where a seal is affixed, the charge shall be 50 cents for each instance, without additional charge for certification or validation. For copies prepared or produced outside the agency's control, these charges shall be increased by a reasonable approximation of the cost of verifying the copy against the agency's records.

e. The fees for services covered by the circular may be combined into a single fee, provided that the elements are computed separately in arriving at the single fee.

f. If the copy is to be transmitted by registered mail, airmail, or special delivery mail, the postal fees therefor shall be added to the other fees provided herein (or the order must include postage stamps or stamped return envelopes for the purpose).

g. The fees may be expressed to the nearest multiple of 5 cents whenever practicable.

h. Savings in cost on quantity orders may be reflected in the fees charged, either by setting a scale of fees, or by a system of percentage discounts, according to quantities ordered. A minimum charge of at least 50 cents per order shall be made to assure recovery of cost on small orders.

i. No trade or other discount (other than the quantity discount permitted in h above) shall be allowed.

3. *Determination of cost.*—Costs of performing the services covered shall include:

a. Salaries and wages earned by personnel assigned to perform the services full time or part time, including all types of paid leave and standby time.

b. The purchase price of supplies and materials and the costs of contractual services used in performing the service.

c. An appropriate share of the original cost (depreciation) of the equipment used, and of the cost of maintenance and operation of such equipment.

d. The cost of any reproduction services obtained from outside the agency.

e. An additional factor of not less than 15 percent of the sum of the above costs, to cover generally such indirect costs as agency overhead; collection and deposit of fees; maintenance, operation, and depreciation of buildings; the Government's share of the retirement or social security benefits for the employees; workmen's compensation; and work performed by central agencies.

Wherever the cost data listed above are calculated for a total operation, of which part is for the Government's own use and part for services to others subject to the circular, the costs shall be prorated between these two purposes in accordance with the volume of work or time which pertains to each.

Where adequate cost accounts are kept, they shall be used in determining the fees established under the circular. Where cost accounts are not kept, each agency shall make at least once every two years such sample studies or surveys of costs as are necessary to obtain a reasonable approximation of costs. Such studies shall be kept available for comparisons.

4. *Fees for copying services.*—Minimum fees for copying by the mechanical methods here indicated shall be as follows:

Methods and sizes	First copy of each page (1 side)	Additional copies of the same page
Photocopy paper negatives and prints:		
Up to 9 x 12	20 cents each	15 cents each.
12 x 18 (two 9 x 12 units)	30 cents each	25 cents each.
18 x 24 (four 9 x 12 units)	50 cents each	45 cents each.
Diazo process prints (if negative needed, add cost thereof):		
Up to 1 square foot	10 cents each	5 cents each.
More than 1 square foot	7 cents per square foot	5 cents per square foot.
Photographic film negatives and prints (single weight paper):		
Approximately 8 x 10½	$1.90 (including negative)	50 cents each.

5. *Circumstances under which services may be provided free.*—The services covered by the circular may be provided free, at the discretion of the agencies, under a through i below, and shall be provided free under j below.

a. When requested by a court, when the copy will serve as a substitute for personal court appearance of a Government witness.

b. To press, radio, television, and newsreel representatives for dissemination to the general public.

c. To donors with respect to the original of their gift, individuals or associations having an official voluntary or cooperative relationship to an agency in rendering assistance toward its work, or national governments and international agencies when furnishing the service without charge is an appropriate courtesy.

d. To agencies of State and local governments which are carrying on a function related to that of the Federal agency involved, when furnishing the service will help to accomplish an objective of the Federal agency.

e. When furnishing the service free saves costs or yields income equal to the direct costs of the agency providing the service. This includes cases where the fee for the service would be included in a billing against the Government (for example, in cost-type contracts, or in the case of private physicians who are treating Government beneficiaries at Government expense).

f. When furnishing the service free is in conformance with generally established business custom, such as furnishing personal reference data to prospective employers of former Government employees.

g. To the extent of one copy, to those who require copies of records or information from the records in order to obtain financial benefits to which

they may be entitled (e. g., veterans or their dependents, employees with workmen's compensation claims, or persons insured by the Government).

h. When a service is occasional and incidental, not of a type that is requested often, and if it is administratively determined that a fee would be inappropriate in such an occasional case.

i. To an individual directly concerned in a hearing or other formal proceeding involving security requirements for Federal employment, one copy of any transcript made of such hearing or other proceeding.

j. To persons who have been required to furnish personal documents (e. g., birth certificates) for retention by an agency of the Government, one copy of any such document.

6. *Conflict of policy with outstanding contracts.*—Insofar as the instructions under the circular are in conflict with a contract of the Government which is not yet fully executed, the contract terms shall be observed, but no contract shall be entered into or extended hereafter at variance with the circular.

7. *Announcement and review of fee schedules.*—Each agency shall announce a schedule of the fees it establishes under the circular for services which it performs regularly, so that so far as is practicable and economical, those requesting the services be given an opportunity to know of the fee schedule. This requirement is in addition to, not in substitution for, any other procedural requirement which may be applicable to change in fee schedules by the agency concerned.

Fee schedules shall be reviewed by each agency at least once every two years.

O